



Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

077940

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

RT 0240



Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

### HISTORY FOR THE YOUNG

### Resistance Victims' Widows Throw New Light

A BOOK on the German resistance movement which has been brought out by two women whose husbands sacrificed themselves in the resistance movement represents a valuable contribution to the efforts to educate the younger generation in Germany on sound lines.

The book is "For and Against. Decisions in Germany, 1918-1945" (Für und wider, Entscheidungen in Deutschland 1918-1945, Mosaik-Verlag Berlin) which reports on National Socialism, Hitler and the German resistance. The husbands of the authoresses were Julius Leber and Moltke. Graf von Helmuth Germans know Leber as a prominent trade union leader and Helmuth Graf von Moltke as a civic-minded aristocrat, both conspirators against Hitler and both killed on his orders.

• The book provides a short presentation of German history from the end of the first World War to the end of the second. It reports at first hand on the various circles of the resistance, their strategy, their various attempts against the dictatorship, and their last dramatic failure on July 20, 1944.

#### Vivid Human Picture

Not only documents but such personalised sources as letters and entries in diaries are used to give young Germans a vivid, human picture of what all Germans faced, and some Germans dared to take action against, in the Hitler years.

In telling the story of both the dictatorship and the Weimar Republic that preceded it, the authoresses draw on documents that have been available only to a few researchers, and

### 2,420 REFUGEES IN DECEMBER 1961

A total of 2,420 persons from the Soviet Zone of Germany registered themselves last month as refugees in the Federal Republic of Germany. The bulk of them were already in the Federal Republic on August 13 1961, when the ban on the free movement of people in Berlin was imposed by the Communists.



The new Emperor William Memorial Church in Berlin (left and right) was dedicated a few days ago at a special service. It stands like an exclamation mark at the end of the Kurfuerstendamm, and by its side is seen the ruined tower of the old Memorial Church, a reminder of the tragedy of the last war. The new place of worship, made out of tubular steel and honeycomb cement, was planned by the German architect, Professor Eiermann. The octagonal church (on the left) can accommodate 1,200 worshippers and light falls through roughly 22,000 glass squares which were made in Chartres (France). The predominant colour is a soft blue in eight shades. In addition, there are little islands of dark red and yellowish green dots in the glass mosaic. Over the altar table, which is illuminated by 24 big candles, there is a 17-foot tubular steel Cross. Between the church itself and the 170-foot belfry lies the ruin of the old Memorial Church. At first it was proposed to pull it down, but later on the idea was given up because the Berliners would not part with this landmark on the Kurfuerstendamm.

others that come to light for the first time in the pages of the book.

The volume seeks to satisfy a need for material to acquaint the youngest Germans with the events from 1918 to 1945, as part of their education for citizenship.

What did the Germans themselves do to try to avert the years of darkness? This question, asked often abroad, is raised daily in one way or another by school-age children growing up in Germany. Parents, teachers, and youth workers agree that young people are curious and inquisitive about "how it could have happened". The book is an attempt by two first-hand witnesses to answer the question.

#### Understanding of the Past

Those responsible for education in the Federal Republic have been quick to appreciate the usefulness of the Leber-von Moltke contribution to an understanding of the past. As one example, the Ministry of Education of the State of Hesse has placed an initial order of 7,500 copies so as to make the new book available to teachers and secondary-school students.

It is not that this history of the recent past is only for the very young. On the contrary, a reviewer said of it: "Anyone, student or grown-up person, who reads this book, will recognise for the first time—or once again—that the German resistance to Hitler and to National Socialism is one of the encouraging signs of the time.

#### A Heavy Toll

"The resistance, as these pages tell us, counted many more people in its ranks, called for more sacrifice, and in the end took more lives than is generally known.

"Although young people who follow these pages will learn how the resistance failed, they will also learn how, in another way, it succeeded: It prevented the Nazis from succeeding in their attempt to make National Socialism completely identical with Germany and the Germans".

German News Weekly.

### MOBILE RADIO TELEPHONE AT GERMAN PAVILION

### Display at Industries Fair is Followed by Demonstration under Working Conditions

"TELELOK", a Radio telephone equipment, is drawing large numbers of telecommunication engineers and students to the stall of the well-known firm of Telefunken, GmbH.

tion between the front and rear engines of their long goods trains, officers from the departments concerned all over the country were brought together to attend the

nd rear which close and well-informed strains, communication between the drivers is necessary for efficient operation.

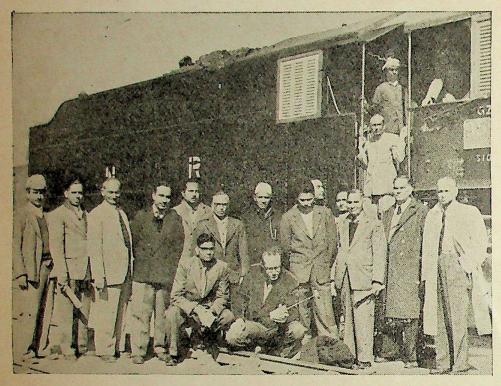
A Television receiver set, which relays the TV school programmes of All India Radio, New Delhi, is adding to the interest of the stall at the Pavilion.

The other pieces on display at the stall include transistorised radio sets, "stereo" radio sets, which are an innovation for those who are fastidious in regard to sound reproduction, domestic and studio tape recorders, valves and transistors and telecommunication equipment for the Army and for the Police and Postal services.

#### "Radiation Monitor"

An instrument which is rousing the interest of most visitors is the "Radiation Monitor", which is used for measuring the intensity of nuclear radiation. A visitor who is wearing a watch with radium dial will be surprised to find that even the minute radio-activity of his watch is indicated on this instrument.

A collaboration project for manufacturing the Radio sets of this firm in India is under negotiation.



A group of Railway engineers watching a demonstration of the working of "Telelok" on the Northern Railway

It is an exhibit of great interest in the German Pavilion at the Indian Industries Fair, New Delhi, and the display of this equipment was followed, a few days ago, by a demonstration of its performance on a railway train on the Ghaziabad-Tundla section of the Northern Railway, a distance of 114 miles. The Indian Railways being interested in studying this equipment for possible installation for intercommunica-

MR. J. R. D. TATA VISITS

**GERMAN PAVILION** 

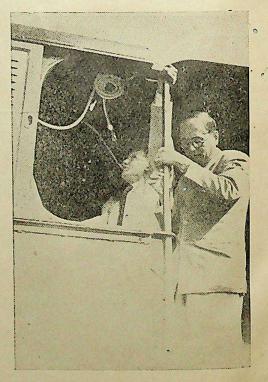
Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Chairman, Tata Industries, visited the German Pavilion at the Indian Industries Fair on New Year's Day. As he was being shown round the stalls, he evinced special interest in the sector displaying methods of steel production and the applications of steel. He was accompanied by Mrs. Tata.

demonstration and judge the performance of the equipment under actual working conditions.

Comprising a receiver and a transmitter at each end of the communication line, "Telelok" is rated high for its tonal qualities on any terrain and in any weather and in the midst of intense sound vibrations caused by the rattling of trains hauled by steam locomotives. Dividing themselves into groups, the Railway wireless specialists stationed themselves at both ends of the train and tried out the equipment under different conditions.

#### Aid to Efficiency

Used in replacement of the system of communication between the rear and front of a train through whistles, this equipment serves as an efficient radio telephone aid for communication. It is considered particularly useful over sections of a railway calling for special precautions in operation and under conditions in



Two engineers receiving and transmitting messages over the Radio telephone equipment from the rear engine of a train





I

Liebe Freunde!

"Prosit Neujahr!" or "Ein frohes und glückliches Neues Jahr"—with these or similar good wishes millions of Germans have welcomed the year 1962. We teachers join them and wish all our students and friends in India "ein frohes und erfolgreiches Neues Jahr".

With the turn of the year, the time has come to draw up a balance-sheet—die Bilanz zu ziehen—to assess success and failure and to decide on new steps and measures. To our students, last year's final examination was a yardstick for this assessment. Your teachers are quite sure that you have passed most successfully and thus become "neugebackene Fortgeschrittene" ("newly-baked advanced students"). Die Lehrer gratulieren zum guten Abschluß—your teachers congratulate you on the favourable balance!

With the examination passed and the old year completed, your teachers have decided to open a new chapter in your study of the German language "sie erscheinen in neuem Gewand"—(they appear in a new guise), and it will be a more German one.

In future, "der Blickfang" (the eye-catcher) on the front page will be "Wir lernen Deutsch" replacing the old "Learn German". This first page will no longer bore you with dull grammar; it will turn to subjects, which give life and colour to our language: short stories, anecdotes, proverbs, idioms, all those ready-made expressions and phrases that really make the language, experienced.

But grammar cannot be ruled out altogether. It will appear on the back page under the heading "Wie ist das, bitte?". Here we shall try to answer general interest, write to: "Wie ist das, bitte?", c/o German News Weekly.

The popular phrase "Übung macht den Meister" (practice makes perfect) will introduce the second half of the back page. It will offer you a few

### Indian Handicrafts as Exhibition Display

Speaking to Press representatives in Calcutta recently, Mr. G.F. Duckwitz, German Ambassador to India, said he welcomed the increase of Indian exports to Germany which was evident from recent trends in Indo-German trade. This increase is due not a little to the efforts of the Indo-German Society, Stuttgart, which has been stimulating interest in Indian products through a series of exhibitions in various cities of Germany. The display at each exhibition covers a wide range of articles, particularly those turned out by India's famed handicraft workers.

At one such exhibition, a display of vases, jugs and scarves (see picture on the left) was the centre of attraction. An Indian lady (second from right) is seen acquainting the visitors to the stand with features of the workmanship of the articles.

### Nearly Rs. 652 Crores for Development Aid

The total value of the aid rendered by the Federal Republic of Germany to developing countries during the financial year 1961, as on October 1, 1961, was DM 5.47672 billion. The value of technical assistance rose from DM 74.5 million in 1960 to DM 270 million during the succeeding financial year.

This is revealed in a report on development aid issued jointly by the Federal Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economic Affairs.

### Nine Recipients in Asia

The report shows that out of the total amount of aid, 13 countries in Africa received assistance amounting in value to 1.241 billion marks; three countries in South America received DM 232 million, nine in Asia DM 2.75 billion and five countries in Europe DM 909 million.

A breakdown of the figures regarding technical training shows that nearly 40 per cent of the total was allotted to Africa, about 10 per cent to South America, nearly 44 per cent to Asia and some four per cent to countries in Europe.

### PLAYWRIGHT WHO BROKE WITH TRADITIONS

A Prussian Officer Poet of the Classical Period

THE basic repertoire of the German stage includes the plays of Heinrich von Kleist, who died 150 years ago.

They reflect the tragic experiences of a playwright who ruthlessly broke with all traditions, tried in vain to resolve the conflict between instinct and consciousness in his tortured life and was yet capable of writing humorous scenes with the bouncing realism of a Shakespeare.

At the age of 22, this self-conscious and restless scion of an impoverished officer's family threw off his lieutenant's uniform in order to realise his ambitious literary plans. He reacted quietly and calmly to his ungracious dismissal by the King of Prussia: "If he doesn't need me, I need him even less", he said.

In "Die Hermannschlacht" ("The Battle of Arminius") Kleist calls on the Germans to fight Napoleon. Ambition and love, disobedience, fear of death, and youthful revolt against the State provide the dramatic themes for moving scenes. The realistic characterisation of Heinrich von Kleist reaches its climax in the comedy "Der zerbrochene Krug" ("The Broken Pitcher"). With Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm" and Gerhard Hauptmann's "Biberpelz" it forms the sparkling trio of the German comedy. Labelled by many as a "lost one", consumed by illness and torn by doubt regarding his poetic ability, Heinrich von Kleist put an end to his life with a pistol.



Heinrich von Kleist (1777 - 1811)

n in el A G

th

R

ni

In

fu

G

### STUDENTS CEMENT INDO-GERMAN GOODWILL

A DELEGATION of German students, which has returned home after a three-month tour of India, has brought warm messages of friendship and goodwill from Indian students to the youth of Germany.

A Frankfurt report shows that the German delegation, which consisted of ten students and was sent out by the United Nations Students Association of Germany, spent about six weeks at the Prototype-cum-Production Training Centre, Okhla, near New Delhi, about a fortnight at two universities, namely, the Hindu University of Benares and Annamalai University, at Chidambaram, South India, and a few weeks visiting important places of cultural interest in the country. The objects of the delegation were to get to know about India and her people and to promote mutual understanding between German and Indian students.

The German students moved closely with their Indian counterparts, studying their ways of life and social conditions and acquainting themselves with university-life in India.

Their visit to India and the deep impressions of friendship they carried with them are helping to strengthen the relations between Germans and the Indian students in Germany.

exercises which you should think of as your "Hausarbeit". We hope that the key, which will be given in the subsequent issue under "...und so war's richtig", will always prove that you had found the correct solution.

### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

—asks a girl student from Delhi in a letter to the German News Weekly. She is puzzled that it should be 'das' Fräulein and 'das' Mädchen. "Do Germans regard unmarried women and girls as of neither sex?".

Certainly this is not so. Grammar will provide us a clue to understanding. Like in Hindi and many other languages, in German natural sex and grammatical gender may coincide but they need not. That is why you have to memorize the article (and the plural) along with every noun—lernen Sie immer den Artikel und den Plural! Of course, there are certain rules, many rules in fact and even more exceptions from the rules about the gender of German nouns. One of these rules says: Diminutives are always neuter.

The diminutive of the English noun "book" is "booklet"—or take 'rivulet', 'starlet', etc. Diminutives suggest that a thing or a person is smaller than usual, petty, not fully grown, a little one of the kind. "Was Hänschen nicht lernt, lernt Hans nimmermehr" is a German proverb admonishing little Jacks to study in time (or excusing grown-up Jacks who don't want to study any more). Young Margaret in Goethe's drama "Faust" is called 'Gretchen'. The first words of a well-known children's song are "Ein Männlein steht im Walde...".

In German, diminutives are formed by adding -chen or -lein to a name or a noun: Hans - Hänschen, Margret - Margretchen or Gretchen, der Mann - das Männlein, der Brief - das Briefchen, das Kleid - das Kleidchen, die Schwester - das Schwesterlein. Diminutives will take 'Umlaut' where the stem vowel of the original noun is 'a', 'o', 'u', or 'au': die Hand - das Händchen, das Ohr - das Öhrchen, der Mund - das Mündchen, der Bauch das Bäuchlein. You have noticed that all these diminutives are neuters irrespective of the gender of the original noun. Thus an unmarried women is das Fräulein and a young girl or maid das Mädchen. Sehen Sie? Soist das.

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Form diminutives:

-chen: der Sohn, das Haus, der Wald, das Lied, das Rad, das Herz, das Bett, das Heft, die Mutter, der Finger, der Stuhl, die Tür-

-lein: das Buch, der Tisch, das Kind, die Kammer, der Bach.

### German Hockey Team in India

. Successful Players who Regard Indians as their Teachers.

THE German national hockey team is now in India as participants in the international tournament in Ahmedabad.

Captained by left-half Eberhard Gerhard Ferstyl, the average age of the players is 23. Hugo Budinger, who has played in 58 international matches and who captained the German side in the last three Olympics, is also with the team as coach. The twenty players in the team include nine Olympians, eight of whom played in the last Olympics in Rome. The team won the bronze medal at Melbourne.

In the many encounters in the past few decades, the German national hockey team had never beaten its Indian opponents. And the technical elegance and the confusing acrobatics of the Indians have considerably, influenced the style of German hockey players. That the German national hockey team put Britain in the fourth place at the Rome Olympics, 1960, and won the bronze medal was due in no small measure to what it had learnt from the Indians.

that

ar's

kly.

nen.

and-

and

e to

Sie

any

r of

iter.

take

aller

chon

little

it to

alled

Ein

ne or

lann

die

the

- das

uch -

rres-

en is.

So

Herz,

Tür-

Since the German Hockey Association was founded in 1910 the national team has played 143 international matches. The balance—96 victories, 20 draws and 27 defeats—shows that the game is flourishing in Germany. Although, in contrast to football, it is not a game of the masses in Germany, the Hockey Association has already got more than 30,000 members.

### Encounter at Munich

It was only in the 'thirties that the German national hockey team moved into the world class, although in 1932 it was beaten (6:0) in an encounter with India in Munich. As early as in 1936, in the Olympic Games in Berlin, only India and Germany faced each other in the finals. Tempestuous applause greeted the Indian players, Dyan Chand and Rup Singh. The German team could not stand up to the brilliant technique and lightning interplay of the Indians, and lost (1:8).

In the years that followed, the German hockey players were successful on the European Continent and in 1954 the German national hockey team became the unofficial European champions, following a victory (1:0) over Belgium. Its defeat by a bare margin of 0:1 in the semi-finals against India at the Olympic Games in Melbourne was itself received with enthusiasm in the German camp.

Three years later—in 1959 in Munich—the German hockey team provided a surprise by drawing with India (1:1) in an international contest. Nevertheless, the Germans are under no illusions regarding the current games in Ahmedabad. They still consider the Indians as their great teachers, although in the meantime they themselves have grown up and become highly successful pupils.

#### Who is Who

The team has a long record of triumphs in international matches, and many of the players have distinguished themselves in the Olympics.

In the international match against Holland, the German national hockey team won by 3: 2. Klaus Greinert, of Berlin, who played as centre forward in the team, is a 21-year-old clerk in a business house. He has participated

in four international events. In the Rome Olympics last year, he distinguished himself for speed in getting off the mark. Herbert Winters, of Hanover, another member of the team has proved his mettle in 18 international matches. He also participated in the Olympics last year.

Another of the players, Carsten Keller, is the son of parents who had both established a reputation on the hockey field. His father, Erwin Keller, was a member of the German team that won the silver medal at the Olympic Tournament in Berlin in 1936. Helga Keller-Ackermann, his deceased mother, was also a prominent hockey player. As a member of the German Ladies' National Team, she had taken part in eleven international tournaments. Carsten Keller also distinguished himself in the Germany-Holland match last year in Cologne.

As full-back of the German national hockey team, Helmuth Nonn, yet another player, has contributed to his team's part in 30 international matches.

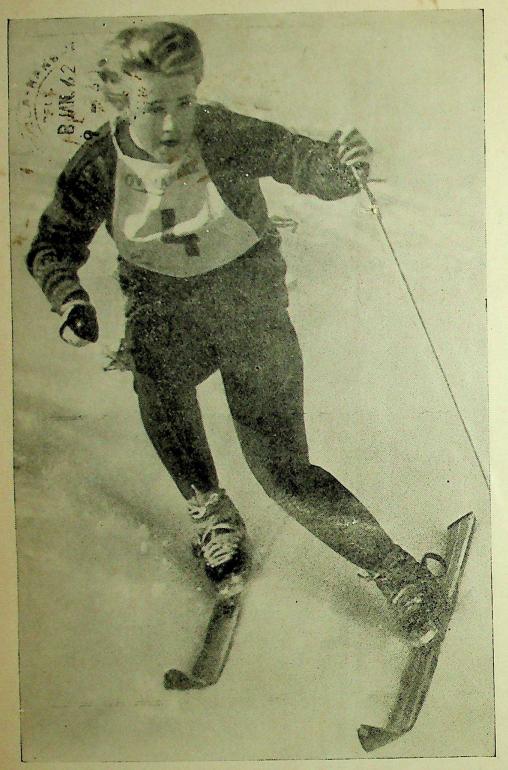
Hugo Budinger, coach, has a glowing record of successes in the German hockey team.



Carsten Keller (right) had already gained a place in the national hockey team several years ago. Picture shows him playing in the Germany versus Holland match in Cologne, 1961.

He has played in a large number of international matches.

German News Weekly



### GERMAN ACE IN SKIING: HEIDI BIEBL

By winning the Giant Slalom and the two combined Slalom and Giant Slalom at the Alpine contests held in Val d'Isere in France, 19-year-old Heidi Biebl from the Allgaeu has become an ace to be reckoned with at the world championships at Chamonix. At breakneck speed, this obstacles of the 1,560-metre track in Val d'Isere. In the Giant Slalom she put the French girl, Therese Leduc, in the second place with a timing of 2: 03.89 minutes. The German skier, Barbi Henneberger of Munich, came third. The contest in Val d'Isere put to a severe test the 48 skiers who, however, did not include representatives from Austria and Italy. The track, with its frozen underlay, demanded extreme concentration and manoeuvrability. Skiing is a repular sport in Germany. Many Germans have achieved international distinction in this is a popular sport in Germany. Many Germans have achieved international distinction in this sport. At Squaw Valley in the last Olympics the German team did much better than had been expected of it. With a total of eight medals—four gold, three silver and one bronze it was second only to the Russian team.

### RS. 50,000 FOR **BEETHOVEN'S** MANUSCRIPT

### Auction of Rare Works by Famous Germans

TWO-PAGE autograph music manuscript of composer Ludwig van Beethoven, accompanied by rough copies of his string quintet op. 29, was. sold recently for DM 42,000 (about Rs. 50,000) at an auction in Marburg.

The auction had attracted bidders. from various parts of the Federal Republic of Germany and from other countries, including France and Great Britain. A letter of Johann Sebastian Bach, which he wrote to his nephew in 1748, passed into the hands of a British dealer in antiques for DM 35,000, while a German art dealer did not have to pay more than DM 26,000 for another letter of the great composer.

The other important music autographs included the manuscript of Mozart in the piano sonata F major, KV. 300 k, and the hitherto unknown piano sonata of Joseph Haydn, both of which went to a British art dealer for DM 27,000 and DM 20,000 respectively. Besides, there was a letter of Mozart to Baroness Waldstaetten which was sold for DM 18,000. Two autograph music manuscripts of Franz Schubert were together sold for DM 24,500.

#### Martin Luther's Letter

The second highest price at the auction, DM 40,500, was realized for a six-page letter of Descartes, founder of the modern perception theory. A Paris dealer in antiques purchased for DM 22,000 a letter of Ignatius of Loyola, written in 1546 to the Infante, later King Philip II of Spain. A letter of Martin Luther advising a friend to marry without delay Katharina von Bora, who had escaped from a convent and who became the friend's wife later, was purchased by a Berlin dealer for DM 11,000.

Other pieces sold included the original of Heinrich Heine's poem "Neue Liebe" ("New Love") which yielded DM 4,700, and the autograph manuscript of Moerike's poem "Der Gaertner" ("The Gardener") which brought DM 3,000.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at The Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 nP.

GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

S

usic lwig ough

was. bout: urg.

ders. lerali

and nann to to the

ques

art than

f the

uto-

t of

ajor,

own

both

ealer

0,000

as a

oness

for

nusic

were

t the

d for

ınder

eory.

natius

spain.

vising delay

caped ne the sed by 00.

d the poem which ograph "Der which

Pach.

NEW DELHI, JANUARY 13, 1962

No. 2

### ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### German Industries President on the Role of Free Nations

The business conditions in Germany during the past year and indicating the outlook for 1962, Mr. Fritz Berg, President of the Federation of German Industries, has emphasised the importance of aid to developing countries. The following is a summary of the statement:

The industrial scene in West-Germany can be expected to be characterized by the following two main trends in 1962: firstly, production will continue to grow slowly; secondly, this growth will be remarkably smaller than the rates anticipated by the various industries in earlier long-term plans.

The most important feature of industrial development in West-Germany in 1961 was that no uniform trend in the industry as a whole could be observed. The trends in the various sections of industry ranged from decline in the steel production, in the motor-cycle and bicycle and in the ship-building

### In this Issue:

Assistance to Developing Countries	
Techniques of	1
Agriculture	2
German Cities—XL: Darmstadt*	3
Visit to India as Prize in Competition	
The Strose O	4
The Stross-Quartet in India	6
Education in Germany	7

industries to a continuous upward movement in the oil industry. Judging from the development in the last quarter of this year, unfavourable tendencies can now be observed in about a fourth of the total industry in the Federal Republic of Germany. (Continued on page 5)



Mr. Rasikhlal Parekh, Minister for Home Affairs in the Government of Gujarat, and Mr. Paul Reinberg, President of the German Hockey Federation, now in India along with the German Hockey team, exchanged greetings at the inauguration of the Hockey Stadium in Ahmedabad, on January 3. The lady in the foreground is Mrs. J. D. Nagarwala, wife of the Inspector-General of Police, Gujarat.

### TECHNIQUES OF AGRICULTURE

### German Pavilion at National Fair in Madras

THE Ministry of Agriculture in the Federal Republic of Germany is participating in the National Agriculture Fair, Madras, to be held from January 14 to February 20.

On an exhibition ground of 30,000, square feet the Ministry has set up a Pavilion where highlights of the various methods and techniques which have helped the development of German agriculture are explained. The display shows the facilities for improved irrigation, which are proving a factor of great value in German agriculture, and the measures of plant protection, etc., that are being carried out.

Farming in the Federal Republic of Germany is largely family-farming, and in this regard the agricultural structure there is much similar to that in India. Animal husbandry is integrated as an essential part of economical farm organisation and modern implements and machinery applicable to small-sized holdings are being utilised increasingly.

Germany has an age-old tradition of co-operative organisation in the

fields of agricultural credit, processing, marketing and joint use of machinery. And nearly 23,000 voluntary co-operative societies have been serving to promote sound economy and social welfare in rural areas.

All these aspects of agriculture in Germany are being portrayed in the Pavilion where those interested will be also supplied with information and literature.

### MORE SUICIDES IN EAST BERLIN

During Christmas Week (Dec. 23-31, 1961) in East Berlin, 427 persons are reported to have committed suicide. This disclosure, ascribed to those in close contact with the fire-fighting unit of the Police force, shows that, on an average, 47 persons put an end to their lives every day during the week, as against 25 to 30 since the Communists banned free movement in Berlin.

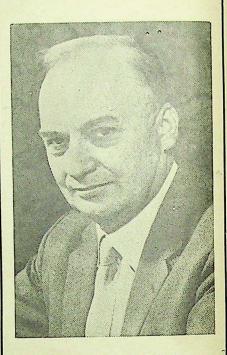
Most of the suicides were old persons who had been forcibly kept away from their near and dear ones in West Berlin.



When he visited the Department of Apprenticeship Training at the Tata-Mercedes-Benz plant, Jamshedpur, recently, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, familiarised himself with the work being done by the apprentices. Mr. Kurt Pflueger, Director of the Department, is seen on the right.

### MR. WERNER SCHWARZ

SUCCESSOR to Dr. Heinrich Luebke as Minister for Agriculture when Dr. Luebke became President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Werner Schwarz is a practical agriculturist. He has been a member of the "Bundestag" since 1955. A qualified agriculturist, he is often faced with a difficult task in reconciling the



Minister Werner Schwarz

interests of the farmer with those of the consumer. But he has always found a way of achieving this reconciliation since he took over in 1959 the Federal Ministry of Agriculture. In Dr. Adenauer's new Cabinet he has again been appointed Minister for Agriculture and Forestry.

Born in January 1900, as the son of a Hamburg coffee importer, at an early age Mr. Schwarz showed interest in farming, and this interest led him to study agriculture. When his father presented him with a large farm of nearly 400 acres of land in North Germany, Schwarz set about making a model establishment of it. He has played an important part in shaping the policies of the German Farmers' Association and has helped to further farmers' interests.

GERMAN CITIES-XL\*

h

il

al

se

as

ok

try

ain

for

the

rt-

arz

ınd

ıdy

her

rm

in set

ish-

an

the

ers'

, 1962

### DARMSTADT THE HOME OF KEYSERLING.

NEARLY 20 miles to the south of Frankfurt-on-Main, Darmstadt stands on the gently sloping plains of the Rhine and the Main.

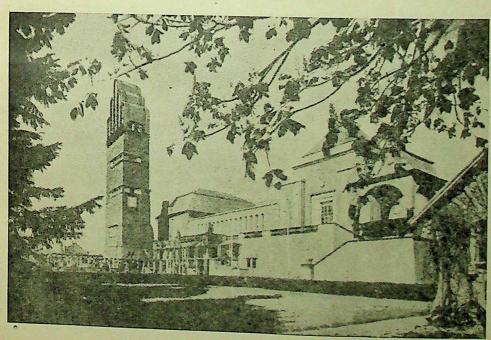
The city embraces an old and a new town, the streets of the former being narrow. The new part of the town is marked by broad streets, largely on a rectangular plan. In the new town lie stately buildings, including the old House of Parliament, the palace, the post office and in the centre of the town a statue of Grand Duke Ludwig, the founder of the new town. Adjoining the palace gardens are situated the theatre and armoury, a little farther the museum, a library of 600,000 volumes and 4,000 manuscripts, a museum of Egyptian and German antiquities, a picture gallery with masterpieces of old German and Dutch schools, a natural history collection and the State archives.

Today, the citizens of Darmstadt are more proud than ever of their city since a miracle of reconstruction has been achieved after 70 per cent of the buildings of the town had been destroyed or damaged during the last war. The new part has been harmoniously dovetailed into the old.

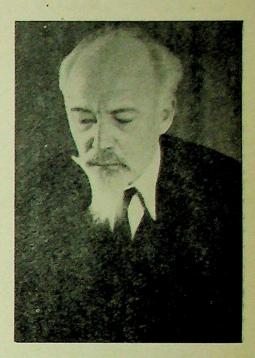
\*For the previous article in this series, see German News Weekly, dated Dec. 30, 1961.

Darmstadt has had a long cultural tradition. Music has always found here a home of unequalled significance. It has enjoyed a long but uninterrupted development from the first four musicians who were called to the Darmstadt Court in 1579 to the international courses in modern music that are held there today, with the most sophisticated audiences and composers of the world participating. The great Indian poet, Tagore, spoke in glowing terms of the people of Darmstadt who had gathered to hear him on one of his visits to Germany. They burst forth into a song which led him to remark that this sort of an impromptu choir of nearly two thousand voices singing in perfect harmony was unthinkable outside Germany. The composers, Carl Maria von Weber and Hugo Meyerbeer, practised their art in the Court Orchestra of Darmstadt, and Richard Wagner was a guest of the town when his operas were being performed there.

In the world of theatre, too, Darmstadt has a long-established tradition. In the literary world the Darmstaedter Gespraech is an institution to which belong the pick of the international writers, artists and composers who periodically meet for panel discussion of the wide topic "Modern Man" before large audiences.



The City Exhibition Hall for Arts and Crafts



Count Hermann Keyserling (1880-1946)

A distinguished citizen of Darmstadt whose name is known the world over was philosopher Keyserling. His "School of Wisdom" is a meeting place of eminent men of thought, and of the Keyserling Society where his friends and admirers meet to discuss his doctrines every Whitsunday.

Count Keyserling, a Baltic nobleman was born at Koenno in Livonia (1880-1946) and studied Natural Science in Russia, Switzerland and Germany and lived for a time in Paris where he wrote criticism of art and philosophical essays. The outcome of his travels (The Travel Diary of a Philosopher Round the World 1907-12) when he acquired the appreciation of oriental philosophy, which blended with his scientific and political studies, goes to make up his strongly individual philosophical attitude.

### Technical High School

The town has a technical high school which confers the degree of doctor of engineering and is attended by about 2,000 students. There are besides two gymnasia, a school of agriculture, an artisans' school and a botanical garden.

A large proportion of Darmstadt's total population of 120,000 consists of refugees from the Balkan States whom the city gladly welcomed.

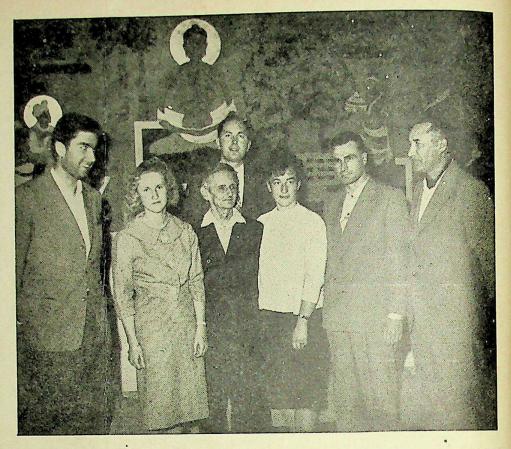
# AS PRIZE IN A COMPETITION

### German Steel Industry's Award for Interest in Development Aid

EIGHT Germans, two of them schoolgirls, are now touring India under a three-week programme to acquaint themselves with the social and economic conditions of the country. The visit is the prize they have won in a competition held by the steel industry in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The objects of the competition would seem to be to rouse popular interest in Germany in favour of assistance to the developing countries of Asia and Africa and to enlist the services of interested Germans, when desired, in implementing on the spot development projects undertaken by private industry.

Last year, the Stahl Revue, a public relations periodical of the private steel industry in Duesseldorf, announced the competition. "What special tasks I shall be willing to take up in a developing country, and what are my suggestions for projects to be undertaken in particular coun-



The prize-winner-visitors to India. Seven of the eight tourists are seen in this picture.

tries": these were the topics on which participants in the competition were invited to contribute articles. More than one thousand entries were received, and 25 prizes were awarded. The tourists now in India were the

first eight among the prize-winners. The rest of the winners are visiting other Asian and African countries in two groups. On conclusion of their tour, the visitors will report their impressions, on the basis of which the steel industry may formulate its own proposals for aid.

#### **Cross-Section**

The tourists represent a cross-section of the German people. They include three students, a teacher, a merchant, an engineer, a technician and a business firm employee. Since its arrival in India on January 2, the party has visited New Delhi, Agra, Faridabad, Bhakra-Nangal, Benares and Calcutta. The itinerary includes visits to Rourkela, Madras, Mysore and Bombay.

A spokesman of the team paid a warm compliment to Indians when a German News Weekly representative met him in New Delhi. He said he found the Indians enthusiastic in regard to schemes of progress, active and intelligent.

The party consists of the following prize-winners: Mr. von Rohden, Mr. W. Rose, Mr. Rudolf Hueskes, Miss Ina Knack, Miss Gisela Wieter, Mr. Hans Krieger, Mr. Lothar Landt and Mr. Erwin Fallenstein.



During a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany last month, Dr. Sachin Sen (centre—sitting), Editor "Indian Nation", Patna, and a former President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, Mr. S.K. Gupta (left), Editor, "Aj", Benares, and Mr. H.C. Roy, Editor, "Northern India Patrika", Allahabad (right) were received at the Indo-German Society, Stuttgart.

### ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(Continued from page 1)

There is no doubt that the steady rise in production costs, which we have been and still are experiencing, endangers the steadiness of the economic development. The rise in production costs, particularly by increasing wages, had to be offset by rationalisation. Such rise also caused smaller profits. Despite these developments the West-German industry was able to keep manufacturers' prices stable throughout 1961.

The following points should be the guiding principles of our foreign trade policy: (1) The maintenance of fixed exchange rates. Stability in this field is an indispensable prerequisite for sound development and smooth operation of international trade. (2) Co-operation among the

note banks, the International Monetary Fund and the Governments in the field of trade and credit policy, to help maintain stable exchange rates. (3) Co-operation in the field of trade policy by participating in GATT and OEEC. It is of special importance to remove, with the help of these institutions, the barriers hampering international flow of trade and capital.

Germany will doubtlessly face increased competition in the world market. If the Common Market is extended, we will have to show our competitive strength there, too. But new opportunities to meet this challenge appear to emerge also outside the Common Market.

Increased co-operation among the Western nations is also the indispens-

able prerequisite for effective and successful aid to the world's lesser developed countries. Development aid and policy will decisively influence the fate of the entire Free World.



Industries Federation President, Mr. Fritz Berg

It is in the interest of all free industrial nations to provide adequate assistance to the developing countries. West-German Government aid alone, granted to developing countries, will amount to DM 500 crores in 1961-62. But this aid, too, can only help the developing countries to help themselves. We must also assist in creating training facilities and help the developing countries to find markets for their goods.

## MORE INTELLECTUALS AMONG RECENT REFUGEES

More intellectuals from the Soviet sector of Berlin have fled to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The latest list comprises Prof. Prokop, of the Institute of Medical Jurisprudence at Humboldt University, East Berlin, Prof. Baumgaertner of the Institute of Literature at the same university, and Mrs. Baumgaertner, who was Curator of the Handicrafts Museum in East Berlin.

According to another report, Dr. Hinze, Director of the Hospital in Rathenow, near Potsdam, has also fled from East Berlin.



2

Liebe Freunde!

Politeness pays, as all of you well know. It pays in Germany as well as anywhere else. It makes life easier wherever people have to live it together. "Your teachers have, therefore, decided to prepare a "polite" lesson for you as early as possible. Let's first have a story on how "Politeness pays":

### Höflichkeit macht sich bezahlt

Fritz Weber lief langsam durch die Stadt. Er war von Beruf Goldschmied, aber er hatte keine Stellung. Plötzlich blieb er vor einem kleinen Juwelenladen stehen. Auf einer Tafel im Schaufenster war zu lesen: "Höflicher junger Mann gesucht". Mit einem höflichen Lächeln betrat Fritz den Laden. "Sie wünschen?" fragte Herr Gebauer, der Inhaber. Fritz reichte ihm seine Zeugnisse. Herr Gebauer prüfte sie und sagte dann: "Sie scheinen wirklich ein tüchtiger Goldschmied zu sein, aber ich habe leider bereits heute morgen einen neuen Gehilfen angestellt". Fritz lächelte nicht mehr höflich "Sie haben aber doch noch das Schild im Fenster, auf dem steht, daß Sie einen Gehilfen suchen!" "Ich hatte noch keine Zeit, es hereinzunehmen", entschuldigte sich Herr Gebauer. Fritz verließ wütend den Laden und warf die Tür hinter sich zu. Aber nicht viel später öffnete sie ein neuer Bewerber. Er hieß Roland Brecht und hatte ebenfalls sehr gute Zeugnisse. Das gleiche Gespräch wiederholte sich. Zum Schluß sagte vergessen, das Schild aus dem Fenster zu nehmen". "Neln, ich habe es nicht vergessen", antwortete Herr Gebauer, "es fällt mir nur etwas schwer, das Schild hereinzuholen. Das muß morgen der neue Gehilfe tun". "Aber das kann ich doch sofort für Sie tun", erwiderte Roland. "Das ist sehr geholt und wollte sich entfernen. "Halt!" rief Herr Gebauer, "Sie sind der Gehilfel". "Roland sagte erstaunt: "Aber Sie haben doch schon einen Gehilfen". "Nein," erwiderte Herr Gebauer, "ich wollte Sie mit dem Schild nur auf die Probe stellen. Und diese Prüfung haben Sie bestanden.

skes, ieter, andt

ers.

ting tries

of

port

asis

may

sals

ross-

ople.

neer,

in

has

bad,

and

sore

iid a

ien a

ative

d he

c in

ctive

wing iden,

# Stross-Quartet On Ondia

Enthralling Performance At New Delhi

THE Stross-Quartet, an internationally renowned ensemble of German virtuosos in stringed instruments led by Prof. Wilhelm Stross, is now in India. It enthralled a large audience of music-lovers at a performance in Sapru House, New Delhi, organised by the Delhi Music Society, on Wednesday, January 10th.

Prof. Wilhelm Stross, now 54, studied music at the Cologne Conservatorium, and at the age of 20, won Germany's most coveted award the Felix-Mendelssohn Prize in competition with 26 talented young instrumentalists. This marked the beginning of a great career as a soloist, and Stross rose to prominence in the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and the Vienna Philharmonia. Long ago he came to be recognised as a violin virtuoso of rare abilities, and pupils considered it a privilege to sit at his feet. Many of them have established a reputation as conductors of leading orchestras, as soloists and as teachers in conservatoriums and academies.

#### Talented Musicians

Stross has extended his range of music far beyond that of the soloviolinist to include the literature of the quartet and the chamber orchestra. Successful performances of the complete set of Beethoven string quartets at many centres constitute the proud record of the Stross-Quartet in which Prof. Stross is supported by talented musicians. Oscar C. Yatco, who has distinguished himself by his artistic abilities as a violinist in the concert halls of Berlin, Hamburg and Munich, is with him. Ingo Sinnhoffer, who combines a talent for the stringed instrument (viola) with a gift for composition, is another member of the quartet, and Prof. Rudolf Metzmacher, a cello-player of great repute, is the fourth.

The Quartet will tour India for one week in January and one in March on its way through Asia. Its programme will take it to South-East Asia and the Far East.



The Stross-Quartet now touring Asia

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

The other day, a young Indian friend, who had studied German for two years with considerable success, applied to a German firm for employment as a practical trainee. In order to demonstrate his achievements, he wrote the letter of application in German, and he was quite disappointed when he didn't receive a reply. "Wie ist das, bitte?" he asked me, showing me a copy of the letter he had sent. "Was habe ich falsch gemacht?"

I could assure my friend that his German grammar was perfect, but the way he had said what he wanted, was not. After stating his qualifications, he had continued: "Ich will 350,-DM verdienen; ich muß auch ein Zimmer mit Heizung haben und vegetarische Küche....."

The firm might have accepted the substance of my friend's demands, but they did not accept the direct way they had been put forward, and thus my poor friend did not even receive a reply. "Der Ton macht die Musik" says a German proverb—it is not so much what you say, but the way you say it. Mein Freund hatte sich "im Ton vergriffen"—he had struck the wrong note.

Your teacher cannot give you infallible rules how to avoid similar mishaps. But perhaps it will help us to look at and compare the following four sentences, which say the same thing in different ways:

1. Rauchen ist hier verboten. 2. Leider ist Rauchen hier nicht gestattet (erlaubt). 3. Würden Sie so freundlich sein, hier nicht zu rauchen? 4. Darf (dürfte) ich Sie bitten, die Zigarette draussen zu Ende zu rauchen?

You will at once recognize that the degree of politeness increases with each subsequent sentence. Thus, we can derive the following general rules:

1. The more direct a statement, the less polite it is. 2. Little words like 'bitte', 'leider', 'gern', 'vielleicht', 'wohl' etc. add to the civility of a statement. 3. The grammatical form of a question sweetens an otherwise unpleasant demand. 4. Polite questions are often introduced by the modal auxiliaries 'dürfen', 'mögen', 'können', or, for very polite requests, by the subjunctive form of these verbs.

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Sagen Sie es höflich:

1. Schließen Sie das Fenster! 2. Ich will ins Kino gehen. 3. Gib mir ein Glas Wasser! 4. Schreibe mir bald!

### ...UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG

Das Söhnchen, Häuschen, Wäldchen, Liedchen, Rädchen, Herzchen, Bettchen, Heftchen, Mütterchen, Fingerchen, Stühlchen, Türchen—Büchlein, Tischlein, Kindlein, Kämmerlein, Bächlein.

# EDUCATION IN GERMANY Itinerant Exhibition Now Comes to New Delhi

METHODS of teaching in the Federal Republic of Germany are being constantly improved. Visual aids supplement the teacher's efforts, and the varied techniques employed make school work an enjoyable routine for the children. The techniques followed



Prof. Eduard Spranger (79), a distinguished authority in Germany on Pedagogy

1 for

nent

e the

idn't

y of

t the

nmer

inds,

thus

ısik"

ayit.

milar

nicht

hen?

en?

with

ules:

vords

of a

rwise nodal

y the

. Gib

chen,

hlein,

and the organisation of work will be demonstrated at a six-day-long exhibition entitled "Education in Germany", which will be held at "Azad Bhavan", New Delhi, from January 16 to 21, under the patronage of the Union Education Minister, Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

The display, which is being organised under the auspices of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and the Max Mueller Bhavan, New Delhi, will be a part of the series of such exhibitions undertaken by the German Embassy in India.

The series opened at the end of October, 1961 in Bombay, where the programme was inaugurated by Mr. S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture and President of the Indo-German Society, Bombay. The exhibition has since visited Poona, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Chandigarh.

Through models, photos and other visual aids, the exhibition will present a survey of the pedagogic methods employed in Germany at successive stages of the educational system. An outstanding feature of educational organisation in Germany is

that school work is closely related to the degrees of psychological development in the pupils and to the needs of making them diligent students while also training them for their roles in life as efficient members of the community and able members of their professions or occupations. The exhibition will portray the wide range of facilities provided at German educational institutions for promoting these objectives.

This programme of exhibitions was inspired by Indians and Germans who have been associated with the selection of Indian applicants for scholarships in Germany. There are marked differences between the systems of education in India and Germany, and Indian students visiting Germany for higher studies in that country have reported that in the initial stages of their studies in Germany they had had to face difficulties in adapting themselves to the situation at the institutions there. In this context, it was decided last year that an exhibition should be fitted up in Germany, brought out to India and held at

important educational centres in this country, for presenting a survey of the system in Germany—right from the kindergarten to the university.

Every country has its own methods which have been developed according to the progress of its people and the social, cultural and religious aspects of the life of the community. And in designing the present exhibition the organisers are keeping in view the value of promoting mutual exchange of ideas between Germans and Indians in the field of education as a means of cultural collaboration and as a contribution to Indo-German friendship.

The week's programme will include the screening of films which will supplement the informative value of the static exhibits and give a vivid story of the activities in the schools and universities in Germany.

The Exhibition will be inaugurated on Jan. 15 by Mr. Bhagwan Sahay, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, and thrown open to the public from the following day.



Education being correlated to the daily life of the community, "Safety-first" on roads is being taught in the class-room. A teacher is explaining regulations with the aid of a road safety chart.

### 15 FRESH SCHOLARS FROM INDIA

### "DAAD" Awards for Higher Studies

riffeen Indian students have arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany for higher studies, on scholarships granted by the German Academic Exchange Service ("Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst — DAAD").

They constitute the second batch of scholarship-holders under the "DAAD" scheme for 1961-1962. Of the total number of 40 scholars for the year, the first batch has already joined universities in Germany, after completing successfully a four-month course in German at the Goethe Institute, Munich.

On the eve of their departure from Bombay on December 31, 1961, the Indo-German Social Centre, Bombay, gave the students a farewell party. Dr. H. Koehler, Consul-General of the Federal Republic of Germany, who addressed them, wished them a useful and happy time in Germany and all success in their studies.

### The Scholarship-Holders

The following is a list of the scholarship-holders:

K. ABRAHAM, Civil Engineering, (Karlsruhe Technical University); K. BALAKRISHNAN, Electrochemistry, (Karlsruhe Technical University); N. DUTT (MRS.), Indology, (Tue-bingen University); D. P. GHOSH, Geophysics, (Hamburg University); A. JALALI, Agriculture, (Bonn University); S. KARIAPPA, Aeronautical Engg., (Stuttgart Technical University); A.K. Mohanti, Physics, (Heidelberg University); P. K. S. Nara-Yanan, Electrical Engg., (Hanover Technical University); S. K. Ojha, Civil Engg., (Hanover Technical University); A. N. Prasad, Civil Engg., (Aschor Technical University); K. A. (Aachen Technical University); K.A. RAHIMAN, Mechanical Engg., (Braunschweig Technical University); Y.N. RAO, Agriculture, (Stuttgart Hohen-heim—School of Agriculture); R. SESHADRI, Mechanical Engg., (Braunschweig Technical University); P. R. SHELAT, Textile Technology, (Reutlingen Deutsches Forschungsinstitut fuer Textilindustrie); and S. B. S. VERMA, Agriculture, (Giessen University).



Barbara Koenig is one of the women writers in Germany who have gained a place of honour in current literature. Graduating to authorship through journalism, she published her first book, "Das Kind und sein Schatten" ("The Child and Its Shadow") in 1958.

### German Hockey Team Visiting Delhi

The German National Hockey Team, which is now participating in the International Hockey Tournament in Ahmedabad, is scheduled to arrive in New Delhi on January 22. It will play a test match with an Indian team on the following day. Two days later, the visitors will proceed to Chandigarh where they will stay for three days before leaving India.

### Rourkela's Third Blast Furnace

Designed and constructed by one of the oldest firms among the German enterprises in the field of heavy industry, the third 1,000-ton blast furnace of the Rourkela Steelworks was commissioned a few days ago.

With the addition of this blast furnace, the steel plant can produce about one million tons of pig iron per year to be turned into high-quality products by the steel and rolling mills.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuni n New Bellin (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at the Caxton Press Private Limited. New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy S np.

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, JANUARY 20, 1962

# UNITY A DIKE AGAINST COMMUNIST INUNDATION Federal President's New Year Appeal to the West

IN New Year addresses delivered over the domestic and overseas radio network, Dr. Heinrich Luebke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, reiterated the main principles by which the Government and the people stand steadfast.

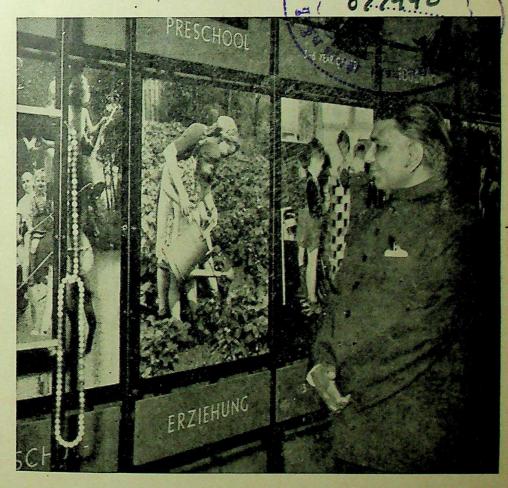
The points which highlighted the addresses are:

- If only the European and Atlantic peoples hold together, their unity can be an effective dike against the inundation that has swept Europe's eastern and south-eastern countries, as well as a large part of Germany since 1945.
- Under the existing circumstances, the Soviet Union will not let things come to war. It knows that if the countries of the Western and the Eastern blocs get involved in war, both sides will only emerge from the conflict in a weakened condition.
- The wall erected by the Communist rulers in Berlin has underlined the

fact that 17 million Germans are denied not only self-determination but also human rights.

• The policy of the Federal Republic is motivated exclusively towards

preserving peace in freedom. Above all, the Federal, Republic feels the obligation to help eliminate the want that now exists in many parts of the world.



Mr. Bhagwan Sahay, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, showed keen interest in photographs of methods of work at the "Preschool" stage of the German system of education, displayed at an exhibition, "Education in Germany", which he inaugurated on January 15.

[See also page 7]

### In this Issue:

Unity a Dike against		
Communist Inundation		1
A Faked Picture		2
Overcrowding in German Universities		
Help Fight TB: You May Win a Prize	•••	3
Facts and Factors of Germa Agriculture	 n	3
Structure and Methods of Education	•••	4
Laucation	•••	7

Path.

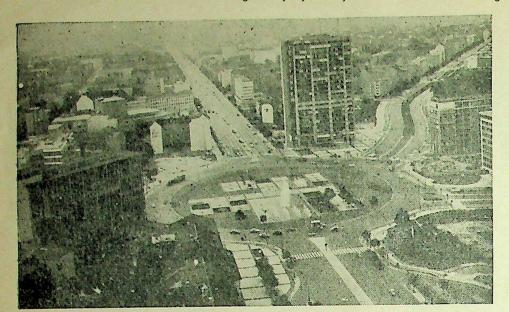
iron uality mills.

onour

· first

one

y inblast vorks go. blast



### BERLIN: A PICTURE OF CONTRASTS

In spite of the stress of politics, West Berlin is developing into a beautiful city as this picture (left) of "Ernst Reuter Platz", a newly formed square marked with parks and a fountain, shows. The boundary line by the side of the Soviet sector of the city presents a striking contrast, as is seen from the picture (below), which shows men of the "People's Police" raising an observation post in a cemetery, from where they will keep a watch on people trying to escape to West Berlin.

### A FAKED PICTURE

### Trumped Up Charge Against General Heusinger

COMMUNIST propagandists have started a campaign against General Adolf Heusinger, Chairman of NATO's Standing Military Committee. As there has been no basis for their charges against him, they are found to have faked a photograph in support of their allegations.

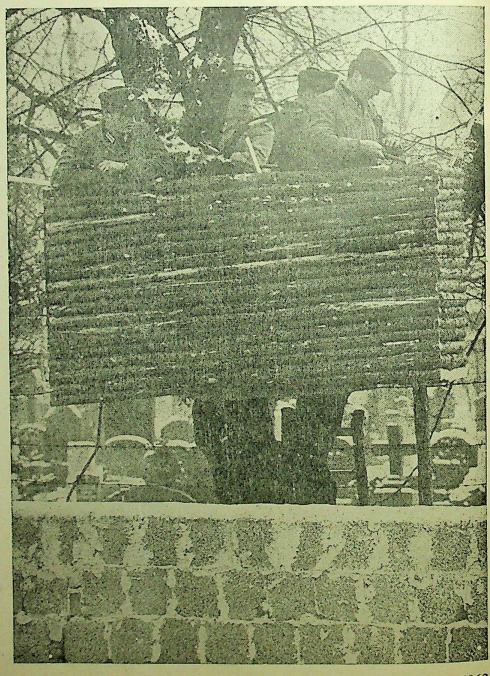
It will be recalled that several weeks ago the U.S. State Department rejected a Note presented by the Soviet Government demanding that the General be turned over for trial as a war criminal.

In support of the allegations, the Red Star, a Soviet Army periodical, published a picture showing not German soldiers but those of another nation.

### Officials Embarrassed

The news agency, Associated Press, in a despatch from Moscow, stated: "Embarrassed Soviet Foreign Ministry officials declined immediate comment when told that a photograph they had distributed of Nazi soldiers allegedly burning a Russian village at General Heusinger's order was actually one the Soviet Government had previously issued as showing foreign soldiers burning a Chinese town. 'We will investigate', they said.

"It was one of the biggest propaganda slip-ups in recent years and immediately cast doubt on other documents in the charges against General Heusinger".



### OVERCROWDING IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

One of the Solutions: Location of New Centres in Big Cities

OVERCROWDING in universities calls for the establishment of additional centres of learning. Should these new universities be located in small towns or in big cities?

tics,

left)

wly

arks

lary

ctor

ast,

OW),

ole's

post

will

to to

1962

In the Federal Republic of Germany, as in other countries, the development of mass education and of specialisation in subjects has led to a crisis that can be solved only if the building of new universities is combined with internal reforms. Existing universities and technical colleges have constantly been renewed in recent years. But these efforts have been of a piecemeal nature and, therefore, inadequate. There are at present 18 universities in the country, and, with West Berlin's Technical University, eight technical colleges or academies. All are overcrowded. Five of the 18 universities are situated in big cities. The other universities are to be found in small and medium-sized towns.

#### Great Increase of Students

The number of students increased in the ten years from 1949 to 1959 by 52,000; of this number 28,000, or more than half, were at the five bigcity universities. The number of students has continued to increase, and again the main burden has fallen on the five big cities. It is not surprising that their problems have become acute. Munich can have 13,000 but has had to take nearly 20,000. Conditions are similar in all other universities: they are over-

HELP FIGHT TB: You may win a prize

As a contribution to the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign in India, the German News' Weekly is organising a Quiz, "Do You Know Germany?" Readers participating in the contest will have the opportunity of making a contribution to the campaign against tuberculosis, and the lucky ones among them the pleasure of a free trip to Germany and back and of winning a number of other attractive prizes.

Watch the issue dated February 3, 1962, for a detailed announcement.

flowing, have no rooms, not enough teachers, not enough flats. This applies to Cologne and Hamburg as much as to Tuebingen and Heidelberg. Including the technical and other special academies, the number of students in Germany has almost doubled since 1950. Then there were 105,000; now there are more than 200,000.

that will continue to be discussed in the coming years by the people.

It costs a lot of money to build a university. In West Germany the Federal States control cultural affairs, including education, and they and the town where the university is built have to bear the main financial burden. Apart from this,



Munich University, as is obvious from this picture, is one of the famous centres of learning which are heavily overcrowded.

The solution to meet this emergency is the building of new universities. But this is more easily said than done. When the situation became acute a few years ago, there was at first a competition among those towns that wanted to have a new university. There was talk of twelve such new projects. But until now only three towns have achieved their goal or come close to it: Bochum beat Dortmund and will get the new Ruhr University; Bremen beat Wilhelmshaven; but in the south, in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Ulm (with 90,000 inhabitants) and Constance on Lake Constance are still competing for a new university. Constance is the favourite. There is no doubt that other new universities will have to be built, so that the question as to where they will be put is one

there are plenty of other problems that are not easily solved. Above all, there is the question of who will occupy the professorial chairs. There is already a shortage of qualified teachers at the existing universities. Most of them have to wring each new assistant's post laboriously out of their reluctant State Finance Ministers.

Building of the Ruhr University at Bochum will cost between 800 million and 850 million marks (Rs. 95 to 101 crores). These funds must be found, in the main, by the State, in this case North Rhine-Westphalia, and the town. Now, North Rhine-Westphalia is prosperous because of its industries, and the town of Bochum is not exactly

(Continued on page 5)

### FACTS AND FACTORS OF GERMAN AGRICULTURE

### Small-Scale Farming - Animal Husbandry - Effective Use of Machinery

THE average yield of wheat per acre in the Federal Republic of Germany is 1,424 kg., about four times the output of 325 kg. obtained in India until now. The yield of potatoes per acre in Germany is more than 3 times the present output of about 2,900 kg. in India.

The techniques of farming and the other factors that have contributed to such increase of the German farmers' income and helped to promote their prosperity are portrayed in the German Pavilion at the National Agriculture Fair, Madras, which was opened on January 14 by Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, the Governor of that State. The Ministry of Agriculture in the Federal Republic of Germany had sent a message wishing success to the Fair. The following article describes the features of agriculture and farm organisation in Germany:

In comparison with the pre-war average (1935-38=100), the total production of foodstuffs in the

Federal Republic of Germany had risen by 39 per cent in 1959-60. This growth of the total production is mainly due to an extraordinary increase of the output per acre. From 1935-38 until 1960, the average yield per acre in food grains had risen by more than 60 per cent—from 796 to 1,288 kg. During the same period, the annual milk yield per cow had increased by 37 per cent—from 2,480 to 3,395 kg, combined with an increase of the milk fat content from 3.40 to 3.72 per cent.

These achievements are the more remarkable as the output per square unit had already risen continuously since the last century, namely, by 86 per cent between 1880 and 1913, and by 140 per cent between 1880 and 1938. As a result of the further increase after the last war, the acre yields may now be about three times as much as those of 1880.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, all kinds of agricultural

activities, such as soil preparation, irrigation, seed improvement, manuring, plant protection, etc., have been brought to the latest standards of scientific farming. A few figures may illustrate the extent of the agrotechnical revolution accomplished. From 1935-38 to 1959-60 the use of chemical fertilizers increased for Nitrogen by 115 per cent, up to 17.40 kg. per acre, for Phosphate by 94 per cent, up to 20.36 kg. per acre, and for Potash by 90 per cent up to 29.20 kg. per acre of cultivated land. The number of dusters and sprayers for plant protection increased, in the course of only five years, from 1954 to 1959, by about 72,200 to 246,512 sets. Between 1949 and 1960 the number of tractors increased from roughly 90,000 to 800,000 and that of harvesters from 150 to 46,000.

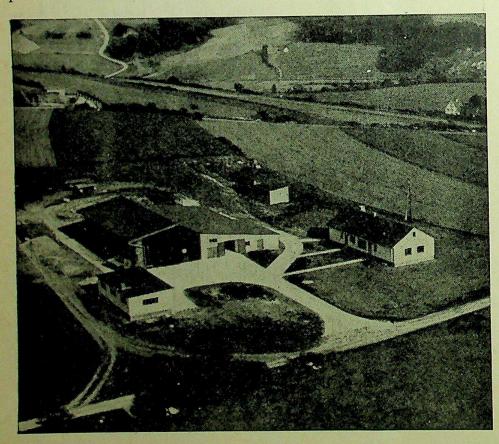
### Family-Farming

About two-thirds of the existing 1.6 million farms are operated only by family members, and, considering the agricultural labour force as a whole, out of every 10 persons working in agriculture eight are family members and only 2 are farm labourers. The predominance of family-farming is also obvious from the fact that 28.8 per cent of all holdings embrace less than 5 acres each; 62.7 per cent have an acreage between 5 and 50 acres; only 8.5 per cent cover an extent each of more than 50 acres. In this the agricultural structure in the Federal Republic shows much similarity to that in India.

### **Intensive Mixed Farming**

How was it then possible to apply modern methods and techniques so extensively to such fairly small holdings? Several factors are here to be taken into consideration. Firstly, the German farmers were to a great extent changing over to the cultivation of paying intensive crops such as potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, etc., and at least the smallest holdings were developed into horticultural undertakings. 35,000 commercial gardening units, the average size of which is about 3 acres, are thus operated. Their total cash income, from about 187,000 acres, amounts to DM 1,629 million. Fruit production alone is yielding an

(Continued on page 6)



As a means of improving the farmer's mode of living and, at the same time, facilitating intensive cultivation, a new lay-out for farms is being introduced in the Federal Republic of Germany. According to this lay-out, as seen in this picture, the farmer will live on the farm itself, which embraces 35 acres, 32½ acres, of which are arable land and 2½ acres pasture land.



# WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

3

Liebe Freunde!

tion,

nur-

been

s of

may agroshed.

use l for

17.40 y 94 , and p to

land. ayers

n the

1954

6,512 the from

that ,000.

isting

only

ering

as a

amily

bour-

mily-

1 the

dings

; 62.7

tween

cent

an 50

struc-

shows

apply

ies so

hold-

re to

irstly,

to a

o the

crops

vegenallest

horti-

com-

verage

s, are

cash

acres,

Fruit

g an

, 1962

ia.

Many Indian students find it difficult to make a proper distinction in pronouncing the different German 's'-sounds. Here is a little story about a German who, because of some organic defect, had the same difficulty:

Mein Onkel und ich sassen an einem sonnigen Sommertag in einem grossen Gartenlokal. Es war so warm, und das Lokal war so voll, dass die Kellner ganz beleidigte Gesichter machten, als ob das alles nur aus Schikane stattfände. Endlich kam einer von Ihnen an unseren Tisch.

Mein Onkel hatte einen Zungenfehler: Er konnte kein 's' und kein 'z' sprechen. Er brachte das einfach nicht fertig. Immer wenn in einem Wort ein harter 's'-Laut auftauchte, machte er ein weiches, wässeriges 'sch' daraus. Und dabei schob er die Lippen weit vor, so dass sein Mund Ähnlichkeit mit einem Fischmaul bekam.

Der Kellner stand also an unserem Tisch und fragte kurzatmig und nervös: "Bitte schehr? Schie wünschen?"—Mein Onkel, der gern einen guten Tropfen trank, sagte gewohnheitsgemäss: "Alscho, schwei Aschbach und für den Jungen Schelter oder Brausche. Oder wasch haben Schie schonscht?"

Der Kellner war sehr blass. Und dabei war es Hochsommer, und er war doch ein Kellner in einem Gartenlokal. Aber vielleicht war er überarbeitet. Und plötzlich merkte ich, dass mein Onkel auch blass wurde. Nämlich als der Kellner die Bestellung der Sicherheit wegen wiederholte.

You will recognize many strange words in this story by replacing 'sch' by 's' or 'z': Schehr=sehr; Schie=Sie; alscho=also; schwei=zwei; Aschbach=Asbach (name of a German brandy); Schelter=Selter (soda-water); Brausche=Brause (effervescent lemonade); wasch=was; schonst=sonst.

das Gartenlokal, -e: garden restaurant; beleidigen: to offend; die Schikane: vexation; der Zungenfehler, -: speech defect; fertigbringen: to manage to do, to achieve; auftauchen: to turn up; die Ähnlichkeit, -en: similarity; das Maul, -er: mouth (of an animal); vorschieben: to push forward; kurzatmig: short-breathed; ein guter Tropfen: an alcoholic drink; gewohnheitsgemäss: as usual; der Hochsommer: high summer; überarbeitet: overworked, exhausted; nämlich: i.e. (that is); der Sicherheit wegen—wegen der Sicherheit.

#### UNIVERSITIES

(Continued from page 3)

poor. Here, as in the city-State of Bremen, they will probably getahead quickly with their university building. But things would look different if a less rich State, such as Lower Saxony, wanted a new university.

←In Bonn, Mr. P. Achuta Menon, Indian Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, recently presented a collection of books on philosophy by Indian scholars to Dr. R. Moennig, Director of the Institute, "Inter Nationes", a well-known organisation promoting international understanding, who will be visiting India next week.

It is certainly no coincidence, therefore, that it was the Secretary of State in the Lower Saxony Ministry of Culture, Dr. Konrad Mueller, who recently put forward well-considered arguments planning the location of new universities only in large cities. Big towns were in themselves not an obstacle to scientific work, as experience had shown, he said. On the contrary, students themselves crowded into these cities. Practical experience in his own State may have had some bearing on Dr. Mueller's demand: Goettingen University, in a town of 78,000 people, needs 600 million marks for extension of buildings, but can itself contribute only a small proportion of this sum. Moreover, a town of this size has a building capacity of only 15 million marks a year; a city of more than 500,000 people has 60 million marks or more. A project that Goettingen would need 40 years to finance could be paid off by a big city, to the extent of 600 million marks, in ten years.

#### The "Little" University Ideal

Baden-Wuerttemberg, a State that already has three universities with long traditions in medium-sized towns-Heidelberg, Tuebingen and Freiburg im Breisgau—is now likely to have Constance as a new university town, as beautifully situated as the other three and having some 50,000 inhabitants. It would continue the German tradition of the "little" university and the idea, propounded by the German educator, Humboldt, of the unity of research These significant and teaching. developments will influence the future course of events.

#### GERMAN AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 4)

income of 685 million, flower cultivation 510 million and vegetable-growing DM 274 million.

Secondly, small holdings as well as the larger agricultural holdings do, as a rule, not only carry out intensive crop cultivation but at the same time also pursue animal husbandry as an essential part of their entire farm organization. To a total agricultural gross income amounting to DM 19,269 million in 1959-60, livestock production contributed a value of DM 13,958 million, more than 72 per cent, and milk production alone DM 5,224 million, 27 per cent of the farmers' marketing proceeds.

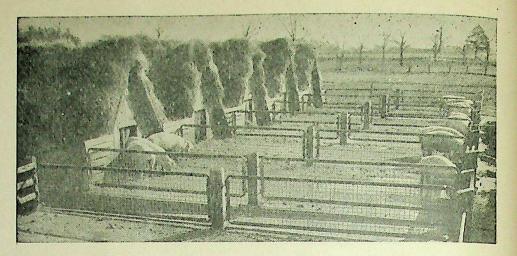
#### Mechanization

A third important factor is to be seen in the particular manner in which motorization and mechanization as such have been followed in the Federal Republic. By the construction and steady improvement also of smaller tractors designed to work efficiently and economically on small holdings, of two-wheeled tractors which can be utilized even in terraced orchards and fields on steep slopes, and of power equipment for spraying and dusting against various pests and diseases, German agriculture has set a good example in the successful introduction of mechanization in fairly small holdings.

### Governmental Measures

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany promotes the continuous intensification and rationalization of family farms by a comprehensive package of development measures. There are also the cooperatives. In 1848 Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen laid the foundations of voluntary and democratic cooperative associations for the economic and social benefit of the rural people.

Side by side with the German Raiffeisen Association, the German Farmers' Association is taking care of the general interests and requirements of the farming community, whereas the German Agricultural Society has taken over the task of promoting in first line agro-technical advancement. Extended educational and vocational facilities are also helping towards efficiency in farming, an indispensable condition of progress, and thus contribute to the farmers' prosperity.



German breeders have achieved satisfactory results from the practice of keeping animals in the open, both in summer and winter. Sucking pigs and young sows are reared in pig huts and enclosed run, as seen in this picture, and by moving about without any shelter in all kinds of weather the animals develop resistance to infection. Similar practices are followed in maintaining milch cattle. They are kept in open pens, and in winter a layer of planks, about three feet high, ensures that the floor is kept as dry as possible. These open-air yards for animals help to save labour and to make the animals sturdy. They also serve as a factor in increasing the prosperity of the farmer.

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

The other day one of our beginners told us how he became the laughingstock of some of his friends, who are well advanced in their study of German, by quoting:

'Ich bin Peter, du bist Paul, ich bin fleischig, du bist faul."

Instead of praising his achievement, they burst into laughter which (to him at least) seemed to have no end. It took them quite a while before they were able to explain to him that instead of 'fleissig' he had called himself (and not without justification, too) 'fleischig', i.e. 'having a lot of flesh', 'fleshy', 'fat'. Our student seemed quite anxious to avoid a repetition of such a scene. "Wie ist das, bitte?" he asked after finishing his story, "I find these German s-sounds very confusing. Can you help me?" Let's try.

's': In initial position (i.e., at the beginning of a word or a syllable)

's' is pronounced like 'z' in English 'zero':

sagen, Sie, Gesetz, See, Ansicht.

In final position 's' is pronounced like 's' in English 'case': Was, Gras,

bis, Blasmusik, Wespe.

'ss' or 'B': 'ss' or 'B' are pronounced like 'ss' in English 'glass', i.e., they have the pronunciation as 's' in final position: lassen, giessen, vermissen, heissen, Gasse.

'z': German 'z' (or 'tz') is a combination of two consonants, i.e. 't' and 's', as in English 'hits'. The student should be particularly careful about pronouncing the initial 't' properly and distinctly: Heizung, Hitze, Zahn, reizen, Katze.

'sch': German 'sch' is a single sound pronounced like English 'sh'

in sheep: schon, scheinen, waschen, Schule, Fisch.

'sp' and 'st': Only in initial position (i.e., at the beginning of a word or a syllable), the consonant combinations 'sp' and 'st' are pronounced like 'schp' and 'scht': Stein, spielen, verstehen, Sport, Anstand.

Note: The 'ch' consonant combination should never be confused with

'sch'. The pronunciation of German 'ch' will be discussed separately.

### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Lesen Sie laut: Schale, zusammen, Marsch, Schulter, Masse, Segel, Silber, Stunde, Spiegel, suchen, wischen, spalten, Scherbe, Zange, platzen, streng, hetzen, springen, zählen, Pilz, Tasse, Post, Raststelle, verletzen, Restbestand, zusammenziehen, zischen, zerfliessen, ausgiessen.

### ...UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG

1. Würden Sie bitte das Fenster schliessen?

2. Ich möchte gern ins Kino gehen.

3. Könnten Sie mir bitte ein Glas Wasser geben?

4. Darf ich hoffen, bald von Dir zu hören?

### STRUCTURE AND METHODS OF EDUCATION Informative Display Attracts Many Visitors to Exhibition

EDUCATION in Germany, an exhibition at the Azad Bhavan, New Delhi, portraying the broad features of the system and methods of education in the Federal Republic of Germany, has been drawing many visitors, during the last few days, from among teachers, educationists and students.

Part of an itinerary which had earlier taken the display to five other important cities and will take it to six others during the next four months, the Exhibition, which was inaugurated on Jan. 15 by Mr. Bhagwan Sahay, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, will be open till Jan. 21. It is being held under the auspices of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and the Max Mueller Bhavan, New Delhi, its principal objects being to acquaint Indian students planning to undertake higher studies in Germany with the system of education and the working of institutions there and to promote mutual exchange of ideas between Germans and Indians in the field of education. As an adjunct to the Exhibition, a display of books by German publishers, mainly on subjects of interest to India, is being held.

nimals

red in

shelter

es are

layer

These

serve

hing-

man,

vhich

efore

mself

eshy',

ich a

these

lable)

Gras,

i.e.,

issen,

.e. 't'

about

Zahn,

i 'sh'

word

d like

with

Segel,

atzen,

etzen,

#### Inauguration

A large gathering of Indians and Germans was present at the inauguration of the exhibition. Mr. Wilhelm G. von Heyden, Minister-Counsellor in the German Embassy, welcomed Mr. Bhagwan Sahay and the other guests. In doing so, he said the exhibition project had been inspired by Germans and Indians who had been associated with the selection of Indians for studies in the Federal Republic of Germany. It was a sequel to the reports received from Indian students who had completed their studies in Germany that in the initial stages of their stay in Germany, they had encountered difficulties arising from the differences between the system of education there and that in India.

In inaugurating the exhibition, Mr. Bhagwan Sahay said that every country had to evolve its own system of education with reference to its needs, traditions and economic complex. Germany being a very advanced country, the system prevailing there could not be adopted in India. But much could be learnt from

others, and, therefore, the Exhibition "Education in Germany" would certainly be very useful in India. It also represented, he remarked, a fine effort in Indo-German collaboration on the part of the Max Mueller Bhavan which had organised the display. He also expressed the hope that with the acquisition of additional premises for its activities, the Max Mueller Bhavan would become increasingly useful as a means of Indo-German collaboration.

### Successive Stages

Through a series of large-size photographs and charts, interspersed with specimens of teaching aids and of pupils' class work, the Exhibition presents a survey of the educational structure and the methods of work in Germany. Arranged in a large hall and in a series of sections, the display leads the visitor through the successive stages of the school system to the vocational school, adult school, and then to the universities and the technical colleges.

The child's education begins at the age of three when, although his mind is very young and so not fit for sustained effort at learning, he becomes quite active and is capable of imbibing impressions which serve as the foundations for future education. The organisation of educational work starts with the Pre-school, the stage of the kindergarten, where children

aged 3 to 6 are introduced to the community of which they are a part and to the environment in which they grow. Through toys adapted to their degree of mental development, the children of this age-group are encouraged to play and form impressions through activities characteristic of their age-group. The children next proceed to the junior basic school, the school intended for the age-group 6 to 10 or 14, where they learn through work performed in the classroom, in freedom and in harmony with their inclinations, under the guidance of carefully trained teachers. Subsequent stages of the educational system are then explained.

#### Wide Range

At the university stage, a wide range of choice of subjects is offered to the students. The various faculties are illustrated at the Exhibition through pictures of students working in these faculties. Indians planning to visit Germany for higher studies will find this section particularly informative. A map of the Federal Republic shows the location of universities and other centres of specialised learning and training in the country, each category of institutions being identified by a special illumination device. A chart shows that while in 1950, out of a total of 2,045 foreign students in

(Continued on page 8)



A kindergarten in the Federal Republic of Germany

### METHODS OF EDUCATION

(Continued from page 7)

Germany only 11 were Indians, ten years later, the proportion was 945 Indians out of a total of 20,527 foreign students.

Those interested in technical education find a wealth of information presented in a special section devoted to it.

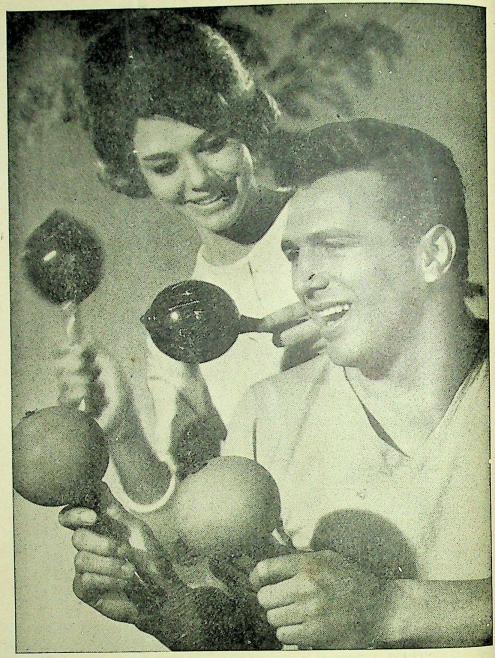
While the pictorial display brings out the general features of educational organisation, those who want to follow up the visit to the Exhibition with a study of details can do so with the help of a timely Max Mueller Bhavan publication, a 42-page booklet entitled "Education in Germany" by Dr. Dietmar Rothermund, a German scholar now in India. Opening with a description of the structure of education, the booklet proceeds to cover the entire system of education, including the organisation of students' councils and the unions at universities. In a preface to this publication, Union Minister S.K. Patil says: "We in this country are very much interested in the system of education in Germany, but unfortunately, there is a great lack of accurate, coherent and up-to-date information on this The Exhibition as well subject. as the booklet of Dr. Rothermund will fulfil this need to a large extent".

#### Advice to Students

Students intending to undertake higher studies in Germany are received and provided with information and advice by the German Academic Exchange Service which is represented at a special counter at the Exhibition. Film shows on educational activities supplement the informative value of the static display.

Children of the German School, New Delhi, presented the medieval play of Dr. Faust. Dr. Rothermund gave a talk on education in Germany.

"Excellently arranged, well documented and visually attractive": In these words, a well-known Art Critic expressed his appreciation of the Exhibition. He added: "The photographs are, almost all, picked specimens of the art, the labelling is outstandingly good and the objects on view, such as educational toys, handicrafts and art work by children, are a matter for envy".



Georgia Moll, a sprightly German actress, and Bubi Scholz, a boxing champion, in a Rumba dance in the film "Marina".

### INDIAN INSTITUTE OF GERMAN STUDIES

THE Indian Institute of German Studies, Poona, has developed into an all-India centre of training for pedagogics in German and for specially devised courses of instruction in that language.

Besides running an intensive course of about ten months' duration for Indian teachers of German, the Institute provides an eight-week vacation course in summer, both for beginners and advanced students.

The Vacation Course will last from April 8th to June 9th, 1962

and the Teachers' Course will begin in April. Ten scholarships are available in the latter. Further scholarships will be granted for future training in Germany to those candidates who complete the Teachers Course at Poona successfully. Hostel facilities are made available at the Deccan College, Poona. February 15 is the last date for admissions.

Intere persons are invited to address the Director, Indian Institute of German Studies, Deccan College, Poona, for further information.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at the Caxton Press Private Limited. New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 nP.

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, JANUARY 27, 1962

No. 4

### FUTILE ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP ALLIANCE

### Bonn Rejects Soviet Union's Offer of Mutual Arrangements

THE Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has repulsed an attempt by the Soviet Union to break up the Western alliance on the German problem.

The Soviet attempt took the form of a memorandum suggesting that (1) Bonn's allies have no genuine interest in supporting German reunification; and (2) the Soviet Union and West Germany as "the greatest States in Europe" could profit by mutual arrangements.

As an alternative to the Federal Republic's NATO membership, the memorandum drew up a picture of a "unified, peace-loving, neutral Germany with little defence expenditure and a mighty, efficient economy".

The memorandum was viewed in official circles in Bonn as an attempt to discredit Bonn's Western allies with the German people, as Moscow has also been conducting a campaign to discredit the Federal Republic in the eyes of its alliance partners.

Federal Government officials said the 22-page memorandum was another Soviet attempt to break up the Western partnership.

In a talk with British journalists in Bonn, Chancellor Adenauer said of the Soviet memorandum:

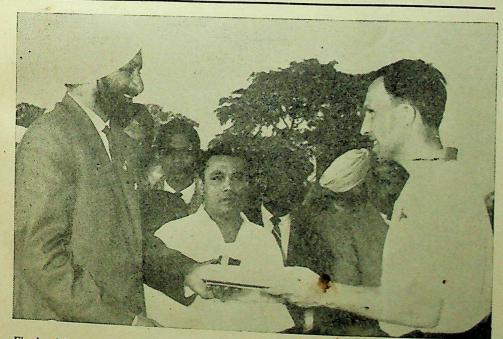
"Naturally it is a bait; but not for me. I can tell you that it is an attempt to drive a wedge between West Germany and its allies".

Typical of German reactions was a headline in the Neue Rhein Zeitung, a popular daily newspaper of the Rhine region: "We Stay Loyal to the West".

The Soviet memorandum was given to Mr. Hans Kroll, Federal German Ambassador in Moscow, when he visited the Soviet Foreign Ministry by Russian request.

The Federal Government informed Western allied capitals of the contents of the memorandum before

(Continued on page 2)



Eberhard Ferstl of Munich, a member of the German hockey team, now in India, receiving from the Maharaja of Patiala, Chaîrman of the All-India Sports Council, a souvenir on the occasion of the India-Germany hockey test match played at the Delhi Gate Stadium on January 23.

[See also page 7]

### In this Issue:

Futile Attempt to Break up Alliance	 1
German Cities—XLI: Pirmasens	 3
Pongal Festival at German Pavilion	4
India-Germany Hockey Test	7
"Lufthansa" Reservation in Five Seconds	 8

i Path. at the

nstitute College, ion.

Rumba

begin

e availcholarfuture

candiachers Hostel at the bruary ions. ited to

### FUTILE ATTEMPT

(Continued from page 1)

deciding, after considerable Press speculation, to publish it.

In effect, the long and rambling memorandum asked the question: "Do your Western allies really share your wish to reunify Germany?"

France's "wooing" of Germany, said the Soviet memorandum, sprang not from friendship but from the desire for a strong partner. Britain's main concern, it continued, "is how it can economically weaken West German competitors". The United States, according to the Soviet story, encourages West Germany to arm so as to burden the German economy and prevent it from continuing "to displace effectively the Western Powers, and above all the United States, in the world's markets".

The Note held out the prospect of an "ocean-sized market" in the East for the various products of the "gifted" German people.

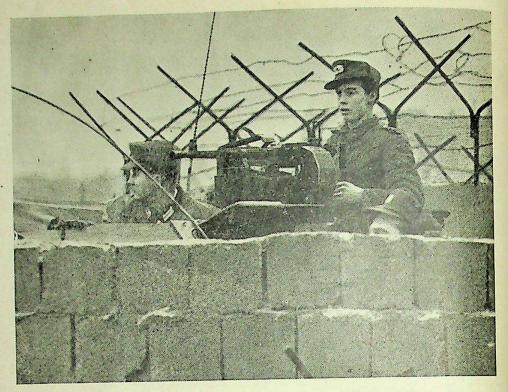
#### A Trap

German newspapers tended to agree with the interpretation of *The New York Times*, in an editorial on January 9, that Moscow was seeking to set a trap "baited with what is a powerful lure for the German masses—the hope of German reunification". The newspaper added:

"The Soviets now seek to seize the German reunification issue from the Western allies, telling Germans that the West is against reunification".

Late last week, the question was raised whether the Soviet memorandum had been intended less to woo German public opinion than to provide a basis for a new propaganda campaign which would follow Bonn's rejection of the memorandum.

How to prevent Moscow from using this tactic was examined by a well-informed journalist. He wrote that Bonn"in agreement with its allies" might consider informing Moscow that the Federal Republic regards itself as "not a vassal of the Western allies", as the Moscow Note implied, but "a partner"; that "we are not being exploited by Western integration but are profiting from it"; that the NATO alliance "gives us that degree of security that we need" and we could not relinquish "even at the most tempting price"—and that, if forced to a choice, Bonn chooses "freedom before unity".



Men of the "People's Police" mounted guard at a point on the barrier wall between the two sectors of Berlin when, rain having weakened the wall, dislodged cement blocks had to be placed in position and strengthened.

### 1,606 INTELLECTUALS FLED THEIR HOMES

### Scientists could not put up with "Socialistic Change" at Soviet Zone Universities

ONE thousand six hundred and six intellectual workers, consisting of scientists, teachers and similar other categories of persons, had fled the Soviet Zone of Germany during the four years—1958-1961. A large proportion of these refugees were teachers.

A report issued by the Federal Ministry for Refugees and Expellees shows that of the total mentioned 503 scientists sought asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany last year. The reasons were the "Socialistic Change" introduced in the universities and institutes of research, and the moral scruples which made it difficult

for the scientists to continue under Communist domination over the universities.

Among these 1,606 refugees, 513 persons had been university teachers—118 of them professors. Incidentally, it may be pointed out that the latter number represents the entire professorial strength in 1960, of the University of Halle, the third largest university in the Soviet Zone. Other categories of teachers included in the total are: university lecturers—133; teachers—37; assistant teachers—255.

The following table gives a subjectwise breakdown of the figures of intellectual workers for each year:

Subject	1958	1959	1960	1961	Total
Protestant Theology Law and Economics Medicine Philosophy Natural Science Forestry Technology Music	7 2 108 112 82 46 39 14	3 13 88 56 92 22 36 5	5 14 99 54 113 35 52 6	4 7 173 41 171 25 75 7	19 36 468 263 458 128 202 32
Total	410	315	378	503	1,606

GERMAN CITIES-XLI\*

### PIRMASENS A HOME OF THE FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

A LARGE proportion of the shoes made in Germany is produced in Pirmasens, a small city in the Saarland, close to the boundary of the Federal Republic of Germany with France.

Shoe-making, which provides employment to a large number of people, developed from the middle of the eighteenth century, and the largest factory in this industry is now making not less than 3,000 pairs of shoes every day.

History takes first notice of Pirmasens in the year 1202, when it was a small village. Later on, during the Thirty Years' War it suffered heavy damage. In 1736, the heir apparent of Hesse took up residence at Pirmasens. With the death of the Prince, the soldiers he had brought with him lost their means of subsistence. In their distress they took to cutting off their uniforms and making shoes out of them. Their wives helped them by peddling their wares in the neighbouring areas and later took them to southern Germany and even to France and Switzerland.

een the

nge"

under

r the

s, 513

ncidennat the entire

of the

largest

Other

in the

—133;

s-255.

ubject-

res of

Total

19 36 468

263

1,606

27, 1962

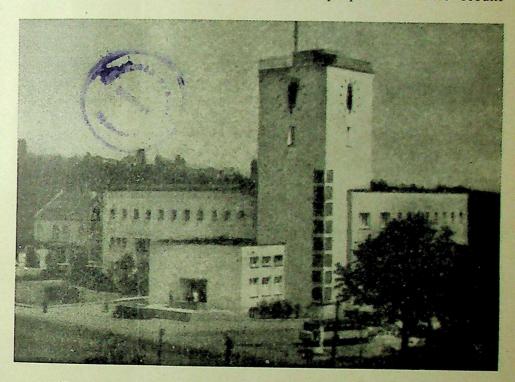
year:

Thirty miles east of Saarbruecken on the French border, Pirmasens is a small town amidst idyllic surroundings of hills and forests. It lies in the Rhineland Palatinate, on the two large arteries of traffic from Strasbourg to Kaiserlautern and from Saarbruecken to Karlsruhe.

It owes its name to St. Pirmin, who is said to have preached Christianity there in the 8th century. Originally belonging to the Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg, Pirmasens passed to Hesse Darmstadt in the year 1736. From 1794 to 1816 Pirmasens was in

Americas. Towards the end of the century, production was mechanized and during the first decade of the 20th century the employment figure of the Pirmasens shoe industry rose to 12,500; the number of shoes produced reached 13 million pairs per year. The industry developed further and further.

Today, Pirmasens is a city of nearly 60,000 people who have rebuilt



The city's swimming pool is one of the popular public resorts in Pirmasens.

\*The last article in this series appeared in the German News Weekly, dated Jan. 13.

### DO YOU KNOW GERMANY?

You may be one of the lucky readers to win a free return trip to Germany and a fortnight's stay there or any of the many other attractive prizes in the German News Weekly Quiz "Do You Know Germany?" to be held next month. If you have been a keen reader, you would find it easy to answer all the questions that will constitute the Quiz. Besides qualifying yourself for a prize, you will also have the privilege of contributing your mite to the fight against tuberculosis.

Watch the issue dated February 3, for a detailed announcement regarding the terms and conditions of participation in the Quiz.

French hands and in 1816 came to Bavaria. In the fall of 1923 it was a centre of the Separatist Movement and in the ensuing civil war 15 Separatists were massacred.

Unlike many other German towns, Pirmasens developed into a prosperous manufacturing town not because of its geographical location or any favourable physical factors, but solely through the industrious habits of its inhabitants.

Though the shoe industry today is the main source of income, organs and machines are also manufactured here. In addition, the town has large-scale tanneries. In 1864 the shoe industry employed 1,600 workers manufacturing, primarily as a cottage industry, mainly cloth-shoes and exporting them to regions as far away as Egypt, the East and both the

it after the destruction caused by World War II, with an initiative worthy of their forbears. The largest of the factories manufactures 2,000 to 3,000 pairs of shoes every day. And every night a "Shoe express train" leaves the railroad station with half of its goods intended for Bremen and the other half for Munich, the main distribution centres of northern and southern Germany.

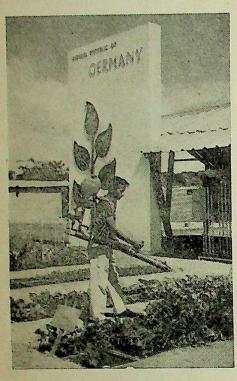
There is a training school for the manufacture of shoes. It attracts students from many countries of the world. Every other year an international exhibition of shoes and of leather products is held. Sometimes, several hundred firms from many countries display their goods. Pirmasens always hums with activity. Even a casual visitor is struck by the atmosphere of hard work.

German News Weekly

### PONGAL FESTIVAL AT GERMAN PAVILION

### Models and Demonstrations at Madras Fair Interest Farmers

AT the inauguration of the Agriculture Fair, Madras, where the Federal Ministry of Agriculture has set up a Pavilion, Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, praised the Federal Republic's participation



Demonstration of a "jet" duster and sprayer in the vegetable garden of the Pavilion

in the Fair. The Union Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, expressed his appreciation of the well-planned lay-out of the German Pavilion and the exhibits displayed in its different sections.

Shri K. D. Sharma, Director of the Fair, read messages received from Dr. Werner Schwarz, Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Professor Ludwig Erhard, Federal Minister of Economic Affairs, and Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, German Ambassador in New Delhi.

#### Ambassador's Message

In his message, the German Ambassador said:

"The development of agriculture and of related industries and organisations is undoubtedly essential for improving nutrition and raising the standard of living for the whole of India's vast population. It is equally important for increasing the earnings in foreign exchange which in a developing country chiefly depend upon the availability of exportable agricultural

products. All measures appropriate to promote agricultural progress in India must, therefore, be welcomed and deserve support in the interest of further and steady advancement of the entire economy.

The National Agriculture Fair, Madras, 1962, will help to promote Indian agriculture by the display of the latest achievements in modern farming and animal husbandry. Keenly interested in India's agricultural progress, I am indeed happy that the Federal Republic of Germany is also participating in the Fair with a representative Pavilion. I offer my best wishes for the success of the exhibition. May I also extend my cordial greetings to the numerous farmers, businessmen and officials who will be visiting our Pavilion!"

#### Distinguished Visitors

Shortly after the inauguration, the Governor of Madras, along with Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, and Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, Madras, paid a visit to 'the German Pavilion.

The German Consul in South India, Dr. Gerhard Fischer, welcomed the distinguished visitors and introduced to them Dr. von Heydebrand, the Representative of the Federal

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry in Bonn, and the Directors of the German Pavilion: Mr. Schmaeling and Mr. Wiedemann. Dr. G. Schuetz, First Secretary, Agriculture, of the German Embassy in New Delhi, guided the distinguished visitors through the different sections of the German Pavilion. Dr. Gwildis, agricultural expert, explained the technical features of the exhibits. Thousands of visitors soon filled the different sections of the Pavilion. The Directors of the Pavilion celebrated the Pongal festival, together with their guests, by decorating the cattle shown in a model stall at the Pavilion.

#### A Look Around the Pavilion

The Pavilion comprises three sections representing the three basic branches of development which have helped to solve successfully the Federal Republic's food and agriculture problems. The first section shows modern methods of agriculture and horticulture, including sprinkler irrigation, effective use of fertilizers, seed improvement and plant protection. The methods of cultivation which have resulted in high-yield and disease-resistant potato varieties are illustrated by coloured photos.

(Continued on page 5)



About 50,000 visitors were counted at the German Pavilion-during the Pongal holidays





Liebe Freunde!

Some of you still find it difficult to decide when to use "du", "ihr" and "Sie" in addressing another person. Here is a little story on German school-life which may be helpful to you in taking the correct decision:

"Guten Morgen, meine Damen und Herren!"

Das neue Schuljahr begann an einem Mittwoch. Die Untersekunda versammelte sich in ihrem neuen Klassenraum. "Wisst ihr schon, dass Peter heute Geburtstag hat?" rief sein Freund Hans in die Klasse. Sechzehn Jahre war Peter heute. Eigentlich hast du Pech, Peter, "meinte Hans, nachdem alle seinem Freund zum Geburtstag gratuliert hatten, beinahe wäre dein Geburtstag noch in die Ferien gefallen. Tut dir das nicht leid?" Aber Peter hatte sich mit seinem Schicksal schon abgefunden. "Weisst du, Hans", fragte das Geburtstagskind, "ob Müller wohl daran denkt, dass er uns ab heut siezen muss? Oder wird er uns aus alter Gewohnheit duzen?" "Abwarten. Wenn er's vergisst, werden wir ihn daran erinnern". Es läutete. Dr. Müller, der Klassenlehrer, trat ein. "Guten Morgen!" grüsste er. "Gut erholt sehr ihr aus, setzt euch". Keine Antwort. Die Klasse blieb stehen. Dr. Müller sah sich erstaunt um. Er wandte sich an Hans, den Klassensprecher. "Kannst du mir das erklären?" "Entschuldigen Sie, Herr Doktor", antwortete Hans würdevoll, "aber Sie müssen verstehen...... Untersekunda..." Dr. Müller verstand. "Guten Morgen, meine Damen und Herren! Gut erholt sehen Sie aus. Nehmen Sie Platz, bitte", sagte er schnell und betonte dabei "Damen" und "Herren" und "Sie". "Und Ihnen vielen Dank, Herr Hellmann". Damit meinte er Hans. Die beiden Freunde nickten einander zu. Jetzt waren sie Erwachsene, richtige und anerkannte.

Untersekunda: traditional grammar-school denomination of 10th grade—Geburtstagskind -er (n): one who has birthday—siezen/duzen (vb.): to use Sie/du in addressing a person—aus alter Gewohnheit: from old habit—sich erholen: to improve one's health—Klassenlehrer: teacher in charge of class—Klassensprecher: elected representative of class—Platz nehmen: (polite for)—sich setzen—zunicken: to nod at—erwachsen: grown up—anerkennen: to recognize.

### GERMAN PAVILION

(Continued from page 4)

The second section is devoted to animal husbandry and dairying which in the Federal Republic play a central role in 'the economic organisation of the numerous family farms. The Federal Republic's "cattle wealth" is presented through models and pictures of the different German breeds, including dual-purpose cattle yielding more than 8,000 lb. of milk.

A model stall with adequate facilities for keeping the cows in good

← While visiting the German Pavilion at the National Agriculture Fair, Madras, the Governor of Madras Mr. Bishnuram Medhi (wearing white cap), and his party showed keen interest also in the model farm stall set up there. Dr. G. Schuetz of the German Embassy, New Delhi, is seen explaining the technical details of the stall. Consul G. Fischer, Madras, Dr. von H. Heydebrand, of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry in Bonn, and Dr. P. Deshmukh, Union Minister of Agriculture, are seen to the right of the Governor.

health has been built within the Pavilion. Sweet lupines, a leguminous fodder crop suitable also for the poorest soil, give an example of the extended and careful fodder production carried out in Germany.

Modern dairying practices are displayed by an electrical milking installation and by a "farmer's milk chamber" equipped with cooling facilities, cream separator, a butter-making machine, etc. The equipment and working of large-scale dairies are shown through pictures. The rearing of small animals, especially of the German Merino sheep, is also presented in this section.

### Implements for Small Farms

The third section of the German Pavilion displays implements and machinery suitable for medium and small-sized farms and, therefore, also applicable under Indian conditions. This section, includes a demonstration field where the working performances of the equipment are shown. In a hall at the centre of the Pavilion, the importance of the German Raiffeisen cooperatives for the steady advancement of agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry is explained to the visitors by a "talking book". A colourful "diorama" gives an impressive picture of the German countryside.

A cinema booth where documentary films are screened completes the presentation offered at the Pavilion.

ılture

nann.

etary,

bassy

guish-

ferent ilion.

kpert,

es of

sitors

ctions ors of

ongal uests,

in a

ctions inches elped

ederal

ulture

shows

e and

r irri-

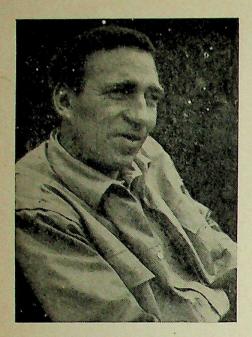
lizers, rotec-

vation

d and

es are

the ilion,



Rudolf Hagelstange

# Cultural Relations Directors From Germany

Dr. H. Scheibe, Chief Executive Director of the German Academic Exchange Service, and Dr. R. Moennig, Head of "Inter Nationes", a German institution for cultural relations, are now in India at the invitation of the Union Government. In the course of their stay in this country they will visit Agra, Benares, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Poona and Bombay where they will meet University Vice-Chancellors and the heads of cultural institutions.

At New Delhi, they met Prof. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, and senior officers of the Ministries dealing with problems of cultural relations and scholarships.

### A WRONG PICTURE

The Soviet Army newspaper, Red Star, has admitted that in the campaign against Gen. Adolf Heusinger (see the German News Weekly, dated January 20) a photograph of what it called "a burning Russian village in World War II" had been published previously as "a burning Chinese village in 1932".

The newspaper added that a photoarchive employee had "made an error" in the matter. GERMAN MEN OF LETTERS

### RUDOLF HAGELSTANGE POET AND ESSAYIST

The German man of letters, Rudolf Hagelstange, celebrated his 50th birthday a few days ago. He has made a name for himself as a poet, essayist and author of short stories. His figurative language recalls Rainer Maria Rilke who, with his "Stundenbuch" ("Book of Hours") and his "Duineser Elegien" ("Duino Elegies") became a model for many young German poets. He gave his poems an unusual tension through strictness of form and apparently effortless rhythm. Acutely aware of the vagaries of our time, he once said: "The ice on which we are dancing is finely polished, but thin. We must watch out that not too many asses try to go on it".

Rudolf Hagelstange spent his youth in the Harz Mountains where, in the little town of Nordhausen, he was born in 1912. After studying arts he travelled up and down the Balkans and the Mediterranean countries. In 1944 he wrote in Italy his "Venezianisches Credo" ("Venetian Creed"), which caused a stir in the literary world. For his "Ballade vom verschuetteten Leben" ("Ballad of the Buried Life") he was awarded in 1952 the German Critics' Prize.

Rudolf Hagelstange has been also successful in prose. In his impressions from America, which appeared in 1957 under the title "How do you like America?" he proved himself an incorruptible observer.

### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

The other day I went to see Indian friends at their home. Kishan and I had just sat down for a cup of tea when his little daughter came in to smile her "namasthe" at the guest. I namasthed in return and started trying my most pucca Hindustani: "Ap kaissi hain?" Anji turned away and giggled.

"'Tum kaissi ho' she is usually to be addressed", her father explained to me. "'Ap' is our formal address for elders, strangers, respected persons. 'Tu' or 'tum' is the informal address. You know the English language does not differentiate this way. There is 'you' equally for the shoeshine boy and for Her Majesty the Queen. Aber wie ist das bitte?" he continued. "Don't you have 'Sie' in German as an equivalent to our 'ap' if my memory of college days does not fail me?"

"So it seems to me", I replied, "and you seem to remember more of your college German than you would pretend to. 'Sie' is our formal way of addressing a person or persons while the informal address is 'du' in the singular and 'ihr' in the plural".

"Don't you use these funny verbs 'siezen' and 'duzen'?"

"Right, and a close friend of mine would be my 'Duzfreund' or 'Duzbruder'."

"Duzen sich deutsche Studenten?" my Indian friend inquired in proper German.

"Nein, gewöhnlich nicht", I retorted, "nur dann, wenn sie gute Freunde sind".

"Aber der Lehrer duzt den Schüler, nicht wahr?"

"Jüngere Schüler werden geduzt, aber wenn sie 16 oder 17 Jahre alt sind - auf der Oberstufe, sollen sie mit 'Sie' angeredet werden'.

"Und in der Familie?"

"Kinder und Eltern und Verwandte sagen 'du' zueinander".

"And how about girls and boys among each other?"

(To be continued)

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

'Du' oder 'Sie'?

- 1. Der Lehrer fragt den kleinen Hans: "Versteh ..... meine Frage nicht?"
- 2. Hans fragt zurück: "Könn ... .. bitte die Frage wiederholen?"
- 3. Hans schreibt seinem Freund Peter: "Komm ... mit mir in die Ferien?"
- 4. Peter muß erst seinen Vater um Erlaubnis bitten: "Erlaub ... mir, mit Hans in die Ferien zu gehen?"

### India-Germany Hockey Eest Delhi Applaudo Centre-Forward Keller

AT a test match played at the Delhi Gate Stadium on Jan. 23, the German National Hockey Team, now in India, held the Indian team to a goalless draw.

outh n the

was

arts

kans

ries.

etian

the

llade

allad

rded

rize.

also

pres-

ared

you

nself

and

mile

g my

gled.

ed to

sons.

uage

boy

nued.

nory

your y of

l' or

oper

unde

e alt

nued)

rage

en?" n die

mir,

The Indians, winners in the International hockey tournament in Ahmedabad, were handicapped by the absence of their two youthful forwards-Patil and Hamid-who had suffered an injury and could not play. Madan Mohan Singh, Gurdev Singh and Darshan Singh showed their brilliance and the others, too, did their best but the Germans, putting up a determined stand, proved impregnable, in spite of the fact that their full-back, Hellmut Nonn, could not participate in the match owing to illness.

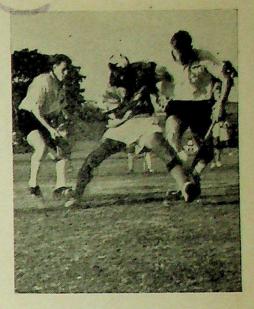
The largest gathering of hockey enthusiasts the Stadium had seen in recent years, was present. The teams were presented to the Maharaja of Patiala, Chairman of the All-India Council of Sports, who later distributed souvenirs to the players.

After Darshan Singh had fumbled in the circle following a combined move between him, Udham and Gurdev early in the game, the Germans made their first move when centre-forward Keller broke through, beating three defenders, but the ball was cleared by goalkeeper Gajender before any damage could be done. A few minutes later, Keller broke through again, but this time he was pulled for "off side".

India, then, took over. Bhola sent in a feeble cross. Darshan dashed forward and put Gurdev through, but the latter was declared "off". Then Darshan pushed the ball towards winger Madan and the latter took a shot. He was pulled for 'sticks'.

Midway through, Keller had another break-through and after evading three defenders sent a back- pass to Woeller, who missed the mark narrowly.

Thereafter, the Indians were in complete command of the proceedings, but they were unable to make any breach in the German defence. The German strategy was simple. The team relied on only three forwards and the rest fell back to defend. There were only three goalward moves by their forwards, although any one of them might have proved disastrous for India. At least on one occasion, Keller came very



A tense moment during the match at Delhi Gate Stadium

near scoring, only Prithipal Singh's toughness preventing a goal. Keller had earlier revealed the ability to flick the ball to his left in traditional Indian style.

Among the German players, centreforward Keller, a wiry young man, left-winger Woeller and outsideright Kolb won the applause of the spectators repeatedly for their performance. Keller was praised by many for his thrust as well as stick work and a Sports journalist remarked that he could adorn any "Indian side with distinction".



THE INDIAN AND GERMAN TEAMS WITH THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA IN THEIR MIDST

India: Gajendra Singh; Prithipal Singh and Gurbax Singh; Charanjit Singh and Nimal; Madan Mohan, Gurdev Singh, Darshan Singh, Deshmukh, Udham Singh and R. S. Bhola. Germany: Meyer; Aichinger and Kobras; Klaus Greinert and Ferstl; Kolb, Schuler, Keller, Winters and Woeller. Umpires: Hellmut Wagner (Germany) and P. C. Jain (India).

German News Weekly

### RIGHT-HAND STEERING FOR POSTAL VANS

DOES left-hand steering take more time than right-hand steering?

The Postal Department in the Federal Republic of Germany has found that it does on Postal Service vehicles and is, therefore, planning to adopt right-hand steering increasingly. It will save precious moments for the man who collects the mails from the letter-boxes and deposits them in the car.

Before deciding on this plan, the authorities checked on the facts by making experiments and keeping records of the time involved. Results showed that with the left-hand drive, the driver took one and a half minutes longer to empty each letter-box than with the right-hand steering. Given the 110,000 boxes in the Federal Republic, some of which are emptied as often as ten times daily, the saving amounts to the total manpower of 1,000 to 2,000 employees.

The cars with right-hand steering are not ideal for long journeys. So they will be used only on short routes for the purpose of clearing letter-boxes.

### 25,000 "AMPHICARS"

The first part of a consignment of motor cars, in all 25,000 cars, which can float was shipped from Hamburg a few weeks ago. These vehicles, which were developed under the name of "amphicar" by an industrial concern in Karlsruhe, are assembled in Luebeck and West Berlin. The "amphicar" does 10 sea-miles an hour in the water and develops a speed of 80 m.p.h. on land.

### GIANT CABLE-LAYING SHIP

A giant cable-laying and cable repair ship will be shortly delivered to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, by a well-known shipyard in Hamburg. The 22nd ship built for America alone by this shipyard during five years, the vessel, named "Long Lines", can carry deep-sea cables totalling 1,800 sea-miles and lay cable in a single operation at a speed of eight knots an hour.



Karin Dor, who visited New Delhi as a member of the German delegation to the International Film Festival in October-November last, and Harald Juhnke in the film "Scandal About Dodo".

### "LUFTHANSA" RESERVATION IN FIVE SECONDS

AN "Electronic Brain" will confirm in five seconds a booking on any sector of the world-wide network of "Lufthansa", the German Airline.

This will be made possible by a new electronic reservations system of which the central unit will be an "Electronic Brain" with magnetic data processing devices. The machine will be installed in Frankfurt in 1964. The eleven largest "Lufthansa" offices in Germany and the Airline's offices in London, Paris, Rome, Milan and Zurich will be connected with this unit by teletype lines.

The necessary data, viz., name, date, points of departure and arrival,

number of seats and special requirements, will be fed into an "agent-set" and passed on to the "Electronic Brain" from where the confirmation of the reservation will be immediately returned to the enquiring office. Should the reservation not be possible for a certain flight, the "Brain" will automatically show all existing alternative flights from which the entire office may select the one which is the most suitable for the passenger.

This most modern reservations system in aviation will be introduced to the general public for the first time at the ensuing Industries Fair at Hanover in the month of May.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Path-Regd. No. D-1045

Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi, Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 nP.

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 3, 1962

No. 5

### TEACHERS HAVE TO CONTRADICT TRUTH

### World Confederation's Report on Situation in Soviet-Zone Schools

SINCE the partitioning of Germany, about 75,000 teachers have fled from the Soviet Zone. They report as the chief reasons for their flight:

- That they found it unbearable to have to teach in contradiction to the truth and their own convictions;
- That they rebelled against the order to spy on the student body; and
- That they felt unable to submit to the enforced participation in Communist-line political events that is prescribed for teachers and students.

These are the findings of a fourman commission recently sent to

Berlin by the World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) to study the situation of the schools in the Soviet Zone of Germany at first hand. The Confederation comprises 120 professional organisations in 73 countries, and represents four million teachers.

The commission consisted of members from four continents. Their purpose was to inform themselves 'as objectively and thoroughly as possible on how children, students and teachers at all levels have been affected by events since the 13th of

August, 1961, in the Soviet Zone and in divided Berlin".

The commission invited the teachers' organisation of the Soviet Zone to join in the investigation. But they received no answer from the Communist organisation. Nevertheless, they visited East Berlin several times, endeavouring to get information through personal conversations.

In West Berlin, 200 private letters from refugee teachers and students were made available to the commission; they heard 100 witnesses of events in the Soviet Zone school system; and they consulted with representatives of West-Berlin schools and universities. Incidentally, their investigations also turned up new human facets of the story of divided Berlin: one of them is that 80 per cent of the boys and girls at two West-Berlin schools have close relatives in East Berlin whom they have not been able to visit since the erection of the wall.



Dr. R. Moennig of "Inter Nationes", Bonn, called on Dr. S. Radhakrishnan last week and presented to him a publication containing the Indian Vice-President's speeches in the Federal trade's Peace Prize, 1961. The book, which has been issued by "Inter Nationes", carries an introduction by Professor Dr. Theodor Heuss, former Federal President.

[See also page 7]

### In this Issue:

Teachers have to contradic	t	
truth		1
Prof. Ludwig Erhard is 65		2
German Universities-XXV	111:	
. The Academy of Medicine		3
"Do You Know Germany?"		
Ouiz		4
German language courses		5
Heidelberg Surgeon praises		
Calcutta hospital		6
Intensification of cultural		
contacts	ALC: N	7

Path.

tions uced first Fair [ay.

uire-

gent-

ronic

ation ately ffice.

he the w all hich the for

# PROF. LUDWIG ERHARD IS 65

# Architect of Postwar Reconstruction

PROFESSOR Ludwig Erhard, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs, will celebrate tomorrow, February 4, his 65th birthday.

Regarded as the architect of the postwar reconstruction of the Federal Republic of Germany, Prof. Erhard is also known as the "father of social marketing". Son of a draper in Fuerth, Erhard was seriously wounded in the First World War. As he could not stand behind the counter and assist his father in his business, he proceeded to study economics in which subject he distinguished himself. Till 1942, he was Head of the Institute of Economic

Observation in Nuremberg and later became Head of the Institute of Industrial Research. After the last war he came into prominence as an honorary professor and then as Minister for Economic Affairs in the State of Bavaria. His abilities as an economist won him the opportunity of serving his country in bringing about the currency reform of 1947. Later on, he began to apply to the problems of the day the economic theory explained in his book "Prosperity for All", which attracted world-wide attention and has been translated into eight languages. Prof. Erhard has been Minister for Economic Affairs since 1949.



At the market place in Bonn, Prof. Ludwig Erhard is seen discussing with fruit-vendors the grading and prices of apples and bananas.

#### CONSCRIPTION LAW IN HALF AN HOUR

# "Democracy" at Work in Soviet Zone

The marked contrast between the measure of freedom allowed to the people in the Federal Republic of Germany and that in the Soviet Zone has been pointed out by Mr. Franz Thedieck, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of all-German Affairs.

In a radio talk a few days ago, the State Secretary recalled that whereas in the Federal Republic legislative proposals for introducing conscription had been before the people and Parliament for years, in the Soviet Zone similar proposals were rushed through the *Volkskammer*, the "People's Chamber" of the Zone, in thirty minutes.

#### Only 24 Hours

The very announcement regarding conscription was made only 24 hours before the proposal was declared passed by the so-called legislature. This picture of contrast in regard to just one measure of legislation was enough to show what a travesty of democracy prevailed in the Soviet Zone, the Secretary emphasised.

# 11,198 Refugees in Last Quarter

During the last quarter of 1961, a total of 11,198 persons were registered in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin as refugees from the Soviet Zone of Germany. Compared with the figure for the previous quarter, the latest figure represented a decrease of 87.9 per cent. Among the refugees during the latest quarter, 5,714 were young persons aged below 25.

#### Plea for Amelioration Led Workers to Jail

Five operatives of a loco and electrical equipment factory in Hennigsdorf in the Soviet Zone of Germany have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 5 to 9½ years. Their prosecution was a sequel to a representation they made to the Communist ruler, Mr. Ulbricht, pleading for measures to ameliorate their living conditions.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES-XXVIII\*

٠k

the

the

of

viet

tary

man

the

reas

itive

crip-

ople

the

were

, the

e, in

garonly

was

alled

trast

e of

what

ailed

etary

1961,

were

ic of

igees

any.

the

per

iring

oung

on

il

and

ne of

d to

from

ution

they

ruler,

sures

tions.

1962

in

by

# THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, DUESSELDORF



Prof. Dr. Ernst Derra, Director of the Surgical Clinic of the Academy of Medicine

DUESSELDORF, the capital of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia in the Federal Republic of Germany, is the seat of a famous Academy of Medicine.

The beginnings of the Academy go back to the year 1770. At that time a medical faculty was established, attended principally by young doctors before they set up practice. The development of Duesseldorf into a large city led, around the turn of the last century, to the establishment of a central municipal hospital. At the same time, an academy for practical medicine was attached to it. In 1923 this was transformed into a Staterecognised Academy of Medicine with the right to award doctorates.

The reconstruction of the clinics, some of which were severely damaged during the war, was completed a few years back. The Academy provides only clinical training along the lines of the medical faculties of the universities. In addition, there are an Institute of Biochemistry and an Institute of Electronic Optics. The students here have the advantage of observing nearly 2,000 patients from the municipal hospitals.

The Academy is maintained by the municipality of Duesseldorf with assistance from the Ministry of Education. There are two faculties in the Academy—Medicine and

Dental Surgery—with facilities for clinical studies leading to the State examination and doctorate examination. The Academy also elects honorary members.

The following subjects are studied:

Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Dermatology and Venereology; Radiology; Dental, Oral and Maxillary Therapy; Forensic Medicine; Pediatrics; Ophthalmology; Surgery; Hygiene and Microbiology; Orthopaedics; Pathology and Morbid Pathology; Pharmacology and Toxicology; Rhino-Oto-Laryngology; Internal Medicine; Physiology and Biochemistry; History of Medicine; Psychotherapy; Electron Microscopy; Neurology; Topographical Anatomy; Urology; Accident Surgery; Social Hygiene; Industrial Medicine and

Occupational Diseases; Athletic Medicine; Bacteriology; Phoniatry; Anaesthetics; Neuro-Surgery; Maxillary and Facial Surgery and Dental Techniques (Porcelain and Steel).

There are nearly 350 students who are taught by over 90 teachers, including 16 ordinary professors, several extraordinary professors, 36 associate professors and 39 lecturers. In addition, there are 6 honorary professors and 25 senior surgeons.

There is a central library with some 30,000 volumes. Moreover, the institutes and clinics have separate libraries. There is a Hall of Residence with a fine refectory for students.

\*For the previous article in this series, see German News Weekly, dated December 2, 1961.



The home of the students union of the Academy of Medicine

#### NEW BOOK BY PROF. THEODOR HEUSS

Professor Theodor Heuss, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, has released a collection of his literary essays in a new book entitled "An der Bücherwand", published by Rainer Wunderlich, Tübingen (366 pp.). The essays cover six hundred years of European literature, touching on Dante, Shakespeare, Cervantes, German classical authors such as Lessing, Schiller and Mörike,

and modern German writers, including Thomas Mann, Hermann Hesse and Stefan George. This new collection follows the earlier publications "Von Ort zu Ort" (Impressions of Journeys) and "Lust der Augen" (Essays on the History of Art). All three volumes reflect their author's European consciousness, and his keen and special interest in the arts and in history.

German News Weekly

February 3, 1962

# HELP FIGHT TB

NATIONAL FUND RAISING BY

# GERMAN NEWS

# 'DO YOU KNOW GERMANY?' QUIZ

Contribute Re. 1/- to this noble cause ... this contribution entitles you to participate in the "Do you know GERMANY?" Quiz organised by the GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY.

You may be lucky to get a free Return AIR TRIP TO GERMANY or to get other attractive gifts—just for answering the following seven simple questions:

- 1. What is the name of a large Steel Plant erected by Indo-German Cooperation?
- 2. After which eminent German Scholar are the German Cultural Institutes in India named?
- 3. Name the biggest city in the whole of Germany.
- 4. Who are the two film stars who represented Germany at the recent International Film Festival in New Delhi?
- 5. Name the German Chancellor?
- 6. What is the name of the famous monument shown in this announcement?
- 7. An Indo-German motor-truck is seen everywhere in India. Give its name.

A free RETURN AIR TRIP TO GERMANY - a fortnight's stay and sightseeing etc. all at the expense of the GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY will be afforded to the winning five all-correct entries.

Two Winners canking Second will get an Auto-cycle each.

In the Third Fourth and Fifth ranking will be five winners each. The gifts are a wireless set with record player, a wireless set, a record player respectively to each winner in the category.

In the sixth category, there will be two winners and each will get an automatic camera.

Besides, there will be 476 Consolation gifts - of books. Calendars, free subscription of German News Weekly for one year to each winner or to any of the friend he suggests.

The procedure is exceedingly simple. Just remit Re. 1- by Money Order/Postal Order to the Secretary, Tuberculosis Association of India, 3, Red Cross Road, New Delhi, who will send to you an Entry Card. You have only to fill in the answers in the Entry Card and give details of your address, age and occupation. Stamp and mail the Entry Card to Post Box No.74, New Delhi-I so as to reach not later than 31.3.1962. The last date for receipt of remittances by the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi is March 10, 1962.

The entries may be typewritten or legibly handwritten.

#### RULES :

- 1. All entries to be sent on the Entry Card as supplied by the Tuberculosis Association of India only.
- 2. Only one entry per person.
- 3. Each entry must contain name, address, age, occupation and be correctly stamped.
- 4. Entries received in any manner other than the above and/or any incorrect statement made on the Entry Card will disqualify the entrant.
- 5. Canvassing etc. in any form will disqualify.
- 6. Closing date for the receipt of entries in New Delhi is 31.3.1962. Last date for receipt of remittances by the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi is March 10th.
- 7. No responsibility is taken for the postal delays or such like things as non delivery, wrong delivery etc.
- 8. In case of ties in any or all categories, lots will be drawn and the decision of the judges will be final and binding.
- 9. Information about the Quiz is given in the German News Weekly and in leading English dailies only- No correspondence on the Quiz will be entertained by the Embassy or the Consulates of the Federal Republic of Germany in India.



Calcutta's Mayor, Mr. R. N. Majumdar (right) was among 14 Mayors from different countries who attended a meeting of Mayors held in West Berlin. Mr. Willy Brandt, Governing Mayor of West Berlin, received Mr. Majumdar and presented him with a document of the historic city and a copy of Berlin's freedom bell. Dr. Otto Bach, President of the House of Representatives, Berlin, is seen in the left.



5

Liebe Freunde!

3, 1962

With reference to our recent "polite lesson", one of our students writes: "I have come across a provocative quotation from Goethe's 'Faust': Im Deutschen liigt man, wenn man höflich ist. Does the poet suggest that to be polite in German means to be a hypocrite?"

Your teachers don't think that this is the general rule. The quotation comes from a particular context: There is an argument between Mephisto, the aged and 'civilized' devil, and the Baccalaureus, a high-handed young scholar, upon whose immaturity Mephisto comments: "Du weißt wohl nicht mein Freund, wie grob du bist". Thus it is the young generation and the old, impersonated by the boisterous Baccalaureus and the gentleman devil, which Goethe confronts in this argument—a situation that is not specifically German. Angry young men are to be found everywhere in the world.

"Höflich", the German word for 'polite', originally means 'in a courtly manner'. It still points to "der Hof", the princely court, which in Goethe's time set standards for polite behaviour everywhere else. Kings and princes have become scarce, but the word "höflich" has come down to our democratic age as have the English words 'courteous' and 'courtesy'. Goethe, himself a courtier, would certainly not have resented politeness nor would he have denied his own language and people the faculty of polite and yet sincere expression.

Of course, sometimes it may happen with some people, that politeness becomes a mere technique, just an empty form to cover their arrogance. In their case, Mephisto's contention would be correct. They follow the principle: "Höflichkeit ehrt den Mann und kostet nichts" (Politeness honours a man and is free of charge). Recently I read an interesting definition of such a man: "He can make his company feel at home even though he wishes they were".

Another "Fußangel" (man-trap) of politeness is exaggeration. An overdose of it may be taken for irony. Darum am Ende ein guter Rat: Ubertreiben Sie nicht zu stark.

# GERMAN LANGUAGE COURSES

# Poona Institute Increasingly Popular

THE Indian Institute of German Studies in Poona is becoming increasingly popular.

As there is a great demand from Indian students for facilities to learn German and as Poona has a long tradition in teaching this language, the University of Poona and the Deccan College, which is affiliated to the University and has a reputation as an Institute of Linguistic Research, have set up this Institute with the support of the Goethe-Institute in Munich.

The object is to train Indians as teachers of German in colleges, universities, in German Cultural Institutes or in high schools. The first course is already under way. The students have been accommodated in the hostels of the Deccan College, where a library with German books is also available.

#### **Duration of Courses**

The course lasts for about a year, with a two-month vacation, and includes the learning of the German language right from the start so that the course may be availed of even by those who have as yet no knowledge of the language. Those who already possess some knowledge of the language can join the course at a later stage. The study of German literature is added, and the candidates can acquaint themselves with the several domains of German culture, history and geography.

From April 8th to June 9th, 1962, a Vacation Course will be conducted, with classes for beginners and for advanced students.

Furthermore, for the next Teachers' Course also, due to commence in April 1962, candidates will be admitted. Ten scholarships are available for this course.

The closing date for admissions is February 15th, 1962.

Besides the group of would-be teachers, the Institute accepts participants for intensive language courses which last for nine months and are equivalent to those of the Goethe-Institute in Germany. All enquiries may be addressed to: The Director, Indian Institute of German Studies, Deccan College, Poona-6.

## HEIDELBERG SURGEON PRAISES CALCUTTA HOSPITAL

"FROM what I saw of the working of the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta, India is doing very well in the fight against cancer. In this connection, I should pay my tribute to the memory of Dr. Subodh Mitra, who was Director of the Hospital, by whose death India has lost an eminent obstetrician and gynaecologist", said Prof. Dr. H. Runge, Director of the Women's Department of the University Clinic, Heidelberg, in a talk with a German News Weekly representative.

Prof. Runge is now on a tour of India where he arrived in the latter half of last month as a delegate to the Second Asiatic Congress on Obstetrics and Gynaecology held in Calcutta. He is accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. J. Querner, a teacher in Germany.

#### Prophylaxis Against Cancer

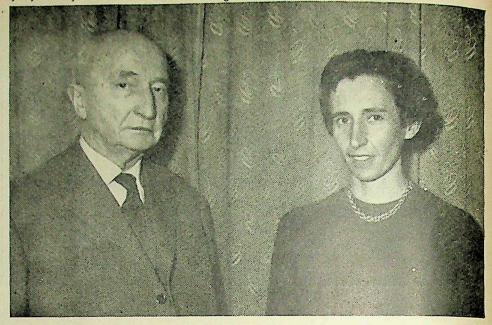
A specialist in the treatment of cancer among women, the professor has treated several thousand cases. The latest developments in the treatment of this disease, he said, were quite successful. But, he pointed out, early diagnosis was at the root of the problem of cancer. Modern therapy was providing a satisfactory cure in more than half the cases of acute cancer he had handled, and where the disease had not become acute, eighty per cent of the cases were completely cured.

Prof. Runge added that, in order to facilitate early diagnosis, women in Heidelberg were being advised to undergo a prophylactic diagnosis every six months after the age of 40.

He also disclosed that prophylactic exploration had shown that out of every thousand women who seemed to enjoy normal health, at least three had traces of cancer.

During a three-day stay in New Delhi, Prof. Runge addressed a gathering of obstetricians and gynae-cologists at Azad Medical College when, illustrated by slides, he explained the latest methods of cancer treatment in Germany.

The professor's itinerary in India includes visits to Bombay and Madras.



Prof. Dr. H. Runge of Heidelberg and his daughter, Mrs. J. Querner

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

(Continued)

"As long as they are children", I replied, "it is 'du' and 'ihr' of course. Later, young ladies and young men use 'Sie', for some time even if they happen to be in love with one another. The change-over to 'du' might be a sweet and significant moment, the moment perhaps of discovery or confession".

"By the way", Kishan asked, "do you capitalize any of your personal pronouns like 'I' in English?"

"Wir schreiben 'Sie' immer groß, 'Du' und 'Ihr' nur in Briefen, dann natürlich auch 'Ihnen', 'Dir', 'Dein', 'Euch', 'Euch' und so weiter. Nur das Reflexivpronomen für 'Sie'—'sich'—wird immer klein geschrieben".

Kishan took my pen and wrote on the margin of a newspaper which I had been using for scribbling demonstrations while lecturing on the subject: Trinken Sie noch eine Tasse Tee?

"I am afraid it is time to leave for my German class".

"To teach 'du' and 'Sie'?"

"Maybe I shall have to explain once again. This is one item in which my Indian students keep on committing mistakes", I said while changing my Indian friend's sentence on the newspaper into: Trinkst D u noch eine Tasse Tee?—and adding: Wann besuchst Du mich?

"Bald", he assured me. "Und dann machen wir wieder Deutsch!"

"Nein, besser Hindi! Tum mere adhyapak aur dost ho-mein Duzfreund".

"Ja, ich besuche dich bald", sagte Kishan zum Abschied.

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Ergänzen Sie Personal- und Possessivpronomen:

Hochverehrter Herr Professor! (1) Ich habe ..... lange nicht geschrieben. (2) Aber ich wußte nicht, ob ...... (reflexiv) noch in Italien aufhalten. (3) Wenn ..... schon von ..... Reise zurück sind, würde ich ..... wegen meiner Doktorarbeit gern um .... Rat bitten. (4) Mit den besten Empfehlungen bin ich ..... ergebener Klaus Wagner.

#### SO WAR'S RICHTIG

1. Verstehst du 2. Können Sie 3. Kommst Du 4. Erlaubst du.

# INTENSIFICATION OF CULTURAL CONTACTS

# Directors of German Organisations touring India

THE intensification of Germany's cultural relations with India has brought here the executive directors of two outstanding German cultural exchange organisations on a brief tour of this country.

One of them is Dr. H. Scheibe, of the German Academic Exchange Service, and the other Dr. R. Moennig, of "Inter Nationes", Inc. Bonn. The former organisation seeks to further cultural relations between Germany and other countries through the exchange of students, professors and scientists. Its programmes cover the award of scholarships to students, organisation of study tours, supply of lecturers in German and promoting activities to disseminate information through the media of the Press, Radio, Television, etc. The Service is supported with funds by the Federal Government, Governments of the various States in the Federal Republic of Germany and by industry. Its general assembly consists of the Vice-Chancellors of all universities and the chairmen of the local unions of students. "Inter Nationes" is a non-profit organisation promoting inter-cultural exchange and mutual understanding. The organisation is supported by Government and by private interests and consists of prominent German scholars.

course.

nappen

sweet

ion".

ersonal

Briefen,

r. Nur

which I

ubject:

which

ing my

ch eine

utsch!"

-mein

cht ge-Italien

h .....

besten

st du.

n".

Dr. Scheibe and Dr. Moennig are now in this country at the invitation of the Union Government. Their objects are to familiarise themselves on the spot with the scope of work in the field of cultural understanding and to develop contacts with cultural institutions and universities.

The German Academic Exchange Service has offered 35 scholarships to Indian students and is providing another 20 to Indians already studying at German universities. Giving this information to a German News Weekly representative, Dr. Scheibe said that German scholarships to Indian students had increased on a large scale since Prime Minister Nehru's visit to Germany in 1956. Indian scholarship-holders now constituted the largest proportion of foreign students receiving German scholarships; their number was 137 out of a total of 1,400 scholarshipholders belonging to various foreign countries, he added.

An important activity which the Service would shortly promote was the exchange of university professors. Under this project, Indian universities would nominate German professors for undertaking visits to Indian universities and, similarly, German universities would nominate Indian professors to visit Germany. This

arrangement would be introduced with the visit of two professors from each country, Dr. Scheibe said.

Dr. Moennig said that the supply of films, magazines and other publications formed the main tasks of "Inter Nationes". This organisation was promoting a series of German translations of important books in

#### BERLIN ATTRACTS MORE SKILLED WORKERS

More and more workers in the Federal Republic of Germany are offering themselves for employment in West Berlin.

According to the Federal Office for Employment in Nuremberg, up to Jan. 30 seven thousand skilled personnel had registered themselves for employment in Berlin. The steady increase in the number of such people is obvious from the fact that just ten days previously, on Jan. 20, the number was 6,920. Ten per cent of the registrants were women. Of the total number of applicants, 4,340 were young persons, aged below 25.

other languages and translations of German books into other languages. As a means of promoting mutual understanding between Germany and other nations, "Inter Nationes" was maintaining in Bonn a guest house for visitors from other countries.

As far as India was concerned, Dr. Moennig added, an important programme the organisation had undertaken was to issue a collection of the speeches of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in Germany on the occasion of his recent visit there to-receive the Peace Prize of the German book trade and a similar collection of the speeches of Prof. Dr. Theodor Heuss in India during his tour of this country in 1960. The volume of Dr. Radhakrishnan's speeches carries an introduction by Prof. Theodor Heuss and that of Prof. Theodor Heuss's speeches an introduction by Dr. Radhakrishnan.

During their stay in India Dr. Scheibe and Dr. Moennig will visit Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, besides a few other centres of academic and cultural interest.



On an omnibus equipped with optical apparatus, the Federal German traffic authorities test the vision dependability of motorists. As seen in this picture, with his chin held firm and of a stick, the examiner (right) determines at what angle the driver notices movements behind him. If he recognises them between 75 and 90 degrees, he is categorised as "satisfactory".

German News Weekly

# CULTURAL NEWS

270 letters by Goethe; 230 by Schiller, 7,000 by other nineteenth-century authors, 600 by philosophers, and others by Jakob Grimm, Alexander von Humboldt and Justus Liebig are included in the Cotta Archive which was recently handed over to the National Museum, Marbach, near Stuttgart. Cotta is the publishing firm to whom Goethe entrusted the complete edition of his works and which also published the writings of many authors of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

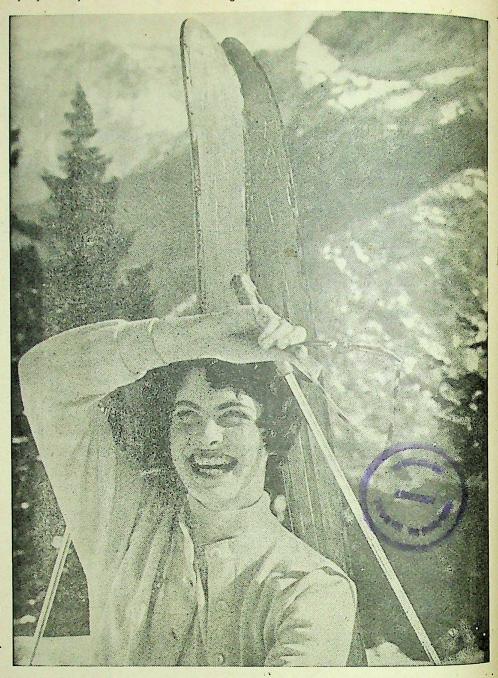
Professor Theodor Heuss, in an address on the occasion of the handing over of the archive to the National Museum, said that the fact that this valuable collection of documents had passed into public hands was a great advantage for scholarly research.

A central institute co-ordinating work in various branches of scholarship relating to Asian countries has been established at the University of Heidelberg. It is staffed by university professors concerned in all aspects of Asian study—linguistic, philosophical, social and even agricultural. Special facilities are offered to citizens of Asian countries to carry out research on Asian culture. Present-day problems of Asia will take up a large part of the institute's programme, but not to the exclusion of the history and philosophy of Asian countries.

In addition to this new institute, Heidelberg University is to establish a Collegium Internationale to bring together students from all parts of the world.

\*\*\*

The Freiburg philosopher, Martin Heidegger, has just published a new book on Friedrich Nietzsche, based largely on lectures delivered at the University of Freiburg. From 1940 to 1946 Heidegger was working on Nietzsche, and the ideas developed during this period (which are also published in the present two-volume work) form the basis of his later speculations. Using Nietzsche as an example, Heidegger evolves the idea, first suggested by Hegel, of a philosophical history of philosophy.



Having torn herself away from town-life, this young lady enjoys herself on a skiing ground.

# Winter-Sport Resorts

WINTER-SPORTS are gaining more and more adherents in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The season covers the period from December to Easter, and numerous city-dwellers spend their week-end holidays at the winter-sport spas on the Alps which are covered with snow.

In the wooded sub-Alpine areas, from the Harz-Mountains to the Black Forest and from the Sauerland to the Bavarian Forest, lie many tourist resorts and picnic centres, but their altitude being low, they do

not offer ideal conditions for skiing. Nevertheless, many people from urban centres find delight at the skiing grounds there.

Winter-sport enthusiasts stamp through the narrow alleys to the funicular lift which brings them in a few minutes to the glittering tracks. A tomato-red gondola hovers over the white-powdered pines and a happy band of people are playing about on skis. Paths cleared of snow invite the visitor to long walks leading to solitary hills and plateaux.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

# GERMANNEWS Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

ground.

skiing.

from at the

stamp to the hem in tracks. rs over and a playing

of snow

s leadteaux.

at the

NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 10, 1962

No. 6

# A SETTING FOR BONN-MOSCOW TALKS

# Federal Republic of Germany will act only in Liaison with its Allies

THE Soviet Union is at present making some efforts at enlivening the politico-diplomatic communications between Bonn and Moscow.

As is so often the case in Soviet politics, this action is contradictory in itself and in relation to other Soviet actions. All that need be said here is that insinuations are made about the Federal Republic to the Western Powers, and insinuations about the latter to the Federal Republic. The Soviet leaders cannot expect Bonn to ignore these inconsistencies.

It looks as though the present proposals of the Communist leaders of Russia are meant to set in motion bilateral negotiations on a general settlement of German-Soviet relations on the basis of a division of Germany. It must be stated that there is no objective possibility of this. As long as the Soviet Union continues to support the terrorist regime in the Soviet-occupied Zone

In this Issue:

10 Total	1
•••	
	3
	-
	4
•••	7
	-
•••	2
	1
	7

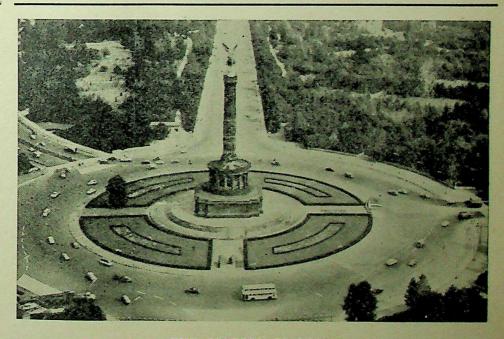
against the will of the population and denies the German people the right of self-determination, a fundamental settlement of the German-Soviet relationship is quite impossible.

The Federal Republic and the Soviet Union maintain diplomatic relations. It is, therefore, perfectly normal for the two Governments to have talks about matters of common interest. Moscow, however, obviously hopes to induce the Federal Government to enter into negotia-

tions in which it will discuss the German question alone, strictly speaking, that is, separately from its allies.

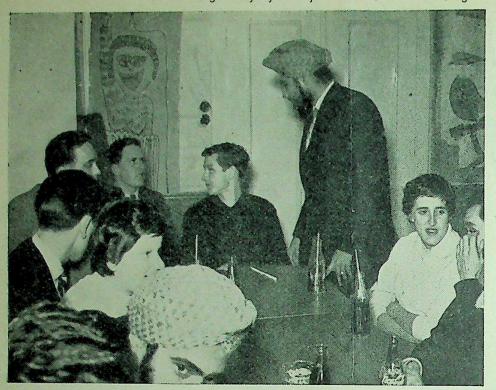
The Soviet Union is holding on to its booty of the Second World War in the form of weighty pawns: the German Eastern Territories and the Soviet-occupied Zone. In view of this situation, the mass and energy of the Federal Republic do not suffice to move the mass and energy of the

(Continued on page 2)



#### THE "VICTORY COLUMN"

The landmarks of Berlin include the "Victory Column" from where the Street of 17th June leads to the Brandenburg Gate. To the right and left of this street, which derived its name from the rising against the Communist regime in East Berlin and the Soviet Zone on 17th June, 1953, lies a large park called the "Tiergarten". The "Victory Column" is more than 200 feet high and the vehicles at its feet look as small as toys, as seen in this picture.



An Indian guest of German youth participating in a discussion at a youth club in the Federal Republic of Germany

#### YOUTH ORGANISATIONS IN GERMANY

### They Promote Democracy and Mutual Understanding

THE young people in the Federal Republic of Germany, organised in various communities and associations, are taking an active part in translating common ideals into practice and in promoting goodwill, understanding and social happiness. And through the "Federal Youth Plan", the Government provides incentive for youth activity in various spheres.

As early as 1946, youth 'rings' and youth committees were formed in all the States of the Federal Republic. In 1949 they joined together as a voluntary working group to form the "Federal German Youth Ring", which embraces the youth 'rings' of the 11 States in the Federal area and West Berlin as well as 14 youth organisations with over 16 million members. Of these, two million young persons are members of the "Young German Sportsmen", one million each of the Federation of the "German Catholic Youth" and the "Working Group of the Protestant Youth of Germany", 750,000 of the "Young Trade Unionists", 100,000 of the "Socialist Youth of Germany", and 150,000 of the "German Youth of the east". The last named unit is an association of young expellees, for every sixth young person in the Federal

Republic is either an expellee or a refugee. Not associated in the "Federal German Youth Ring" are many other noteworthy youth communities, reflecting in their variety the individualistic trend of young Germans of post-war years.

The aim of the "Federal German Youth Ring" is to make possible a life for young people which will be healthy in social, moral and cultural respects and will tend towards strengthening democracy and will further international understanding. international understanding. The "Ring of Political Young People", in which young members of the political parties meet together without barriers, concentrates on political education. The "Working Community for the Cultivation and Care of Juvenile Interests" is an organization which covers every group or association concerning itself with these social tasks. The "Federal Working Community for the Encouragement of Juvenile Effort" is another voluntary grouping of young people who have neither work nor professional qualification nor, in some cases, even a home.

Youth work, as a whole, has received a special impetus through the "Federal Youth Plan". Since its

#### BONN-MOSCOW TALKS

(Continued from page 1)

Soviet Union, or even just to stop it. So if the Federal Republic wishes to preserve its own freedom and not perpetuate the bondage of the Soviet Zone, it will, in its own best interests, act only in the closest liaison and agreement with its allies.

This German national interest is, however, also identical with the interest of many nations, in particular the member States of the European Community and NATO. The Soviet leaders are still trying to avoid having to take into account the new reality—namely, the solidarity of the free world. The Communist theories are based on the inevitable decay of "capitalistic and imperialistic" societies and States. But practice is giving the lie to the Communist prognoses.

#### An Exciting Process

The people of the whole world are witness to the exciting process of social justice being put into practice not in the Communist world but in the free world. This inner process in the States founded on the freedom and dignity of the human person is equalled by the unfolding of an international co-operation which is free from power politics and develops a solidarity that serves the welfare of all. The EEC is an example of this.

Germany is not only taking part in this policy, but has helped to design and plan it. The Soviet conception of isolated German-Soviet negotiations is unrealistic and reactionary. Germany can indeed carry on a dialogue with the Soviet Union in all imperturbability, but not "in isolation".

announcement in 1950, it has been renewed for the eleventh time. It provides continuous incentive towards helping youth activity in every sphere. The Youth Hostel Movement, an important youth activity, has been serving more and more as a bridge between nations. At the end of the Second World War only 275 youth hostels were available out of the pre-war 1,200. Today the Federal Republic has nearly 740 youth hostels with over 69,000 beds.

A representative Council advises the Federal Government on problems of youth welfare and legislation for the juvenile. viii

	Issue No.			sue l	Page No.		ssue No.	
TRADE			Munich's great centre of technical studies.	37	3	Indian, co-operators at Berlin seminar	26	4
German-Soviet new Trade	2	2	Stuttgart's Academy of Agriculture	39	3	Indian athletes in Germany		6
Agreement Defender of free enterprise			Technical Institute of Brunswick	41	3	Humboldt scholar from New		
economy economy	21	4	Technical Institute of Darmstadt	43	3	Delhi	29	8
More imports of finished goo	ds 33		Stuttgart's Institute of technical	10		Mr. Abid Ali's meeting with Dr		
Book production in Germany	48	8	studies	45		Adenauer (picture)	30	2
Indian brocade at Nuremberg	52	7	Technical University of Hanover	48	3	Indian scholar at Marburg	36	6
						Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in Germany	43	1
UNIVERSITIES			VISITS					2
Hamburg	2	3	Famous ear specialist	4	8	Minister Dr. von Merkatz in New		
Frankfurt	5	3	Federal Minister Wilhelmi's visit			Delhi	47	2
Overcrowding in German			to India	6	2	Wilhelm Kempff in New Delhi	47	6
universities	7	1	Minister Dr. Wilhelmi in New			Federal President to visit India		2
Aachen	9	3	Delhi	9	1		70	-
Mainz	11	3	Dr. H. van Scherpenberg to			German-Nepalese collaboration (picture)	49	F
Cologne	15	3	visit India	12	2			
Freiburg	22	3	Hindustan Steel Chairman in			WORKERS' WELFARE		
Berlin's centre of technological studies	25	3	Germany Mr. Justice J.L. Kapoor	23	2	No permit for laziness	23	4
Saarbruecken	29	3	in Germany (picture)	25	1	A democratic safeguard for		
Wuerzburg	31	3	A successful trip—Mr. J.M.			employees' interests	25	7
Karlsruhe	35	3	Shrinagesh on his tour of Germany	26	4	Miners need not suffer (anti- silicosis measures)	29	7

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48), Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at The Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi.

KS

()

stop it. rishes to and not e Soviet nterests, son and

erest is, ith the articular aropean e Soviet avoid the new y of the theories e decay ialistic"

ictice is

orld are cess of practice but in ocess in reedom erson is of an chich is evelops lfare of of this. In a part ped to Soviet

ermanstic and indeed Soviet

s been me. It ve to-n every vement, as been bridge of the youth of the Federal

youth eds. advises problegisla-

), 1962

Life in Germany—the tram Conductor C		Issue No.	Po	nge		No.	No.	Issu N	ue Pa	age
Decidence stakes precedence over dogman and performance the formany—the policemany and pasting memories 22 for labour 22 the fine Germany—the policeman 23 for labour 24 for labour 25 for labour 26 for labour 27 for labour 27 for labour 27 for labour 28 for labour 29 f		110.			Only one doctor left for 65,000			Indian athletes in Germany		
Politicess takes precedence over dogma Life in Germany—the policeman Life in Germany—the policeman Life in Germany—the policeman Refini's famous boulevard Shelters of many lasting memories 22 4 Claims farached of performance 32 7 Searcity of consumers' goods 15 2 32 8 Even ports not free labour Momen in Germany 22 8 Even for sto check flight 10 15 7 (picture) 32 8 Even for sto theck flight 10 15 7 (picture) 33 6 Teredom 34 8 Even for sto check flight 10 15 7 (picture) 35 6 The Fresh efforts to check flight 10 15 8 (picture) 36 Fresh efforts to check flight 10 15 8 (picture) 37 8 Even for sto check flight 10 15 7 (picture) 38 6 Teredom 39 7 Free flecting 30 7 Free Berlin 30 Part Berlin 30 7 Perizer 31 6 The right of self-determination 31 7 Even floor to check flight 10 15 7 (picture) 32 8 Even floor to check flight 10 15 7 (picture) 33 6 Tere Berlin 34 6 Tere Berlin 35 6 The "minery of the reality" 36 6 The "minery of the reality" 36 6 The "minery of the reality" 37 8 German workman's monthly budget 38 9 Tere Berlin 39 6 The "minery of the reality" 30 12 Tere Berlin 30 14 Even floor the reality of th		16	, ;	7	people .		2	Horse "Amazons" in Germany	26	6
Life in Germany—the proficemany  Who costs more—a porter or a draughtman?  A German workman's monthly budget Chart)  Farm life for city-dwellers Life in Germany—a student couple  A German workman's monthly budget Chart)  Farm life for city-dwellers Life in Germany—as tudent couple  A German workman's monthly budget Chart)  Farm life for city-dwellers Life in Germany—as tudent couple  A German workman's monthly budget  Tasks that tax women's strength  Women and Formany—strength Women in Germany—the worker  A German workman's monthly budget  What is neutrality? the more time to couple  Couples cannot stay together  A fanciful German custom  Solf-determination—theory and practice  Tree Bertin  Free Bertin  Test shell are should have known better  Winter sport—carding—Indian give expert in  Self-determination—theory and practice  What is neutrality? the Couples cannot stay together  A fanciful German custom  Solf-determinations  Solf-determination—theory and practice  What is neutrality? the Couples cannot stay together  A fanciful German custom  Solf-determination—theory and practice  What is neutrality? the Couples cannot stay together  A fanciful German custom  Solf-determination of Soviet zone too  Life in German postage stamps  Life in German postage stamps  Tree Bertin  The wisery of the reality  Solf-determination—theory and practice  What is neutrality? the Couples cannot stay together  A fanciful German custom  Solf-determination—theory and practice  Tree Bertin  Towns with german custom  Solf-determination of Soviet zone too  A fanciful German custom  Solf-determination—theory and practice  Tree with white sound in the predict of the distinct  Solf-determination of Soviet zone and aligned countries  A fancity of the reality  Solf-determination of Soviet zone and aligned countries  The grift Adding (picture)  Solf-determination of the with the work of the leading (picture)  Solf-determination of the with with the predict of the distinct statement of the profit of countries of the profit of countries of the		17	:	5	for labour	7				
Security of consumers' goods 15 2 Women in Germany  Security of consumers' goods 15 7 Women in Germany  Southers of many lasting memories 22 8 Even sports not free! 15 7 Women artistic in personal life 1 freedom 15 7 Women artistic worker's budget (chart)  Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman? 3 7 8 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 10 free Berlin 15 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 10 free Berlin 15 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 23 men kidnapped from 25 7 Free Berlin 15 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 23 men kidnapped from 25 7 Free Berlin 15 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 23 men kidnapped from 25 7 Free Berlin 15 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 7 Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman should have known better 15 8 2 8 8 White should have known better 15 8 2 8 8 White should have known better 15 8 2 8 8 White should have known better 15 8 2 8 8 White should have known better 15 8 2 8 8 White sh	Life in Germany-the policeman	21		6				Sports club honours Dr. Otto		1
Momen in Germany No interference in personal life Law is safe in a woman's hand 284 All is getting harder to learn driving Government-subsidized hostels Left in Germany—the worker 295 An industrial worker's budget (chart) Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman? A German workman's monthly budget Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman? A German workman's monthly budget Farm life for city-dwellers Life in German-a student couple A German workman's monthly budget A German to mo									34	6
Women Parliamentarians in Germany—the worker A definest brief section become partners in Structure of Communist work of Social Well-Karb Exception of Social Social Social Well-Karb Exception of Social Social Social Well-Karb Exception of Social Social Social Social Well-Karb Exception of Social Soci									22	
No inferference in personal rile						13				
Disastrous fall in farm production of the special part of the spec						18	2			
fire getting narrow of review of review of the substitute of Notes and Particles of Church meetings of Church and State of Church of Soviet zones of Church of Churc		28	5 4	4		19	2		20	8
Government-subsidized hostels  Life in Germany—the worker An industrial worker's budget (chart) Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman? A German workman's monthly budget Tasks that tax women's strength Omnunist strength Omnunist strength Omnunist strength Omnunist strength Omnunist strength Omnunist work strength SOCIAL WELFARE  New schemes provide incentives Clitizens become partners in State-owned contents The grim struggle against diseases The grim struggle against diseases President's wife as a hospital aide  Treatment of prisoners in Free Germany A haven for overtaxed mothers A haven for overtaxed mothers A haven for overtaxed mothers SOUIET ZONE  "Devastating Protest"  SOVIET ZONE  "Devastating Protest"  "Devastating Protest"  "Persastating Protest"  "Persastating Protest"  SOVIET ZONE  "Persastating Protest"  "Soviet Zone  "Persastating Protest"  "As transmort of tax-payers' rights (Or. Kard Bracuer)  "Persastating Protest"  "Persastating Protest"  "Soviet Zone  "Persastating Protest"  "Soviet Zone  "Persastating Protest"  "Soviet Zone  "Persastating Protest"  "As transmort of the reality"  Soviet zone  "And now a refugeel—son of State Swere clark for communist dies from Communist tides from Communi		28	3	5	The scholar who should have know	n	1	in Olympia		
church meetings  32 are kidhapped from Free Berlin  Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman?  33 de Farm life for city-dwellers  48 deferman workman's monthly budget  Tasks that tax women's strength  Women Parliamentarians in Germany—a student couple  Tasks that tax women's strength  Women Parliamentarians in Germany  SOCIAL WELFARE  New schemes provide incentives  Citizens become partners in State-owned concerns  State-owned concerns  State-owned concerns  The grim struggle against diseases  President's wife as a hospital aide  The string of the reality"  The disabled can get on their feet  Cermany  Medicines bring "dangers"  A haven for overtaxed mothers  A demoratic saleguard for employees' interests  You can buy legal protection  Soviet zone  A demoratic saleguard for employees' interests  You can buy legal protection  Small investors multiply  The disabled can get on their feet  Larning while convalescing  Charpion of tax-payers' rights (Dr. Karl Brueuer)  Soviet zone  Soviet zone  And now a refugeel—son of  State Scerary for Church Affairs  The ideal of football fams (Uw)  Sulfanped from Free Berlin  The "missry of the reality"  30 2  Self-determination—theory and practice  The "missry of the reality"  30 2  STAMPS  Mitter sport—curling—Indian  8 tilt expert 'in Mitters on the Alps  50 8 Mitternands an on the Alps  51 3  Mitter sport—curling—Indian  8 tilt expert 'in Mitters of the reality"  30 2  STAMPS  Mitters and Natles on the Alps  52 1  What is an annexation?—theory  31 1  Why no recognition of Soviet zone?  32 1  Why no recognition of Soviet zone?  33 1  The Life in Germany—astudent  What is nantration?—theory  and practice  What is an annexation?—theory  and practice  Compunist voluging of Soviet zone?  32 1  Why no recognition of Soviet zone?  33 1  The Univer immitted of Soviet stamps on the Alps  52 1  Who's coming on German stamps 18 5  Memorial stamps out for sale  What is neutrality? the  Communist move against the  Church  Church  Church  Church  Church  The disabled can get on their feet	Government-subsidized hostels					. 20				
An industrial worker's budget (chart) Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman? A German workman's monthly budget  A German workman's monthly budget  Life in Germany—a student couple  Task sthat tax women's strength  A fanciful German custom  SOCIAL WELFARE  New schemes provide incentives  Citizens become partners in State-owned concerns  State-owned concerns  A prim struggle against diseases  President's wife as a hospital and the effect of the germant of germany  A mindustrial workman's multiply  A democratic safeguard for germany  A fanciful Garman custom  So Social Well work is an annexation?—theory and practice  What is neutrality? the Communist move against the Church  Church  The Prussian State library  Life in Germany—a student completed to their feet over-crowded  Life in Germany—a student couple  What is neutrality? the Communist move against the Church  Church  The Prussian State library  Life in Germany—a student completed to the provide incentives  State—word concerns  The grim struggle against diseases  President's wife as a hospital and the provided incentives  President's wife as a hospital and the provided incentives  President's wife as a hospital and the provided incentives  A president's wife as a hospital and the provided incentives  President's wife as a hospital and the provided incentives  President's wife as a hospital and the provided incentives  President's wife as a hospital and the provided incentives  President's wife as a hospital and the provided incentives  President's wife as a hospital and the provided incentives  A president's wife as a hospital and the provided incentives  Life in Germany long of the reality'' the Whyn or ecognition of Soviet zone to a serve the provided incentives  Social well and the provided incentives  Life in Germany long of the reality'' the Computer statement  What is neutrality? the Computer statement  What is neutrality? the Church of the Church of the Church  Church  Life in Germany long of the reality'' the Computer statement  What is neutrality?		29	) (	6		29	2		48	8
Who costs more—a porter or a draughtsman?  A German workman's monthly budget  A German workman's monthly budget  Self-determination—theory and practice  What is an annexation?—theory and practice  What is an annexation?—theory and practice  Why no recognition of Soviet zone?  Tasks that tax women's strength  SoCIAL WELFARE  New schemes provide incentives  SOCIAL WELFARE  New schemes provide incentives  A fanciful German custom  Sate-owned concerns  The grim struggle against diseases  President's wife as a hospital aide  Treatment of prisoners in Free Germany  A democratic safeguard for employees' interests  You can buy legal protection  Solf and the Welfare  Miners need not suffer  Powerstating Protest" against Communist repime  Church Congress forbidden in East Bedlin  Say goung people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugued—son of Narpayers' rights (Communist repime  Church Congress forbidden in East Bedlin  Say goung people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugued—son of Narpayers' rights (Communist repime  Church Congress forbidden in East Bedlin  Say goung people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugued—son of Narpayers' rights (Communist repime  Church Congress forbidden in East Bedlin  Say goung people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugued—son of Narpayers' rights (Communist repime)  Church Congress forbidden in East Bedlin  Say goung people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugued—son of Narpayers' rights (Communist repime)  Church Congress forbidden in East Bedlin  Say goung people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugued—son of Narpayers' rights (Communist repime)  Church Congress forbidden in East Bedlin  Successive champion in cross-could for the disabled)  The idea of the reality' Method practice of the disabled countries and annexation?—theory and practice and sund stanged and practice of the disabled countries is soviet zone to a distinct State Beautiful the Communist State Communist State Beautiful Province Control Province Control Provin		33	3 .	4	232 men kidnapped from	29	5	girl expert in		
A German workman informing budget   36   7 practice   37   1		3:	5	6	The "misery of the reality"	30	2	Mittenwald spa on the Alps	52	7
budget Farm life for city-dwellers Life in Germany—a student couple Tasks that tax women's strength Women Parliamentarians in Germany Social Welfare Social Welfare Social welfare in State-owned concerns The grim struggle against diseases The grim struggle against diseases President's wife as a hospital aid A haven for overtaxed mothers A haven for overtaxed mothers A democratic safeguard for employees' interests Women for overtaxed mothers A democratic safeguard for employees' interests Women for their feet Learning while convalescing The disabled can get on their feet Learning while convalescing The struggle against Gir. Karil Braeuer) Tasks that tax women's strength Social welfare for expectation of Soviet zone or active to the state method on the suffer over-crowded Treatment of prisoners in Free Germany Medicines bring "dangers"!  A stronomer gives up post in Soviet zone are over-crowded  Medicines bring "dangers"!  A stronomer gives up post in Soviet zone are over-crowded  Medicines bring "dangers"!  A stronomer gives up post in Soviet zone are over-crowded  The disabled can get on their feet algor. Karil Braeuer)  Soviet zone  Tasks that tax women's strength  One may be a provide incentives  The grim struggle against disease and state library and the control of the public (picture)  The Prussian State library  The Prussian State library  A haven for overtaxed mothers  A democratic safeguard for employees' interests  Soviet zone  A democratic safeguard for employees' interests  Soviet zone  The disabled can get on their feet  Uchampion of tax-payers' rights (Dr. Karil Braeuer)  Tasks that tax women's strength  Soviet zone  Tasks that tax women's strength  Soviet zone are over-crowded  The women's strength  The ficial brae persecuted  25 of Elections' in Soviet zone are over-crowded  The prussian State library  The						32	1	STAMPS		
and practice										
Tasks that tax women's strength Momen Parliamentarians in Germany A fanciful German custom  SOCIAL WELFARE  New schemes provide incentives State-come partners in State-come concerns State-come partners in State-come concerns State come partners in State-come struggle against diseases  President's wife as a hospital aide No permit for laziness A dameerful Germany A haven for overtaxed mothers A democratic safeguard for employees' interests You can buy legal protection Small investors multiply The disabled can get on their feet Learning while convalescing Church Congress forbidden in Sast state in Soviet zone  SPORTS  SOVIET ZONE  Why is netrolicly? the Communist view supports Soviet statement What is neutrality? the Communist view of free elections In Soviet zone too Seven children are persecuted Communist view of free elections Ulbricht regime not a distinct State Communist view of free elections Ulbricht regime not a distinct State  The Prussian State library Jails in the Soviet zone are over-crowded Jails in the Soviet zone Jails in the Soviet zone are over-crowded Jails in the Soviet zone Jails in the Sovi		4	8	4	and practice			New German postage stamps	1	4
Tasks that tax women's strength Women Parliamentarians in Germany A fanciful German custom SOCIAL WELFARE  New schemes provide incentives Citizens become partners in State-owned concerns The grim struggle against diseases President's wife as a hospital aide Nopermit for laziness A democratic safeguard for employees' interests Vou can buy legal protection Small investors multiply Prof. Heuss's tribute to Tagore German Consul's trib		4	9	7					18	5
Women Parliamentarians in Germany  Pankow supports Soviet statement  What is neutrality? the Communist yardstick for nonaligned countries  Communist move against the Church  Social Welfare  New schemes provide incentives  Social welfare  Communist move against the Church  Social welfare  Communist view of free elections  State Communist view of free elections  State State  Ulbrich regime not a distinct  State  The Prussian State library  Jails in the Soviet zone too  Jails in the Soviet zone are over-crowded  A haven for overtaxed mothers  A democratic safeguard for employees' interests  You can buy legal protection  Soviet zone  Journalist dies from Communist  Journalist dies from Communist  Soviet zone  Journalist dies from Communist  Journalist dies from Communis	Tasks that tax women's strength	51	)	6						
A fanciful German custom  SOCIAL WELFARE  New schemes provide incentives  New schemes provide incentives  State-owned concerns  The grim struggle against diseases  President's wife as a hospital aide  No permit for laziness  A haven for overtaxed mothers  A democratic safeguard for employees' interests  You can buy legal protection  A mall investors multiply  The disabled can get on their feet  Learning while convalescing  SOVIET ZONE  "Devastating Protest" against Communist regime"  Church Congress forbidden in East Berlin  As young people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugeel—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  Communist wardstick for non-aligned countries and charled in East Berlin  And now a refugeel—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  Communist wove against the Church Church Congrus and support in Soviet zone too 18 2 1 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15						36	4		34	8
A flanciful German custom  SOCIAL WELFARE  New schemes provide incentives  Church  Champion of tax-payers' rights  Church  Church  Church  Champion of tax-payers' rights  Church  Church  Changes forbidden in  East Berlin  As young people see divided  Germany people see divided  Germany (picture)  And now a refugeel—son of  State Secretary for Church Affairs  Successive champion in cross-  country cycling  The disabled care and on testife  Church Communist regime  Champion of tax-payers' rights  Church Communist regime  Church Communist regime  Church Church Affairs  The disabled can get on their feet  Church Church  Changes forbidden in  East Berlin  As young people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugeel—son of  State Secretary for Church Affairs  Successive champion in cross-  country cycling  The elections' in Soviet zone too  Even children are persecuted  40  21  Tagore animated close relations with Germany—messages from  Fresident and Chancellor  Tagore centenons  With Germany honours Tagore's  German Chancellor  Fire whole world was his audience  German Consul's tribute to Tagore  Tagore centenary  German delegates to Centenary  Societaria  The whole world was his audience  German Consul's tribute to Tagore  Tagore centenary  German Chancellor  To Elevision in Germany  Television in Germany  Television in									37-	3
New schemes provide incentives  New schemes provide incentives  Citizens become partners in State-owned concerns  The grim struggle against diseases  President's wife as a hospital aide  No permit for laziness  New schemes provide incentives  A haven for overtaxed mothers  A democratic safeguard for employees' interests  You can buy legal protection  Small investors multiply  The disabled can get on their feet  Champin or fax-payers' rights (Dr. Karl Braeuer)  Devastating Protest"  SOVIET ZONE  "Devastating Protest"  "Devastating Protest"  "Devastating Protest"  "Devastating Protest"  "Devastating Protest"  "And now a refugeet—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  Tite grim struggle against discording in Elections' in Soviet zone are over-crowded  "Even children are persecuted  40 2  Communist view of free elections  "Ubricht regime not a distinct State  The Prussian State library  42 1  Tagore animated close relations with Germany-messages from President and Chancellor  18 1  Tagore animated close relations with Germany-messages from President and Chancellor  18 1  Tagore animated close relations with Germany-messages from President and Chancellor  18 1  Tagore animated close relations with Germany-messages from President and Chancellor  18 1  Tagore animated close relations with Germany-messages from President and Chancellor  18 1  Tagore animated close relations with Germany-messages from President and Chancellor  18 1  Tagore animated close relations with Germany period tending the form Communist of Soviet zone are over-crowded  42 3  The Whole world was his audience  43 6  The whole world was his audience  44 6  German Consul's tribute to Tagore  German helegates to Centenary  48 5  TELEVISION  TELEVISION  Television in Germany  11 8 8  Tagore enimated close relations with Germany has a proud tradition in handball  17 7  Television in Germany  18 1  Television in Germany  19 8  Television in Germany  10 our TV and film diary  10 our TV and film diary  11 8 8  12 1  Tagore enimated close relations with	A fanciful German custom	5.	2	8		37	2			
Citizens become partners in State-owned concerns  The grim struggle against diseases  President's wife as a hospital aide  No permit for laziness  23 4 Difference over-crowded over-crowded aid over-crowded over-cr	SOCIAL WELFARE					37				
State-owned concerns The grim struggle against diseases President's wife as a hospital aide President's wife as a hospital aide No permit for laziness Treatment of prisoners in Free Germany A haven for overtaxed mothers A democratic safeguard for employees' interests You can buy legal protection Small investors multiply The disabled can get on their feet Unsurey The disabled can get on their feet The rist State  SPORTS  30,000 sports clubs in the Federal Republic (athletics for the disabled) Tagore animated close relations with Germany—messages from President and Chancellor Prof. Heuss's tribute to Tagore Prof. Heuss's tribute to Tagore The whole world was his audience German onsul's tribute to Tagore The whole world was his audience German Consul's tribute to Tagore German of protrait (pictures) The whole world was his audience German Consul's tribute to Tagore German of Nore celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary The whole world was his audience German Consul's tribute to Tagore German of Nore celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary The whole world was his audience German consul's tribute to Tagore German consul's tribute to Tagore The whole world was his audience German consul's tribute to Tagore German consul's tribute to Tagore The disabled can get on their feet The disabled can get on their feet The disabled can get on their feet Taks that tax women's strength Taks that tax women's strength Taks that tax women's strength Table-tennis a popular sport National development of sports activity The disabled of the professor of the disabled Tagore centenary The whole world was his audience German consul's tribute to Tagore The whole world was his audience German consul's tribute to Tagore The whole world was his audience German consul's tribute to Tagore The disabled can get on their feet Tagore centenary The disabled can get on their feet Tagore centenary The disabled can get on their feet Tagore centenary The disabled can get on their feet Tagore centenary The disabled can get on their feet Tagore cente	New schemes provide incentives		2	6	"Elections" in Soviet zone too			TAGORE CENTENARY		
The grim struggle against diseases President's wife as a hospital aide President and Chancellor Prof. Heus's tribute to Tagore awith Germany—messages from President and Chancellor Prof. Heus's tribute to Tagore awith Germany—presentation of portrait (pictures)  Astronomer gives up post in Soviet zone Prof. Heus's tribute to Tagore Prof. Heus's tribute to Tagore awith Germany—presentation of portrait (pictures)  Astronomer gives up post in Soviet zone Prof. Heus's tribute to Tagore Prof. Heus's tribute to Tagore Prof. Heus's tribute to Tagore German phonours Tagore's memory—presentation of portrait (pictures)  The whole world was his audience German Consul's tribute to Tagore Tagore animated close relations with Germany—messages from President and Chancellor Prof. Heus's tribute to Tagore German phonours Tagore's memory—presentation of portrait (pictures)  The whole world was his audience German Consul's tribute to Tagore Tagore animated close relations with Germany—messages from President and Chancellor Prof. Heus's tribute to Tagore German phonours Tagore's memory—presentation of portrait (pictures)  The whole world was his audience German Consul's tribute to Tagore Tagore animated close relations with Germany—pessages from President and Chancellor Tagore animated close relations with Germany—pessages from President and Chancellor For the duss's tribute to Tagore German president and Chancellor The Heus's tribute of Tagore Tagore animated close relations with Germany—pessages from Prof. Heus's tribute of Tagore German president and Chancellor The Heus's tribute of Tagore The Meus's tribute of Tagore The Mone celebrations in honour of Tagore entenary Tagore				4				The appeared as a comet—		
diseases 9 4 Ulbricht regime not a distinct State 2 1 Tagore animated close relations with Germany—messages from over-taxed mothers A democratic safeguard for employees' interests 2 7 A democratic safeguard for employees' interests 2 7 Tournalist dies from Communist bullets			3	4		41	3	German periodical's tribute	17	8
Treatment of prisoners in Free Germany A haven for overtaxed mothers A democratic safeguard for employees' interests You can buy legal protection Small investors multiply The disabled can get on their feet (Dr. Karl Braeuer) Tasks that tax women's strength  SOVIET ZONE  "Devastating Protest" against Communist regime Church Congress forbidden in East Berlin As young people see divided Germany (picture) And now a refugee!—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  The Prussian State Horary Jails in the Soviet zone are over-crowded over-crowded Jails in the Soviet zone are over-crowded	diseases		)	4	State			Tagore animated close relations with Germany—messages from		
No permit for laziness 23 4 over-crowded over-crowded Treatment of prisoners in Free Germany 24 3 A haven for overtaxed mothers 25 4 Astronomer gives up post in Soviet zone 43 6 The whole world was his audience 20 4 Astronomer gives up post in Soviet zone 43 6 The whole world was his audience 20 4 The whole world was his audience 20 4 The whole world was his audience 20 5		1	0	7		42	2	President and Chancellor		
Treatment of prisoners in Free Germany  A haven for overtaxed mothers  A democratic safeguard for employees' interests  You can buy legal protection  Small investors multiply  The disabled can get on their feet  Learning white convalescing  Champion of tax-payers' rights  (Dr. Karl Braeuer)  Soviet Zone  Soviet zone  Soviet zone  Adstronomer gives up post in Soviet zone  Learning white convalescing  Tasks that tax women's strength  Soviet zone  Adstronomer gives up post in Soviet zone  Adstronomer gives up post in Soviet zone  Adstronomer gives up post in Soviet zone  The whole world was his audience  German Consul's tribute to Tagore  More celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary  German delegates to Centenary  Seminar  TELEVISION  Television in Germany  Television in		2	3	4		42	3		19	5
A haven for overtaxed mothers A democratic safeguard for employees' interests You can buy legal protection Small investors multiply Miners need not suffer The disabled can get on their feet Learning while convalescing Tasks that tax women's strength SOVIET ZONE  "Devastating Protest' against Communist regime Church Congress forbidden in East Berlin As young people see divided Germany (picture) And now a refugee!—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  A temocratic safeguard for Soviet zone Journalist dies from Communist bullets  Least Germany economically hit (UN Survey)  SPORTS  Their Chirstmas spirit!  SPORTS  SPORTS  TELEVISION  Television in Germany  Television in Germany  The Secretary for Church Affairs  Television in Germany  The Secretary for Church Affairs  The idol of football fans (Uwe)  The idol of football fans (Uwe)									t	•
A democratic safeguard for employees' interests  You can buy legal protection  Small investors multiply  Miners need not suffer  The disabled can get on their feet  Learning while convalescing  Tasks that tax women's strength  SOVIET ZONE  "Devastating Protest" against Communist regime  Church Congress forbidden in East Berlin  As young people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugee!—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  A democratic safeguard for Journalist dies from Communist bullets  Soviet zone  4 Soviet zone  4 Journalist dies from Communist bullets  Soviet zone  4 German Consul's tribute to Tagore  44 6  German Consul's tribute to Tagore  More celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary  Soviet zone  More celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary  Soviet zone  More celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary  Soviet zone  More celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary  Soviet zone  More celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary  Soviet zone  More celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary  Soviet zone  More celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary  Soviet zone  More celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary  Seminar  Tagore centenary  Seminar  TELEVISION  Television in Germany  11 8  Every fifth TV fan a youngster  To Service knows no Iron  Curtain  Our TV service knows no Iron  Curtain  Our TV and film diary  Television in Germany  Radio and T.V. show in Berlin  Radio, TV and film notes  Radio, TV and gramophone  exhibition  The latest trends in radio and TV	Germany					73		(pictures)	20	
employees' interests You can buy legal protection You can buy legal protection Small investors multiply Miners need not suffer 29 7 Their Chirstmas spirit! The disabled can get on their feet 32 4 Learning while convalescing Champion of tax-payers' rights (Dr. Karl Bracuer) Tasks that tax women's strength SOVIET ZONE  "Devastating Protest" against Communist regime Church Congress forbidden in East Berlin As young people see divided Germany (picture) And now a refugee!—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  Take disabled to a get on their feet 32 4 Learning while convalescing 32 7 SPORTS TELEVISION Television in Germany Televisi		2	5	4		43	6	The whole world was his audience		
You can buy legal protection 27 4 Small investors multiply 27 6 Small investors multiply 27 6 Miners need not suffer 29 7 The disabled can get on their feet 32 4 Learning while convalescing 32 7 Champion of tax-payers' rights (Dr. Karl Braeuer) 33 7 Tasks that tax women's strength 50 6 SOVIET ZONE SOVIET ZONE  "Devastating Protest" against Communist regime 4 1 Church Congress forbidden in East Berlin As young people see divided Germany (picture) 4 2 And now a refugee!—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  Small investors multiply 27 6 East Germany economically hit (UN Survey) 50 3 East Germany economically hit (UN Survey) 50 3 Tagore celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary Germany deconomically hit (UN Survey) 50 3 Tagore celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary Germany deconomically hit (UN Survey) 50 3 German delegates to Centenary seminar  TELEVISION  Television in Germany 11 8 To Every fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 18 To Untrain 19 8 The ideal of the disabled 17 To Every fifth TV and film diary 19 8 The ideal of the disabled 18 Tagore centenary Germany 48 TELEVISION  Television in Germany 11 8 To Every fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 18 The ideal of the disabled 18 Tagore celebrations in honour of Tagore centenary Germany 48 Tagore celebrations in honour 18 Tagore celebrations in honour 18 Tagore centenary Germany 48 Tagore celebrations in honour 18 Tagore centenary German delegates to Centenary seminar  Television in Germany 11 8 To Untrain 19 8 To Every fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 19 8 To Untrain 19 8 To Every fifth TV fan a full diary 19 8 To Every fifth TV fan a full diary 19 8 To Every fifth TV fan a full diary 19 8 To Every fifth TV fan a full diary 19 8 To E		2	5	7				German Consul's tribute to Tagore	26	3
Small investors multiply 27 6 (UN Survey) 50 3 German delegates to Centenary seminar German delegates to Centenary seminar Sprint State Secretary for Church Affairs Small investors multiply 27 6 (UN Survey) 50 3 German delegates to Centenary seminar German Germ						44	6		28	8
Miners need not suffer  29 7 Their Chirstmas spirit!  51 2 Seminar  48 5  The disabled can get on their feet 32 4  Learning while convalescing 32 7 SPORTS  Champion of tax-payers' rights (Dr. Karl Braeuer)  33 7 Republic (athletics for the disabled)  Tasks that tax women's strength 50 6 Mational development of sports activity  Table-tennis a popular sport  Table-tennis a popular sport  Table-tennis a popular sport  National development of sports activity  Try service knows no Iron Curtain  Our TV and film diary  Television in Germany  Tour TV service knows no Iron Curtain  Our TV and film diary  Television in Germany  Television in Ger						50	3			
Learning while convalescing 32 7 SPORTS  Champion of tax-payers' rights (Dr. Karl Braeuer) 33 7 Republic (athletics for the disabled) 1 7 Every fifth TV fan a youngster 16 8 Table-tennis a popular sport 5 7 TV service knows no Iron Curtain 6 7 Our TV and film diary 19 8 Television in Germany 11 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 Television in Germany 11 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		2	9	7		51	2		48	5
Champion of tax-payers' rights (Dr. Karl Braeuer)  33 7  Republic (athletics for the disabled)  Tasks that tax women's strength  50 6  SOVIET ZONE  "Devastating Protest" against Communist regime  Church Congress forbidden in East Berlin  As young people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugee!—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  Tasks that tax women's strength  30,000 sports clubs in the Federal Republic (athletics for the disabled)  1 7  Republic (athletics for the disabled)  1 7  Every fifth TV fan a youngster  TV service knows no Iron Curtain  6 7  Our TV and film diary  7 Television in Germany  8 7  Television in Germany  11 8  8 8  7 Television in Germany  12 8  8 7  Television in Germany  13 8  8 7  Television in Germany  14 8  Radio and T.V. show in Berlin  15 8  8 7  Television in Germany  16 8  8 7  Television in Germany  17 Severy fifth TV fan a youngster  TV service knows no Iron  Curtain  8 7  Television in Germany  18 8  8 7  Television in Germany  19 8  8 7  Television in Germany  10 8  8 8  8 7  Television in Germany  11 8  8 8  8 7  Television in Germany  12 8  8 8  8 7  Television in Germany  13 8  8 7  Television in Germany  14 8  8 8  8 7  Television in Germany  18 8  7  Television in Germany  18 9  8 7  Television in Germany  18 9  8 7  Television in Germany  18 9  8 7  Television in Germany  18 9  8 7  Television in Germany  18 9  8 7  Television in Germany  18 9  8 7  Television in Germany  18 9  18 9  18 9	The disabled can get on their fe	et 3	2	4						
Champion of tax-payers' rights (Dr. Karl Braeuer)  33 7  Tasks that tax women's strength  50 6  SOVIET ZONE  "Devastating Protest" against Communist regime  Church Congress forbidden in East Berlin  As young people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugee!—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  33 7  30,000 sports clubs in the Federal Republic (athletics for the disabled)  Table-tennis a popular sport  Table-tennis a popular sport  Table-tennis a popular sport  To Every fifth TV fan a youngster  TV service knows no Iron Curtain  Our TV and film diary  Television in Germany  Tele	Learning while convalescing		32	7	SPORTS		13	TELEVISION		
Tasks that tax women's strength 50 6 disabled)  Table-tennis a popular sport 5 7  Table-tennis a popular sport 5 7  To service knows no Iron Curtain 18 8  To Soviet Zone National development of sports activity 6 7  To Service knows no Iron Curtain 18 8  To Soviet Zone National development of sports activity 6 7  The communist regime 4 1  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 18 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 18 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 19 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster TV service knows no Iron Curtain 29 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster 20 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster 20 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster 20 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV fan a youngster 20 8  To Soviet Zone Revery fifth TV f			33	7				Television in Germany	11	
Table-tennis a popular sport 5 7 TV service knows no Iron Curtain 18 8  "Devastating Protest" against Communist regime 4 1 Fritz Walter, Germany's hero in East Berlin 4 2 Germany has a proud tradition in handball 14 8 Radio, TV and film notes 33 8  As young people see divided Germany (picture) 4 2 Successive champion in cross-country cycling 19 7  And now a refugee!—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs 18 8  TV service knows no Iron Curtain 18 8  Our TV and film diary 19 8  Television in Germany Radio and T.V. show in Berlin 32 8  Radio, TV and film notes 33 8  Radio, TV and gramophone exhibition 19 7  The idol of football fans (Uwe 19 7) The latest trends in radio and TV			50	6		1	1 7	Every fifth TV fan a youngster	16	8
"Devastating Protest" against Communist regime 4 1 Fritz Walter, Germany's hero in football 5 4 2 Germany has a proud tradition in handball 5 5 5 8 6 7 Successive champion in cross-country cycling 19 7 The idol of football fans (Uwe 5 19 7 Curtain 6 7 Our TV and film diary 19 8 7 Television in Germany 8 7 Television in Germany 8 7 Television in Germany 8 7 Radio and T.V. show in Berlin 32 8 8 7 Radio, TV and film notes 8 7 Radio, TV and gramophone 8 7 Successive champion in cross-country cycling 19 7 The idol of football fans (Uwe 7 19 7 The latest trends in radio and TV 40 5 8 8 8 7 Television in Germany 8 7 Television in Germany 8 7 Radio, TV and film notes 9 8 7 Television in Germany 8 8 7 Television in Germany 8 8 7 Radio, TV and film notes 9 8 7 Television in Germany 8 8						5	5 7		10	9
Communist regime  4 1 Fritz Walter, Germany's hero in football  Church Congress forbidden in East Berlin  As young people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugee!—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  Tritz Walter, Germany's hero in football  8 7 Television in Germany  Radio and T.V. show in Berlin  14 8 Radio, TV and film notes  Radio, TV and gramophone exhibition  The idol of football fans (Uwe  The latest trends in radio and TV	SOVIET ZONE				National development of sports activity	6	5 7	Curtain		
Church Congress forbidden in East Berlin  As young people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugee!—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  football  Germany has a proud tradition in handball  As a proud tradition in tradio and T.V. show in Berlin  As a proud tradition in handball  As a proud tradition in handball  As a proud tradition in tradio, TV and film notes  Bradio, TV and gramophone exhibition  The latest trends in radio and TV  As a proud tradition in handball  The idol of football fans (Uwe			1	1						0
East Berlin  As young people see divided Germany (picture)  And now a refugee!—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  4 2 Germany has a proud tradition in handball  14 8 Radio, TV and film notes  Radio, TV and gramophone exhibition  The idol of football fans (Uwe  The latest trends in radio and TV						8	3 7			
As young people see divided  Germany (picture)  4 2 Successive champion in cross- country cycling  And now a refugee!—son of State Secretary for Church Affairs  The idol of football fans (Uwe  Radio, TV and film flotes  Radio, TV and gramophone exhibition  The latest trends in radio and TV	East Berlin		4	2						
And now a refugee!—son of  State Secretary for Church Affairs  The idol of football fans (Uwe The latest trends in radio and TV	As young people see divided Germany (picture)		4	2	Successive champion in cross-			Radio, TV and gramophone		
	State Secretary for Church Af	fairs	4	•	The idol of football fans (Uwe			The latest trends in radio and TV		-

lue Page		Issue No.	Page No.		Issue No.		<b>显示</b> 生活生态,	Issue No.	Page No.	The Real Property
26 6	The "free city" offer	33		Flight of refugees is a plebiscite	25		Coping-stone of a great			
26 8	Study of political science	33	4	verdict		4	edifice	12	2 3	
	What is an annexation?—theory			Three million refugees	38	5	Specialized training for 20 engineers—inauguration of wide			
30 7	and practice	34	1	Ernst Bloch prefers the Federal Republic	39	2	strip mill	1:	3 1	
34 6	Flight of refugees is a plebiscite verdict	35	4	Transition homes for refugee children	20	4	Russian guests at Social Centre	1	3 6	
	World conscience has been	20	1	Sector boundary a veritable	39	4	Children's railway (picture)		1 4	
37 8	aroused	30	1	death-trap	39	4	Hindustan Steel chairman in			
38 6	An immense blow to the cause of peace—Government statement			People thrown out of their home	s 40	1	Germany	23		
38 8	on resumption of nuclear weapo	on 36	2	Communist "People's Police"			Another landmark at Rourkela	30	0 6	
39 7	tests "An insult to the whole world"	30	-	shoot at refugees		2	Rourkela Steelworks models for Industries Fair	3:	8 8	
40 6	(Prof. Erhard on Berlin ban)	36	4	Motor-cycle champion crosses ov to Free Germany	42	2	Rourkela plant models flown from			
48 8	Valuable contribution to			The air-corridors to West Berlin	42	4	Germany		7 6	
,	peace—reactions to Belgrade conference proceedings	37	1	5,366 refugees in October	45	2	Indian Minister's tribute ("Rourk			
50 8	What is neutrality?—the			Leipzig professor prefers Free			will become one of the best")	4		
52 7	Communist yardstick	37	2 .	Germany		3	Pipe mill sets up a world record	4	9 8	
	Crushing defeat for Radicals	38	1	Soviet zone policemen flee to West Berlin	47	2	SCIENCE			
	Communist threats, a violation	38	4							
	of agreements "Human freedom is indivisible"	38		RESEARCH			A new technique in ear surgery		5 6	
1 4	New Parliament reflects unity	50		A source of inspiration for			A source of inspiration for discoveries (Max Planck Societ	ty's		
18 5	in policy	39	1	discoveries (Max Planck Societ			golden jubilee)		8 4	
34 8	· West Berlin is a political out-			Germany and space research		2	Science and technology in			
34 0	post (Council of Europe discussion)	39	2	World map of German research Pharmaceutical research		7 5	Germany are working hand in hand		9 6	
37- 3	Firm stand but reasonable step	41	1	32-year-old scientist as Nobel	42	,	Monster tent supported by air			
48 7	Ulbricht regime not a distinct			Prize-winner (Dr. Moessbauer)	46	5	pressure		0 6	
	State The world's most present read	42	1	Tasks that tax women's	50		The Wankel engine weighs 24 lbs Television in Germany		1 4	
	The world's most urgent need (Dr. Radhakrishnan's Frankfur	t.		strength	30	6	A subterranean wonderland		4 5	
	address)	43	1	REUNIFICATION			Giant underwater "cigar"		5 7	
17 8	Berlin, the gateway to freedom (Prince Loewenstein's speech)	43	2	Earning Germany's reunification			Geophysicists have "shot" 2,000	)		
	Bundestag speaks for all			(Minister Lemmer's appeal)	6	1	artificial earthquakes	1	7 4	
18 1	German people	44	1	Dr. Schuetz in India on goodwill mission	0	2	"Suri transmission" Diesel locomotive	20	0 5	
19 5	Dr. Adenauer re-elected Chancellor	45	1	The right of self-determination		-	Scales that weigh air		4 8	
	Reunification, an imperative			(Chancellor Adenauer on separ			Germany and space research	2.	5 2	
t 20 3	of history	45	2	treaties issue)	11	1	Scientific academies in Germany	y 2	5 3	
20 4	Socialist International demands self-determination for Germans	16	2	The ties between East and West (Mr. Lemmer's article)	16	1	Study of political science	3:	3 4	
26 5	Reunification the greatest	40	_	Free elections the only solution			Nuclear tests harm entire humanity	1	4 2	
	concern	50	1	(Kennedy-Adenauer talks)	16	2	32-year-old scientist as Nobel		-	
28 8	REFUGEES			Reunification, goal of joint policy (Chancellor Adenauer on			Prize-winner	4	6 5	
48 5	The refugee problem in Europe	1	3	Washington talks)	17	1	The "amphicar" makes its debut	1975	6 5	
	"Devastating protest" against		3	A plea for self-determination	21	1	Electronic office appliances	4	7 8	
	* Communist regime	4	1	June 17: The day we never	23	3	SOCIAL LIFE			
	The greatest migration in histor	y 14	3	forget Reunification first—Mr. Willy	23					
11 8	Fresh efforts to check flight to freedom	10	2	Brandt Brandt	24	3	Savings — new schemes provide incentives		2 6	
16 8	Unprecedented migration :-	10	-	Germany desires peace with	27		Helicopters will rescue victims		•	
10 0	anstory.	19	1	all its heart	21	1	of accidents		3 7	
18 8	East-West migration of students	19	5	Reunification an imperative of history	45	2	German wedding customs		5 8	
19 8	A problem of human rights Why they flee their homes	20		Socialist International demands			Television in Germany	1	1 8	
	MIDIC Specialists profes front	21		self-determination for Germans	46	2	Citizens have direct access to Parliament	1	2 4	
32 8 33 8	THE HILSERY OF AL.	24	2	Reunification the greatest concern	50	1	Bank account betokens social			
33 0		30	2				prestige		3 4	
35 8	The mass flight of refugees Self-determination	31	1	ROURKELA			Easter customs in Germany		3 8	
	Self-determination—theory and practice	20		1960—a memorable year for			Children as consumers		1 6	
40 5		32	1	Rourkela	3	4	Fire-fighters in conference	TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY O	5 4	

I.	ssue Vo.	Pag No.	re	Issa No	ue	Page No.			ssue P. No. N	age lo.
Grimm brothers' dictionary	33	5		New Indian Ambassador to	3	1		Dr. Adenauer re-elected Chancellor	45	1
The "Duden" dictionary	34	5		Bonn Dr. Hans-Joachim von				32-Year-old scientist as Nobel Prize-winner (Dr. Moessbauer)		
Goethe's "Faust" in Bengali verses	42	6		Merkatz	4	2		Dr. Adenauer's new team	46 47	
Literature for the young	45	6		Prof. Heuss's impressions of Indian tour	4	6		Minister Dr. von Merkatz in		
LIVESTOCK				Famous ear specialist, Prof. Horst Wullstein	4	8		New Delhi Dr. Schroeder—Minister for	47	2
Horse breeding in Federal Germany	7	3		Federal Minister Wilhelmi to visit India	6	5 2		Foreign Affairs First woman Minister in	47	4
Poultry a rich source of income	7			Mr. Rolf von Keiser has left				Germany (Dr. Schwarzhaupt)	47	
A famous horse (the Trakehner	21	5		India Minister Dr. Wilhelmi in New	t	6		Wilhelm Kempff in New Delhi The fight against TB—presentation	47	6
breed) Sheepdog on parade (picture)	39			Delhi	9	1		of drugs by Mrs. Gabriele		
MACHINES				President's wife as hospital	10	7		Wuelker Dr. Heinrich Krone	48 48	
Machine tools the mothers of				Heinrich Mann was born ninety		,		Mary Wigman is 75	48	
machines	1	4		years ago Historian with perspective of two	11	6		Prof. Otto Schiller's Heidelberg assignment	48	0
Machine tools as aids to industrialization	50	7		epochs (Prof. Hans Rothfels)	13	7		Mr. Walter Scheel	50	
MAX MUELLER BHAVAN				Ambassador Dr. Wilhelm Melchers leaving India	14	1 1		Carl Zuckmayer is 65	52	6
Chain of Max Mueller	27			Ambassador's farewell to	14	1 3		POLITICS		
Bhavans Max Mueller Bhavan	27	7		readers Mr. Erich Ollenhauer is 60		4 4		Chancellor Adenauer on the		
publications	51	6		Indian scholar as guest	2:	2 6		tasks for 1961	1	1 .
MEDICINE				professor The late Dr. K.S. Krishnan	2			The year that has closed— a retrospect	1	2
Famous ear specialist		1 8	3	Oxford honours Prof. Heuss	2	6 5		Germany belongs to family		
New technique in ear surgery		5 6	5	Bundestag President	2	7 2		of free nations (Dr. von- Brentano reviews foreign		
Germany the cradle of Nature-	3	) 4	1	The new German Ambassador arrives in the capital				policy) "Devastating protest" against	2,	1
The fight against tuberculosis	4	8 1	1	(picture)		8 1		Communist regime	4	1
MUSIC				Dr. Ernst May Hermann Kasack is 65		2 6		Earning Germany's reunification (Mr. Ernst Lemmer's appeal)	6	1
Three virtuosos meet (picture)		8		Study of political science		2 0		Relaxation of East-West tension	n 9	2
Eastern and western music	1 2		8	(Prof. A. Bergstraesser)	3	3 4	1	New initiatives in international	10	4
Teach them music while young  A great music conductor (Bruno	2	8	0	Champion of taxpayers' rights (Dr. Karl Braeuer)	3	33 7	7	affairs  Right of self-determination—		
Walter)		9	8	Sports club honours Dr.				separate treaties issue	11	
Indian music conductor acclaime	ed 4	2	8	Otto Peltzer		34 6 37 :		The problem of world peace African leader's support for		
Wilhelm Kempff in New Delhi			6	Prof. von Glasenapp is 70  Cultural mission in India		,,	,	self-determination	12	6
Berlin's library of world music		2	6	(Dr. Pfauter leaves Delhi)		37	6	CDU retains majority in latest elections	12	
NEPAL				Peace Prize for Dr. S. Radhakrishnan		37	7	Neo-Nazis have no future	13	2
First "German-Nepalese week" German-Nepalese collaboration		7	7	Federal Republic's tributes to the late Mr. Hammarskjold		38	7	Free elections the only solution  A plea for self-determination—		
				Robert Bosch, pioneer of				Whitsuntide reflections	21	1
NEWSPAPERS		19	4	magneto-ignition			5	Venue of parliamentary meetings	24	W 100
Types of German newspapers			4	A great music conductor  Carl Duisberg was born 100		37	0	The German question	25	
PARLIAMENT				years ago		40	7	A sense of gravity and quiet determination	26	1
Citizens have direct access to Parliament		12		Consul-General Dr. Hans Ruete		41	6	Germany desires peace with all its heart (Dr. Gerstenmaier)	27	
Back to the electorate  Crushing defeat for Radical		28	1	Indian music conductor acclaimed in Germany		42	8	They dared to defy a dictator	28	3
parties		38	1	Mrs. Duckwitz presents drugs to				Controlled disarmament, the supreme need	29	
Women Parliamentarians in Germany		51	3	Bharatiya Arogya Nidhi (picture)		43	3	Berlin is beyond party politics	30	) 1
PERSONALITIES				A friend of Germany—"Die Welt" welcomes Dr. Radhakrishnan		43	1	Self-determination — theory and	32	1
Chancellor Adenauer on the				Dr. Gerstenmaier, guardian of		43	4	Germans cannot meet Germans	in 33	, 1
tasks for 1961		1	1	parliamentary democracy		44	6	their city		

Page No.

1

5 5

7 2

7 4

1 1

1 2

2 1

10 4

21 1

26 1

32 <sup>1</sup> 33 <sup>1</sup>

		Issue No.			Issue No.	Page No.		Issue No.	
	HEALTH The grim struggle against			Goethe medal for Bombay professor	18	5	"Volkswagen" new models (picture)	.11	4
	diseases	9 48	4	Indo-German Society—visit of Mr. P.A. Menon (picture)	19	2	"Suri transmission" Diesel loco- motive	20	5
	The fight against tuberculosis	40		Prof. Heuss pays tribute to Tagore	19	5	35,000 teleprinters in Germany The "amphicar"	26	7
	The year that has closed		2	Sixty more scholarships for Indians	19	6	Who costs more — a porter or a		8
	Historian with the perspective of		7	German children meet Mr. Nehru (picture)		2	draughtsman? Robert Bosch, pioneer of magneto	1-	6
	(Prof. Hans Rothfels)  June 17: The day we never	13	7	Indo-German photo exhibition	20	) 4	ignition The 50,000th Tata-Mercedes-Benz		
	forget  June 17: The day of German unity	23 y 24	3 2	Indian scholar as guest professor India as economic partner of		2 6	vehicle German pavilion at New Delhi	41	6
	They dared to defy a dictator "Depoisoning" of history textboo	28	3 7	Germany (picture) Strengthening the ties with	29	3	Fair Germany at the Industries Fair		5
	German reunification an impera-	45		India (Indo-German Society) A goodwill gift to India		4	Electronic office appliances	47	8
	tive of history Looking back and ahead	52	1	Indian scholar at Marburg		6	German industry greets India (supplement)	48	3 1
	INDO-GERMAN RELATIONS			A cultural mission in India (Dr. Pfauter leaves Delhi)	37		German-designed tools at Faridabad		5
	New Indian Ambassador to Bonn Mr. P.A. Menon takes over			Peace Prize for Dr. Radhakrishnan Student delegation from German		7 7 3 7	Machine tools as aids to industria- lization		7
	(picture) Student envoys of German	3	1	Oriental manuscripts in Germany	40	) 6	The role of seamless steel tubes in industry	52	4
	goodwill to India Child ambassadors from	3	8	Ambassador presenting flood relief donation to Prime Ministe	r		INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS		
	Germany Prof. Heuss's impressions of	4	5	(picture) Goethe's "Faust" in Bengali verse	42	1 6	Relaxation of East-West tension (Dr. von Brentano: Disarmame	ent	
	Indian tour Tagore centenary committee	4 4	6	A friend of Germany "Die Welt" welcomes Dr.			the key) New initiatives in international	9	2
	Increasing Indo-German friend- ship	5	1	Radhakrishnan Tribute to India by Dr.	43	4	affairs (Dr. Schuetz's lecture) The problem of world peace—	10	4
	Holiday travellers to India	5	5	Kielinger	43	5	relationship with Europe A valuable contribution to peace-		2
	Mr. Rolf v. Keiser has left India Another landmark in Indo-German	n 6	6	Representative of a venerable tradition		2	Free Germany supports Belgrac conference proceedings	le	1
	German award for Indian	7	4	Peace Prize certificate  Indian art at Frankfurt Fair	44	4 5	JEWS		
	geologist "Indo-German Week" in	7	6	"German Day" at Industries Fair	46	1	The Eichmann trial—Mr. Ernst		
0	Hyderabad Germany and India's Third	7	8	Indian Minister's tribute to Germany (Mr. Manubhai Shah)	) 47	7	Lemmer's statement German restitution to the Jews	11	7
	Plan (Mr. von Keiser's radio ta	lk) 8	1	The fight against tuberculosis		1	Ten synagogues in one province The forthcoming Eichmann trial		4
	A milestone in Indo-German co-operation (Dr. Wilhelmi at Okhla)	10	1	Indo-German economic ties (supplement)	48	3 - 3	Diplomatic relations with		6
	Indian Ambassador's party to Indian students (picture)			German-designed tools at Faridab Nuremberg exhibition—spotlight			Federal Republic Israeli President on Eichmann		5
	India's programmes quite	10	5	on economic collaboration  Ambassador welcomes increase of		) 5	trial Rs. 1,071 crores paid as compen-		1
	impressive (Dr. Wilhelmi's impressions)	12		exports to Germany	52	2 5	sation	16	5 5
	Immigration to Germany 22 Humboldt scholars from India	12		INDUSTRY  Machine tools the mothers			LEGISLATION		
	Prime Minister Nehry satisfied	12		of machines Automatic handling of mails in		1 4	How technical knowledge aids in legislation		5 2
	with aid discussions Specialized training for 20 engineers	12	8.	Germany 1960: a memorable year for	1	1 4	Citizens have direct access to Parliament	12	2 4
	Child envoys to Germany	13 15		Rourkela (picture)		5 4 6 8	LITERATURE		
	interest in German January	15		A new trend in Germany's toyla Plastic pipeline to convey			Best-sellers in the German		
	Indian students	17		petroleum  Monster tent supported by air		3 2	book world German lexicography in		6
	Tagore in Germany	17		pressure Memorable landmarks in motor		0 6	Vedic lore Heinrich Mann was born ninety		8
	Tagore animated close relations with Germany	18	1	industry  The Wankel engine weighs 24 lbs		0 8	years ago Gerhart Hauptmann		2 5

	Issue I		I.	ssue .	Page No.		Issue Page No. No.
ash alambing for			Hair styles and hats (picture)	31		German delegation in Delhi	44 7
Sixty more scholarships for Indians	19	6	Berlin's fashion trends	41		Christine Kaufmann (picture)	47 8
Hard training for development tasks	22	4	Indian brocade at Nuremberg	52	7	The Grimm brothers on the screen	48 8
Technical skill through	23	6	FESTIVALS Carnival king—Ram Dayal Sahu			Gardy Granass and Joachim Hanse (picture)	en 49 8
hobbies 37 Indians as Humboldt			elected in Aachen (picture)	9	5	EODEICN BOLICY	
scholars	23	8	Easter customs in Germany 23rd Beethoven Festival	25	8	FOREIGN POLICY	
Scientific academies in Germany	25	3	Diwali at Embassy estate		7	Germany belongs to family of free nations	2 1
Poet as professor in Munich	25	6	Germany prepares for carni-		0	New Government's statement on	
Government subsidized residential hostels	28	7	val gaiety	46 48	8	foreign policy	49 2
The German school, New			The Advent candles Christmas in divided Germany	51	1	GERMAN	
Delhi	29	4	Messages of peace and cheer	51	2	Intensive course in German	7 8
"Depoisoning" of history	35	7	The advent of the Apostles	51	8	Osmania Vice-Chancellor's	
Literature for the young	45	6	FILM			interest in German	15 5
German school in Bombay	49	6	A happy New Year to you!		0	German school in Bombay	49 6
			(picture)	1	8	GERMANY	
FAIRS			When films instruct Klaus Kindler and Brigitte	-	0	Germans "not wealthy but hard-	3 5
Germany: a land of fairs and exhibitions	6	4	Grothum (picture)	4	8	working" Germany: a land of fairs and	3 3
Book exhibition in Benares			Film Festival's Rs. 79,000 for charities	6	8	exhibitions	6 4
(picture)	6	5	Hannelore Bollman			Immigration to Germany	12 7
26 foreign countries at the Hanover Fair	19	6	(picture)	7	8	CDU retains majority in elec-	12 8
German pavilion at New Delhi			Sonja Ziemann (picture)	8	8	Fire-fighters in conference	15 4
Fair	23	8	Ingeborg Schoener (picture) Barbara Frey (picture)	10 12	8	Free elections the only	16.0
Pavilion prefabricated in Germany	32	2	Marianne Koch	15	8	solution  Life in Germany—the tram	16 2
"Smoking customs" exhibition	34		Forthcoming Berlin film	10	8	conductor	16 7
Trade fairs in the Federal	34	7	festival  Every fifth TV fan a youngster	16		Politeness takes precedence	17 5
Republic  Food industry exhibition in	34	1	Ellen Schwiers (picture)	16		over dogma  Life in Germany — the	1,
Cologne	45	3	Corny Collins (picture)	18	8	policeman	21 6
"German Day" at Industries Fair	46	1	Our TV and film diary	19	8	240 spas in Germany	21 7
German pavilion at New	40		Marion Michael Our film notes	19	8	Treatment of prisoners in Free Germany	24 3
Delhi Fair	46	3	Gerlinde Locker (picture)	21		Life in Germany—the worker	29 6
Representative participation (list of participants)	46	7	Indian films for Berlin film			The cradle of Nature-cure	30 4
Germany at the Industries			festival	22 24		Heligoland the most modern seaside resort	32 3
Fair	47	5	Marisa Mell (picture) Ingrid Ernest (picture)	25	8	Elections in the midst of a	27 1
German industry greets India—a look around the			Ella Buechi (picture)	27	8	crisis!	37 4
display (supplement)	48	1	Christiane Nielsen (picture)	28	8	Traffic jams in modern cities	46 7
German chemical firms at Industries Fair	49	3	Anita Hoefer (picture)	29	8	The new Cabinet Germany prepares for carnival	
Nuremberg exhibition	50		Johanna Matz and Helmut Lohner			gaiety (also picture)	46 8
Machine tools as aids to			Elke Sommer (picture)  Christiane Nielsen and Marieluise	33	8	Chancellor Adenauer's new team	47 1
industrialization Prime Minister visits German	50	7	Nagel (picture)	34	8	Minister for Foreign Affairs First woman Minister in German	
pavilion	51	4	Christiane Nielsen (picture)	36	8	Farm life for city-dwellers	48 4
The role of seamless steel	50		Loni von Friedl and H. Krueger (picture)	40	8	Tallin mo for eacy amounts	
tubes in industry	32	4	Two among millions—a film on	70		GOVERNMENT	
FASHIONS			Berlin Uschi Siebert and Goetz George	40	8	Elections in the midst of a crisis!	37 4
Ambassadress of German			(picture)	42	. 8	Dr. Adenauer re-elected	45 1
fashion (picture)  Spring fashions (picture)		2 8	International Film Festival	43	3 7	Chancellor Colinat	46 7
Summer fashions	20		Who is Who in the film delegation	43	8	The new Cabinet Chancellor Adenauer's new team	47 1
Woman engineer as Miss			Karin Dor, Toni Sailer and Ina	4.	, 0	New Government's statement	49 2
Universe	30	8	Bauer	43	3 8	on foreign policy	47

Page No.

8

8

1 2

8

5

5

2

5

6

3 6

3

7 7

8

4 5

	Issue No.			No.			No. No.
Bielefeld	47	3	Protection of basic rights	17	6	German couple win Grand Prix in dancing	45 8
Osnabrueck	52	3	Elections in the midst of a crisis!	37	4	Mary Wigman is 75	48 7
COLLABORATION			Dr. Adenauer re-elected Chancellor	45	1	ECONOMICS	
Another landmark in Indo- German collaboration	7	4	The new Cabinet	46		Germans "not wealthy but hardworking"	3 5
A milestone in Indo-German co-operation	10	1	CO-OPERATIVES			Upward valuation of the	
Rs. 47.5 crores during 1961-62	10	2	How co-operatives promote rural prosperity	3	2	D-mark Correlation of politics with	11 7
Training of manpower the greatest need (picture)	10	7	Indian co-operators at	26	1	economics (Prof. Erhard) Goethe's definition of	12 1
Correlation of politics with economics (Prof. Erhard)	12	1	Berlin seminar CULTURE	20		taxation	15 7
India's programmes quite impressive	12	2	Best-sellers in the German			Defender of free enterprise economy	21 4
Prime Minister Nehru satis- fied with aid discussions	12	8	book world German lexicography on	1	6	Wanted: still more construc- tion workers	25 5
Geophysicists have "shot"	17		Vedic lore	3	8	ECONOMIC AID (Development	
2,000 artificial earthquakes  Development aid without			A new trend in Germany's toyland	6	8	assistance) Another landmark in Indo-	
motives President's call to German	18	4	German award for Indian geologist	7	6	German collaboration	7 4
youth (work in the develop- ing countries a rewarding task)	20	1	"Indo-German Week" in Hyderabad	7	8	Germany and India's Third Plan	8 1
No inspiration of power politics	22	. 1	Three virtuosos meet (picture)	8	1	Minister Dr. Wilhelmi in New Delhi (German	
Hard training for development			400,000 specimens from all over the world	18	3	assistance for Third Plan)	9 1
tasks Increased assistance for India's		4	Goethe medal for Bombay professor	18	5	The Prototype production and training Centre (picture)	9 1
Third Plan Helping plans with aid	23 27		Types of German news- papers	19	4	Rs. 47.5 crores during 1961-62 (assistance for India's Third	d
Seminar on forestry and timber economy	27	6	Gerhart Hauptmann	22	5	Plan)	10 2
Universities mobilize develop- ment aid	28	3 4	Technical skill through hobbies	23	6	Correlation of politics with economics (Prof. Erhard on obligation to developing	
Industry's role in development		5	Poet as professor in Munich	25	6	countries)	12 1
Seminars for developing			Study of political science (Prof. Arnold Bergstraesser	's		Prime Minister Nehru satisfied with aid discussions	12 8
countries  Presentation of drugs to Bharatiya	a	7	contribution) Grimm brothers'	33	4	Geophysicists have "shot" 2,000 artificial earthquakes	17 4
Arogya Nidhi by Mrs. Duckwi (picture)	tz 43	3 3	dictionary	33	5	Development aid without motives	18 4
The fight against tuberculosis— German philanthropy assists in	48	3 1	The "Duden" dictionary Oriental manuscripts in	34	5	No inspiration of power politics	22 1
Development aid without political strings			Germany Berlin treasures Indian art		6	Increased assistance for India's	23 1
German-designed tools at Faridabad	49		German children are interested			Third Plan  Rs. 20.24 crores more for	
Prosperity as basis for service	50		in Bharata Natyam  Max Weber Archive		6	India's Third Plan (picture)  Development aid without	38 2
COMMUNICATIONS			Peace Prize certificate	44	4	political strings	49 2
More "autobahnen" Road-building in the	1	4	Indian art at Frankfurt Fair	44	5	EDUCATION	
Federal Republic of Germany A landmark and a link with	18	7	Literature for the young  German delegates to Tagore	45	6	A German school for the children	2 7
the world	20	7	Centenary literary seminar	48	5 *	"Safety First" lessons for children	12 7
"Deutschland"—holiday ship (picture)	25	5 5	Fairy-tales as motifs for stamps	48	7	22 Humboldt scholars from India	12 8
35,000 teleprinters in Germany	26	7	Book production in Germany	48	8	Specialized training for 20	13 1
5,000 kilometres of autobahn by 1970	45		DANCE AND MUSIC	70		Adult education seminar in	
CONSTITUTION	43	1	Amateur ballroom dancing	9	8	Berlin School for optics and	15 5
the intolerance for all, but not for			Bavarian folk dance ballet		8	photography Adult education seminar—	16 3
parties in Parliament)	3	3	Bavarian folk dance ballet and wind octet enthral Delhi	41	8	Indian delegates (picture)	18 4



GEI

dist

Sta

Pri min the littl Wa F the ed unt Du was Du 19t Red Sta Are Pru

hau

brie the dev

of dis

Reand tow

140

is in the

ha: an Th

ing rein from In to ref for for

the

Ge

# BULLETIN OF THE EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

(SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. IV-NO. 6, DATED FEBRUARY 10, 1962)

# INDEX TO VOLUME III (1961)

	Issue			Issue I			Issue Page No. No.
AGRICULTURE	No.	No.	AVIATION	NO.	NO.	"West Berlin is a political out-	39 2
Plant breeding and seed produc- tion in Germany	4	7	Civil aviation in the Federal Republic ("Lufthansa" flying			People thrown out of their homes	40 1
"Green Week" 1961 (picture)	7	2	school)	2	4	Even children are persecuted	40 2
A farmer and his son enjoy the plentiful fruits of free farm-	19		"Lufthansa" extends jet service to Asia "Lufthansa's" handsome	3	5	The air-corridors to West- Berlin	42 4
ing (picture)  Disastrous fall in farm pro-			contribution	15	2	Berlin a home of culture  Berlin is the gateway to	42 7
duction Seminar on forestry and	19	2	Firms have their own air- fields	16	4	freedom (Prince Loewenstein's address)	43 2
timber economy Institute for Foreign	27	6	The air-corridors to West Berlin	42	4	Life in Berlin (exhibition in Calcutta)	43 5
Agriculture	40	4	Supersonic passenger plane (picture)	42	4	Free trade unions condemn ban	43 6
Mechanization assists small farms in Germany (supplement	t) 48	5	(picture)			Journalist dies from Communist bullets	44 6
Equipment for small farms	50	4	BERLIN			Panorama of Indian art	46 6
Mutual-help co-operatives for farm work	50	4	New Ambassador signs Berlin's Golden Book	10	7	Students demonstrate against Communist wall	47 2
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY			Freedom bell presented to Indian Ambassador			Reunification the greatest concern	50 1
Animal breeding in the Federal Republic of			(picture)	11	1	Berlin a torn city	50 2
Germany		4	A landmark and a link with the world (Radio tower in			BUNDESTAG	
Horse breeding in Germany Poultry, a rich source of income	7	3	Berlin)	20		Crushing defeat for Radical	
A famous horse—the Trakehner		,	A picture of contrasts	21	2	parties	38 1
breed	21	5	Berlin's famous boulevard  Venue of parliamentray	22	4	New Parliament reflects unity in policy	39 1
ANTI-SEMITISM			meetings	24	1	Bundestag speaks for all German people	44 1
Neo-Nazis have no future Israeli President on Eichmann	13	6	The German question— declaration of Berlin as "free city" no solution	25	1	Dr. Gerstenmaier guardian of parliamentary democracy	44 6
trial  Rs. 1,071 crores paid as compen-	15	1	The status of Berlin—the rights of the Four Powers	26	7	CITIES	
sation part as compon-	16	5	Berlin is beyond party			Brunswick	4 3
ART AND THEATRE			politics	30	1	Kassel	6 3
			Communication lines to Berlin	32	5	Mannheim	8 3
Germany's achievements in industrial art	8	5	Germans cannot meet			Kiel Augsburg	10 3
An impressive display of	14	-	Germans in their city The "free city" offer	33		Gandersheim	19 3
German posters 400,000 specimens from all	14	7	Berlin move a plain attack	33	2	Mainz	21 3
over the world	18	3	on freedom	34	2	Ulm	23 7
Indo-German photo exhibi-	20	4	* Berlin: the postwar chronicle	34		Muenster	26 3 27 3
Berlin treasures Indian art	41	5	Berlin ban a lawless action (suppl.	.) 34	1	Hamburg	30 3
Berlin a home of culture	42		World conscience has been aroused	36	1	Bochum and Oberhausen	32 3
Indian art at Frankfurt Fair	44		"An insult to the whole world" (Prof. Erhard on Berlin ban)	36		Heligoland Landshut	33 3
Panorama of Indian art			"We have as much right as	20		Luebeck	36 3 38 3
(Berlin Cultural Week)	46	6	they" (Mr. Ernst Lemmer)	36	8	Wuppertal	40 3
Duesseldorf's modern theatre (picture)	51	5	Communist move against the Church	27	2	Wiesbaden	42 3
Asian art in Cologne		7	"Human freedom is indivisible"	37 38		Hagen Schleswig	44 3

### GERMAN CITIES-XLII\*

# RECKLINGHAUSEN—FAMOUS FOR THE RUHR FESTIVAL

FIFTEEN miles north-east of Essen, in the northern part of the Ruhr district, lies Recklinghausen in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia. Primarily an active centre of coalmining and industries based on coal, the town fortunately escaped with little damage during the Second World War.

First mentioned in 1236 as a city, the county of Recklinghausen belonged to the Archbishopric of Cologne until 1803, when it passed on to the Duke of Arenburg. In those days it was known as West Recklinghausen. During the first 12 years of the 19th century—from 1803 to 1815—Recklinghausen belonged to different States. After 1815 the Duke of Arenburg held it as a fief under Prussian sovereignty.

#### The Industries

2

6

6

6

2

6

3

3

3 3

7

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

In the neighbourhood of Recklinghausen are situated extensive coalmines, iron and tin foundries and brick works. After the last war there has been considerable industrial development and expansion, notably in metals and chemicals. Other industries include the manufacture of linen, cement, soap, ammonia and distillation of liquor.

Located as it is in the mining area, Recklinghausen has two mines offices and a special school for miners. The town also has a harbour on the Rhine-Herne canal, a factor of great advantage for trade. Its population has grown from 123,120 in 1955 to 140,000 according to recent estimates.

Recklinghausen's oldest building is St. Peter's Church which was built in 1247. The museum of icons in the town is worth a visit.

After the last war, Recklinghausen has achieved distinction in organising and running the "Ruhr Festival". The origin of the Festival is traced to the winter immediately following the end of hostilities when, in re-opening the theatres, the actors in Hamburg obtained supplies of coal from the miners in Recklinghausen. In return for this kindness extended to them by the miners, the actors returned to Recklinghausen in the following spring and staged plays for the benefit of the miners. This

\*For the previous article in this series, see the German News Weekly, of Jan. 27, 1962.

tradition was soon taken up by the miners' trade union and developed into the "Ruhr Festival".

The entire arrangements for the Festival now serve the purpose of entertainment and education for the miners. Compared with what the Festival was when it was first undertaken, its basis has now widened appreciably. The actors come not only from Hamburg but from all parts of Germany. The programme combines the classical and the modern, and includes operas, ballets, exhibitions of modern art, lectures and seminars.

Against a background of smoking chimneys and furnaces, the workers of the Ruhr here provide a rich cultural programme which is attended by more than 100,000 people. National leaders have shown keen interest in the Festival. In 1960, the programme was inaugurated by the Federal President, Dr. Luebke. Prof. Theodor Heuss, former President, has also been keenly interested in the Festival and has been helping in the miners' efforts to build a new Festival hall.

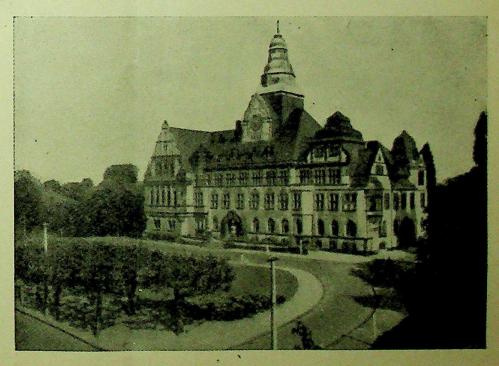
The talks and seminars held as part of the Festival programme bring together scientists, journalists and other important personalities, and the discussions centre round topical problems of national significance. And during successive years, the Ruhr festivals have had an important share in maintaining and strengthening the cultural ties between Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany.

# 3,200 Army and Police Personnel among Refugees

SINCE 1954, 3,200 men of the Soviet Zone police and armed forces, the strength of an entire brigade, have fled the Soviet Zone and sought asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Giving this information at a Press conference on February 1, Mr. Ernst Lemmer, Minister for All-German Affairs, also said that in January 1962 alone, 74 soldiers had crossed the border.

One of the long-range objectives of the Festival is a close involvement of the industrial enterprises of the Ruhr in the arts of the district. To this end the Festival organisers maintain contact with nearly 1,300 industrial plants through "correspondents" who stimulate interest in the Festival and its objects among the workers.



The town hall of Recklinghausen

# MULTI-STOREYED GARAGES FOR PARKING CARS

### Cologne Sets an Example for Congested Cities

THE production of motor cars in the Federal Republic of Germany amounted to 2,147,824 units last year, representing an increase of 4.5 per cent over the figure for the previous year.

The motor vehicle provides the means of support for nearly one-tenth of the gainfully employed population of the country. Passenger cars constitute by far the largest proportion of the output. Although a large part of the production is exported, the German people are also using more and more of the vehicles turned out and thereby raising their standard of living.

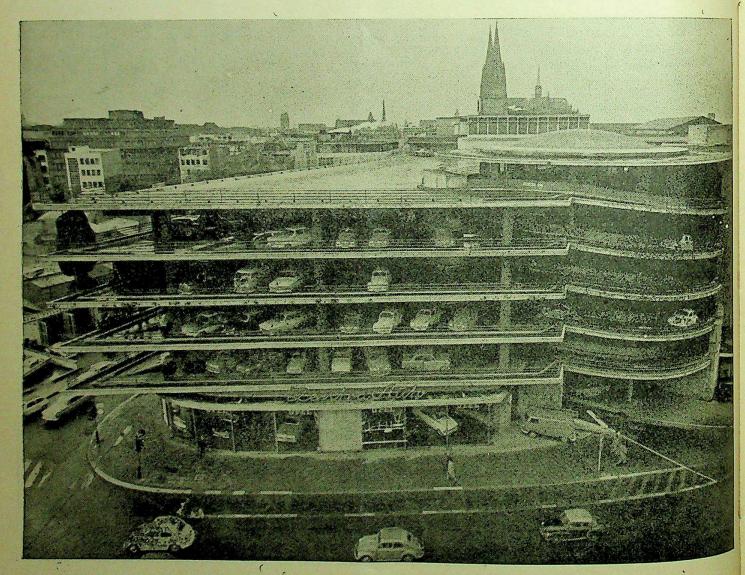
For instance, of the total population of 800,000 in Cologne one in eight owns a car. The increasing popularity of the motor car as the average citizen's own conveyance makes for social happiness, but those in charge of the administration of towns and cities are faced with the problem of finding parking space for these vehicles. And one solution seems to be the provision of multi-storeyed garages and parking installations.

The provision of this much-valued amenity in the large towns, where cars are increasing and congestion is encroaching more and more upon the open space available for the people and for public purposes, calls for immediate attention. The city-fathers in many places are tackling

the problem, and private interests have not been slow in coming to their rescue.

In Cologne, a big store, near the historic Cathedral, has built a multi-storeyed garage where 580 can can be parked. The construction has called for ingenuity on the part of architects. And they have risen to the opportunity with imagination, and the garage is attracting the attention of visitors from other cities.

Other enterprising interests have also undertaken similar projects. And already 13 modern parking houses have been provided. They accommodate each from 150 to 700 cars, and another multi-storeyed garage is under construction.



A multi-storeyed garage for parking 580 cars in Cologne, with the historic Cathedral in the background

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

# Model Stable and "Milking Corner" at German Pavilion

THE animal husbandry and dairy section of the German Pavilion at the National Agriculture Fair, Madras, is attracting large numbers of interested visitors.

eresta

their

near

uilt a

cars C

n has

art of

en to

ation

atten-

have

jects.

rking

They

700 reyed

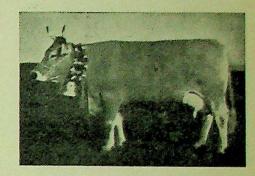
es.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, more than 70 per cent of all farm income is derived from animal production, i.e., mostly milk production. As every farm is a mixed farm—a farm where plant and animal production are performed as equally important parts of the farming unit—the German farmer is a keen animal breeder whose interest lies in a high lifetime production of his animals. The German Pavilion at the Agriculture Fair, Madras, lays stress on this aspect of agricultural production

through a model stable for cows, a "milking corner" for cooling and processing milk on a small scale, and a display of various pieces of equipment and apparatus. An array of veterinary instruments arouse the interest of veterinarians, especially because in India effective steps for increasing livestock production and productivity are of a vital importance in meeting the nation's food requirements.

The cow stable—the model of a type prevailing on small farms in Germany—is equipped with a platform where sufficient bedding is used as the basis for the production of farmyard manure. Behind this, a trench (width 35 cm and depth 20 cm)

is installed in order to collect the liquid manure, which is stored in a tank below the platform where the farmyard manure is piled up, and kept for 2-3 months. An important task on German farms is the collection and utilization of liquid manure as it contains sizable quantities of nitrogen, potassium and organic



A German brown cow. She has calved five times and has an average milk yield of 11,158 lbs. in a season.

matter. The liquid manure is pumped out from the tank with the help of cheap, hand-operated or electric pumps and used in the pastures and fields in the early stages of the crops. All this can be seen at the animal husbandry and dairy section. There are also automatic drinking fountains from which the animals get enough water but without wastage.

#### "Milking Machines"

Milking is carried out with machines which save labour and ensure the clean and hygienic collection of milk. A double cow milking unit can milk two cows simultaneously in about 6 to 8 minutes. Aftermilking, the milk is cooled down in a tank cooler before it is transported to the dairy. Cooperative dairies in the Federal Republic of Germany have been of great help to the farmers, ensuring them a fair return and an ever-expanding market for their dairy products. In 1960, 5,267 cooperative dairies processed and marketed more than 90 per cent of the total milk produced in the Federal Republic of Germany. Of equally great interest to the Indian farmer are hand-operated cream, separators and small butter churns most suitable for preparing butter from small quantities of milk under hot-weather conditions. With these inexpensive and sturdy churns excellent butter can be prepared from mature cream in less than 15 minutes.

Numerous large-size photographs, models and charts are displayed, giving an idea of the high production of various German breeds of cattle and sheep.

# WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

6

#### Liebe Freunde!

Have you ever been to a Zoo? No? Then it's about time you went. Let's go right now, and together with your teachers. We hope you'll enjoy our little stroll through the Language-Zoo:

#### Kleiner Gang durch den Sprach-Zoo

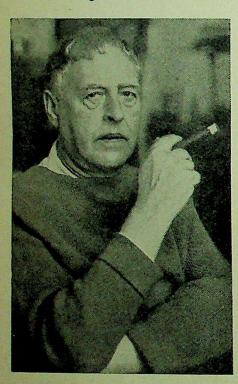
Let's start with the giant among animals: the elephant. We hope we'll not behave "wie ein Elefant im Porzellanladen" ("like an elephant in a Chinashop", i.e. in a reckless, inconsiderate, noisy way, hurting the feelings of others); in the same way we should not "aus einer Mücke einen Elefanten machen" ("turn a mosquito into an elephant", present our case in a highly exaggerated way). Shall we go now "in die Höhle des Löwen" ("into the lion's den", right into the heart of danger)? Don't be afraid: "der König der Tiere" ("the King of Animals") is busy with his "Löwenanteil" ("lion's share"), he won't mind us. You want to see the bears, too? They are also very hungry: "sie haben einen Bärenhunger" ("a bear's hunger", hungry like a bear). The warden tries to frighten us by telling us a number of stories about man-eating bears: "er will uns einen Bären aufbinden" ("he wants to tie a bear on us", impress us with untrue stories). Anyway, we had better go on and see a few of the harmless specimens of the animal world. Pardon? "Wir wollen das Hasenpanier ergreifen" ("seize the hares' banner", run away frightened)? Certainly not, we are no "Angsthasen" ("frightened hares") or "Hasenfüße" ("hare's feet", cowards). We just like mice as well. Look at the mice: they are living "wie die Maus im Speck" ("like the mouse in the bacon", having lots of food); there is no cat around, apparently: "Wenn die Katze aus dem Hause ist, tanzen die Mäuse" ("When the cat is out of the house, the mice will dance"). They had better look out: if the cat comes back all of a sudden, she will "Katze und Maus spielen" with them ("play at cat and mice", be at a major advantage in an argument or contest) and in the end they will be "mausetot" (stone-dead).

# **EWALD MATARE 75 NEXT WEEK**

German Sculptor who Designed the Portals of Hiroshima's Peace Church

THE German sculptor, Ewald Matare, will be 75 on February 25th.

Born in Aachen, a well-known centre of technological studies which has been attracting streams of Indian students, Matare began his career as a painter before he turned to sculpture which he enriched by the severity of his forms and imaginative ornamentation. In the twenties of the century, he achieved his first successes through highly simplified and almost abstract animal figures. His works were mostly wood carvings of cats, cows and horses in repose. He did not allow himself either to be influenced or led astray by the ecstatic expressionism which predominated in Germany at that time, and he sought and found his own style which came to be described later as "magic realism".

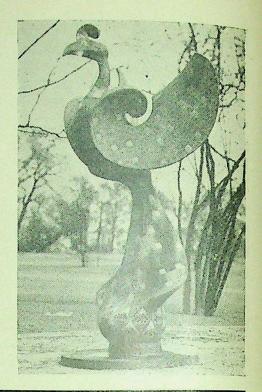


Sculptor of world fame : Ewald Matare

Matare toured the Scandinavian countries, had some success with exhibitions and was given in 1932 a post as lecturer in the Academy of Art in Duesseldorf. As he refused to submit to the interference of the Hitler regime in art, he had to leave that post in 1933. In the years that followed, he lived in retirement and devoted himself mainly to religious

art. It was not until 1945 that Matare again became a professor in Duesseldorf.

Matare created a profusion of works in the post-war years: the portals of the World Peace Church in Hiroshima, the Stephan-Lochner fountain in the rebuilt Wallraf-Richarz Museum in Cologne, the western window of Aachen Cathedral and the bronze doors in the south portal of Cologne Cathedral. His statue "Phoenix", which is decorated with ornaments (see picture on the right), was the highlight of the Hamburg Exhibition of Outdoor Art in 1953, and now decorates a large block of offices in Duesseldorf.



#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

Ever since we tried to explain German s-sounds to you (No. 3), we have received letters inquiring about the pronunciation of German "ch". "We find German 'ch' very confusing", somebody complains. "The trouble starts with the first Abschnitt of my "Deutsche Sprachlehre für Ausländer". In the sentence "Ich bin auch ein Schüler" my teacher has different pronunciations for "ch" in "ich" and in "auch". "Is he right in making a difference here?" "In your explanation of German s-sounds you forgot "ch"", somebody else writes. Well, "eins nach dem andern", one at a time. First of all, you should remember that our "ch" is n o t an s-sound at all (cf. No. 3). And there is certainly a difference between "ch" in "ich" and "ch" in "auch", which we are going to explain to you right now. We are sure in the end you won't find "ch" confusing any more.

#### Pronunciation of German "ch"

There are three different ways of pronouncing German "ch":

- (1) After a "dark" vowel (a, o, u, au) "ch" is pronounced very much like "kh" in Urdu "kharāb": Nacht, noch, Buch, Bauch.
- (2) After a "light" vowel (i, e, ä, ö, ü, eu, äu, ai, ei), after å consonant and in the diminutive ending "-chen" "ch" is pronounced by raising the back of your tongue to the roof of your mouth, or by sharpening the initial sound in English "yes" or Hindustani "yahān": ich, recht, Nächte, möchte, Bücher, euch, Bäuche, Laich, weich.
- (3) The consonant combination "chs" is pronounced like "ks": Wachs, sechs. Exceptions are genitive cases ending on "-chs" (des Weihrauchs) and superlatives like "nächste", "höchste".

Remember: "-ig" in final position is pronounced like "-ich": wenig, richtig.

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Read out aloud several times: Licht, ruhig, wach, wachsen, brechen, kochen, versprechen, pochen, Achse, des Strohdachs, Dachs, dachte, dächter lustig, ruhige Nacht, schwächste, wichsen, Wicht, Wache.



A panoramic view of Hamburg's shipbuilding yards

# HAMBURG SALUTES SHIPS WITH THEIR OWN NATIONAL ANTHEMS

THE port of Hamburg is keeping pace with the march of freedom in the world. It salutes the ships from the various parts of the globe, sailing into its extensive harbour or steaming out of it, with their own national anthems. As the number of free nations is gradually increasing, the port is adding to its repertoire of recordings of national anthems.

ür

as

ın

ds

ne

ın

ch

ck

1d

e,

is.

nd

ig,

n,

te,

About ten years ago, a loud-speaker apparatus was installed at the approach to Hamburg's port for saluting all incoming and outgoing vessels with their national anthems. Now, there are 50 recordings available, and there are plans to add the anthems of nations which have become independent since the recordings were last obtained.

#### Flags from Many Countries

But Hamburg's growth as a port has been going on for a much longer time than these last ten years—particularly in terms of the number of nations whose ships call there. In 1936, the flags of 27 nations and in 1951, the flags of 37 nations were seen there. Last year, a record was reached when ships from 46 countries, a good part of all the world's sea-faring nations, called at this great international port.

The year 1961 also broke the record in terms of the total number of ships,

which was 20,702. The previous alltime record had been reached in 1928, with 20,400 ships. But in those days, the average size of ships was considerably below what it is today—a fact that emerges when the total tonnage of the ships that made port in Hamburg in 1961 is compared with the tonnage of those in 1928: the 20,400 ships in 1928 totalled 22,700,000 tons, whereas the 20,702 of 1961 totalled 32,000,000.

#### German Shipping

Naturally, German shipping is in the lead—with 28.6 per cent of the total tonnage. This proportion is not particularly remarkable in the home port of more than half of the German merchant fleet.

Of all foreign ships, however, there are more from Britain than from any one other country. The 1,269 British ships that made port at Hamburg in 1961 accounted for 13.5 per cent of the total tonnage. The United States takes eighth place, with 140 ships (2 per cent of the tonnage). But this fact has to be considered against a related fact: that American shipping to Germany has been oriented chiefly to Bremerhaven since World War II, since that port is located in what was the American Zone of occupation, while Hamburg was in the British Zone of occupation.

Norway and the Netherlands follow closely upon Great Britain. In fact, more Dutch ships come to Hamburg than British ships, but their total tonnage is considerably less.

Other countries, picked at random from the list, are Japan, taking 10th place with 96 ships during 1961, India, in 15th place with 67 ships, Iceland, 25th, with 59, Israel, 26th, with 28, and the United Arab Republic, 28th, with 20.

#### New Harbour Basins

"We must safeguard the future of the port", say the Hamburg experts responsible for planning. That is why it has been decided to build an estuarine port at the mouth of the Elbe River. There it would be possible for even the largest ships afloat to dock. It would be used chiefly for loading and unloading bulk goods. An area of more than 6,000 acres has been earmarked for the port extensions.

At present the port facilities cover an area of almost 19,000 acres; there are 58 harbour basins in which, in 1961, a record volume, 30,800,000 tons, of cargo was handled.

The Director of New Orleans Port, who recently visited Hamburg, said: "Co-operation between port administrations across the oceans should become closer still. They could learn much from each other, and, by a certain harmonisation of their activities, serve the interests of international shipping as well as the world-wide exchange of goods".



Unloading of cargo at one of the many berths in Hamburg Harbour

### Guardian of Free Citizenship

Federal Constitutional Court is 10 Years Old

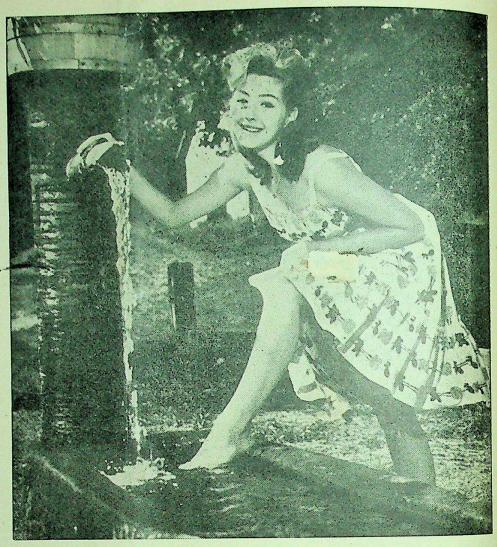
ON January 26, the Federal Constitutional Court celebrated its tenth anniversary.

"The tasks set to the Court by the Basic Law and the subsequent implementing law concerning the Federal Constitutional Court were an innovation in the history of the German State and its jurisprudence. Whether or not the Court has fulfilled its tasks is a question that can be answered only after more time has elapsed", said the President of the Court, Dr. Gebhard Mueller, in a statement explaining the role that the Court has played in the development of democracy in the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### Far-Reaching Effect

The President added: "However, it is possible even today to determine that, by painstaking and penetrating interpretations of articles in the Constitution, the Court has had an effect on many spheres of life. The very existence of a Constitutional Court, and the possibility that every citizen or group of citizens can appeal to it, has had a far-reaching effect. It has caused all those who have to deal with legislation and acts of sovereignty to study very carefully the constitutional aspects of what is planned and done. In many cases that involved a sharp public controversy or a grave issue, the Court's decision settled the dispute, by creating a basis that was binding for all the partners concerned, often by operation of law. It is to be noted with appreciation that Government and Parliament have in each such case loyally carried out the Court's decision.

"Thus the Federal Constitutional Court fulfils a threefold task: Firstly, it maintains order in the wide field of matters concerning constitutional law. Secondly, the Court reinforces the foundations of our body politic by bringing into everyday reality the dignity of free citizenship that the Basic Law guarantees. Thirdly the Court is a defender of what is aght and what is good."



Though still in her teens, Christine Kaufmann has already distinguished herself in many films, including "The Last Pedestrian" and "A Throne for Christine".

### GERMANY'S RADIO AND T.V. NETWORK

THE "Deutsche Welle", the shortwave programme of the German Broadcasting Stations, is beamed out daily from Cologne to all parts of the world.

A three-hour programme of news, commentary, music and a special feature, "Learn German", is put-out at different hours every day to ten different regions of the globe. The broadcasts can be picked up in India on 21,705 kcs./sec. (13.83 metres) and 17,875 kcs./sec. (16.79 metres) between 18.15 and 21.15 hours I.S.T.

There are in the Federal Republic of Germany sixty-nine radio-stations and eight regional stations operating on middle wave. These are distributed as follows: Bavarian Radio: 14; Radio Bremen: 2; North German Radio: 11; Hessian Radio: 2; South German Radio: 20; South West

Radio: 10; Saarland Radio: 1; West German Radio: 7; and "Free Berlin": 2. of

in

In addition, the Federal Republic of Germany is almost completely covered by a VHF network of 162 stations. VHF has the advantage of being almost entirely free from interference and of ensuring good reception.

A considerably larger number of stations are required for television than for radio. For this reason there are, in addition to the big stations, small boosters for transmitting TV into out-of-the-way areas. For the so-called "First Programme" lof German TV there are already forty-three large stations and 289 smaller ones, but work is still continuing on this network.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Path. The Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at Caxton Press-Offitivabilid-Droinaid. Chlevku Delhigri Callerolish, Statistov aption Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np.

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

lms.

/est

ree

blic

tely

162

age om

ood

of sion 1ere ons, TV the ot

rtyiller iing NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 17, 1962

No. 7

# WORKSHOP VAN FOR INDIAN FARMING

### German Ambassador Hands Over Gift to Madras Minister

"THE provision of Rourkela steel for Indian ploughs and of Rourkela fertilizers for Indian soils will decidedly promote the advancement of Indian agriculture", said Mr. G.F. Duckwitz, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, addressing a large meeting of farmers, specialists in agriculture and others at the German Pavilion at the National Agriculture Fair, Madras.

The occasion was the presentation to the Government of Madras of a "Mercedes" agricultural workshop van as a gift from the Federal Republic of Germany. The van, which has been on display at the German Pavilion at the Fair, was handed over to Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, State Minister for Agriculture, who acknowledged it as a valuable aid to agricultural development.

Prominent among those present was Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, who thanked the Federal Government for its interest in Indian agriculture and for its assistance in India's development.

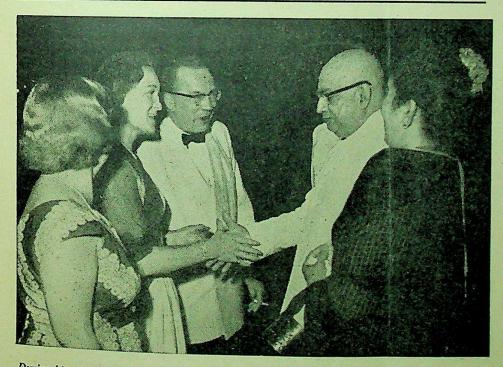
In the course of his address before handing over the van, the German Ambassador said:

'The manifold relations between India and Germany have been renewed and largely extended since India became independent. The friendship linking the Federal Republic of Germany with the Indian Union may be illustrated by a few figures which I should like to mention.

#### Second Largest Contribution

"Among all Western countries helping in the economic and social development of India, the Federal Republic of Germany gives the second largest contribution, with a total aid amounting in value to Rs. 591 crores.

(Continued on page 2)



During his visit to Madras, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, met Dr. P. V. Cherian, Chairman of the State Legislative Council (right).

Of the German Consul in Madras. Mrs. Cherian is seen in the extreme right.

[See also page 7]

1	1	1
Un	this	Issue:

Workshop Van for	or Indian	1
German Univers Institutes of Ed Mannheim and Nuremberg	ties—XXIX conomics,	3
	rmany?	4
Voluntary Nurse for Red Cross	Corps	5
Ambassador's Vi South India	sit to	7
Voluntary Nurse for Red Cross Ambassador's Vi	s Corps Tasks	

#### WORKSHOP VAN

(Continued from page 1)

Out of the total assistance given, the grant-in-aid for various technical assistance projects comes to more than four crores, and out of this amount about two crores are being spent for the setting up of the Institute of Technology here in Madras.

"The credits granted for the establishment of the Rourkela Steel Plant in Orissa run up to Rs. 75 crores. The financial aid for the Indian Government's Second Five-Year Plan came up to 48 crores, and the financial aid for the Third Five-Year Plan already amounts to the value of Rs. 200 crores.

"I am personally convinced that the development of India's agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and forestry is fundamental for the development of the country's entire economy. It is undoubtedly essential for the desirable improvement of the nutrition and of the general living standard of India's vast population. It is equally important for increasing the earnings in foreign exchange which, in a developing country, chiefly depend upon the availability of exportable agricultural products.

"Nevertheless, I should like to point out that the sound progress of agriculture should always be accompanied by a good deal of industrial and commercial develop-



When he visited the Indian Institute of Technology in Madras, the Ambassador was received by Prof. B. Sen Gupto, Director (third from right), Mr. R. Natarajan, Registrar (to the right of the Ambassador), and others. At the Library of the Institute the Ambassador showed special interest in a collection of books received recently.

ment. Developing agriculture needs a corresponding growth of its feeder and processing industries, and, from this point of view, it is surely justified to say that the provision of Rourkela steel for Indian ploughs and of Rourkela fertilizers for Indian soils will decidedly promote the advancement of Indian agriculture.

"Agricultural progress in India is indirectly supported also by the

collaboration of about 300 German firms with Indian sister-enterprises. Indo-German firms of the chemical and fertilizer branches display their products useful for agriculture in the stalls of this Exhibition, and one of the joint enterprises producing tractors and other agricultural equipment displays its products just here in this Pavilion.

"But, apart from the promotion of agriculture by the way of related industries and handicrafts, the Federal Republic of Germany is giving a helping hand to the development of Indian agriculture itself. During the past three years a tobacco project has been carried out to the benefit of the tobacco-growing area in Andhra Pradesh and to the advantage also of the enterprises and organizations dealing with tobacco here in Madras.

"A further agricultural assistance project is now under negotiation between the Federal Government and the Government of India. That project will involve the joint rendering of advisory service for the development of agriculture in Mandi District in Himachal Pradesh on the lines of the Indian Government's Intensive Agricultural District Programme. Besides assigning up to 15 agricultural experts and technicians to work in the district, the German Government intends to contribute a considerable amount of modern agricultural implements and agro-technical installations".

### A BARRIER THAT "STIFLES" THE SOUL

Council of Europe Executive Condemns the Communist Wall

"THERE is no example in history of a wall being built not for the protection of a country against attacks from outside, but in order to prevent the emigration of people who thirst for justice and freedom", pointed out Mr. Polys Modinos, Deputy Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, after a visit to the wall raised by the Communists at the dividing line between West Berlin and East Berlin.

Mr. Modinos, who visited Berlin recently, said:

"There is no example in the history of man, which goes back several thousand years, of such a wall being erected in order to separate the members of one and the same family and the citizens of one and the same nation. How despicable does this wall appear to us—this wall which was

erected to suppress thought, to destroy the spirit, and to stifle the soul!" Mr. Modinos added:

"Democracy is that form of government which enables a people to exercise its sovereignty, which permits it to decide freely as to its Constitution and to elect its representatives with equal freedom. Democracy alone can effectively guarantee and protect the liberty of the individual. In a democracy the citizens have control over the actions of their government, while a Totalitarian government has control over all the activities of the citizens.

"The true meaning of Diderot's words is revealed in face of the Berlin wall: 'it is not intolerable to keep slaves, but it is intolerable to keep slaves and call them citizens'".

# INSTITUTES OF ECONOMICS-MANNHEIM, NUREMBERG

TWO Academies of Economics, one in Nuremberg in Bavaria and the other in Mannheim in the neighbouring State of Baden Wuerttemburg, have a reputation in Germany for teaching economics. Both were set up with municipal aid and private donations and have expanded considerably since the early years of this century when they were founded. They now cater to a fairly large number of students.

The curriculum covers the latest developments in Economics and allied subjects. The General Department

INDO-GERMAN PROJECT
AT BHADRAVATI

eceived

he right

special

erman

prises.

emical

their

ire in

and

lucing

equip-

t here

ion of

ed in-

ederal

ing a

pment During

roject

efit of

ndhra

e also

ations

dras.

stance

iation

nment

That

ender-

r the

Mandi

sh on

overn-

istrict

ng up

echni-

t, the

nt of

The capacity of raw steel production and the steel rolling capacity of the Iron and Steel Works in Bhadravati, Mysore, under an expansion scheme now in progress, are being increased by 100,000 tons and 85,000 tons per year, respectively. Three well-known German firms, namely "Demag A.G.", Duisburg, "AEG", Frankfurt and "OFU", Duesseldorf, are collaborating in the expansion scheme through supply of equipment and technical co-operation.

includes courses in Advertising and Chemical and Mechanical Technology. The Department of Industrial Management covers varied aspects such as Business Management, Commercial Management, Market Research, Handicrafts and Trade Management and the like.

#### Mannheim School of Economics

The School of Economics in Mannheim was founded for providing a theoretical foundation for instruction and research in Economics. Started with municipal and private aid in 1907, as a Municipal Commercial College, it functioned originally in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce. In 1911 it became a public corporation with its own charter.

After the First World War the newly founded Interpreters' Institute, the first college of its kind

For the previous article in this series, see the German News Weekly, dated February 3, 1962.

in Europe, was affiliated to the Academy, which, in 1930 was granted the right to award degrees. Five years later, it lost its independent character and became part of the Faculty of Sociology and Economics of the University of Heidelberg and remained so until 1945. After the dissolution of the college in 1933, the joint initiative of the city, the State and, in particular, of the professors who had come over from Heidelberg, led to the reinauguration in March 1946 of the Mannheim School of Economics.

Though a State institution, the School enjoys administrative independence. The Academy has three departments—General, Business Management, and Economics and Statistics.

With a total teaching staff of nearly 50 persons, consisting of ordinary, extraordinary, associate and other professors and lecturers, the Academy has a large body of students. The Library of the Academy has more than 60,000 volumes.

The College of Nuremberg was inaugurated in 1919. Six years later it received a constitution entitling it to have a Senate and a Rectorate and was given the name of the Academy of Economics and Social Sciences, Nuremberg. A special foundation

set up with assistance from the municipality is administered by a Council whose chairman is the Lord Mayor of Nuremberg. In 1927, the Academy was given the right to award the Doctorate of Economics and Diploma for Teachers of Commerce. This Academy has now been incorporated as a faculty in the University of Nuremberg-Erlangen.

After the Second World War, research was resumed in the winter of 1946, and in 1949 the Academy was allowed to award the Diploma in Economics. The new buildings, completed five years ago, are of a fine modern type. The Academy has the following departments: Business Management; Economics; Law; Psychology; Sociology and General Studies. In addition to the degree of Economics, diplomas can be obtained in Business Management, Economics, and Social Science. Diplomas for Teachers of Commerce are also available.

To teach nearly 1,000 students there is a staff of about 65 persons, including extraordinary professors. The 17 separate institutes and seminars of the Academy have their own libraries developed again after the War. There is also a central library with some 50,000 volumes.



The School of Economics, Mannheim

German News Weekly

Februa

# 'HELP FIGHT TB'

NATIONAL FUND RAISING BY

# GERMAN NEWS

# 'DO YOU KNOW GERMANY?' QUIZ

Contribute Re. I/- to this noble cause ... this contribution entitles you to participate in the 'Do you know GERMANY?' Quiz organised by the GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY.

You may be lucky to get a free Return AIR TRIP TO GERMANY or to get other attractive gifts—just for answering the following seven simple questions:

- 1. What is the name of a large Steel Plant erected by Indo-German Cooperation?
- 2. After which eminent German Scholar are the German Cultural Institutes in India named?
- 3. Name the biggest city in the whole of Germany.
- 4. Who are the two film stars who represented Germany at the recent International Film Festival in New Delhi?
- 5. Name the German Chancellor?
- 6. What is the name of the famous monument shown in this announcement?
- 7. An Indo-German motor-truck is seen everywhere in India. Give its name.

A free RETURN AIR TRIP TO GERMANY - a fortnight's stay and sightseeing etc. all at the expense of the GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY will be afforded to the winning five all-correct entries.

Two Winners ranking Second will get an Auto-cycle each.

In the Third, Fourth and Fifth ranking will be five winners each. The gifts are a wireless set with record player; a wireless set; a record player respectively to each winner in the category.

In the sixth category, there will be two winners and each will get an automatic camera.

Besides, there will be 476 Consolation gifts - of books, Calendars, free subscription of German News Weekly for one year to each winner or to any of the friend he suggests.

The procedure is exceedingly simple. Just remit Re. 1/- by Money Order/ Postal Order to the Secretary, Tuberculosis Association of India, 3, Red Cross Road, New Delhi, who will send to you an Entry Card. You have only to fill in the answers in the Entry Card and give details of your address, age and occupation. Stamp and mail the Entry Card to Post Box No.74, New Delhi-I so as to reach not later than 31.3 1962. The last date for receipt of remittances by the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi is March 10, 1962.

The entries may be typewritten or legibly handwritten,

#### RULES:

- I. All entries to be sent on the Entry Card as supplied by the Tuberculosis Association of India only.
- 2. Only one entry per person.
- 3. Each entry must contain name, address, age, occupation and be correctly stamped.
- 4. Entries received in any manner other than the above and/or any incorrect statement made on the Entry Card will disqualify the entrant.
- 5. Canvassing etc. in any form will disqualify.
- Closing date for the receipt of entries in New Delhi is 31.3.1962. Last date for receipt of remittances by the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi is March 10th.
- 7. No responsibility is taken for the postal delays or such like things as non delivery, wrong delivery etc.
- 8. In case of ties in any or all categories, lots will be drawn and the decision of the judges will be final and binding.
- 9. Information about the Quiz is given in the German News Weekly and in leading English dailies only. No correspondence on the Quiz will be entertained by the Embassy or the Consulates of the Federal Republic of Germany in India.



Schoolgirls and housewives are represented in this group of young women who have volunteered themselves for training in Red Cross duties. They are receiving a lesson at a Training School in Stuttgart on the anatomy of the human body.

# WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

7

Dear Friends!

Studying a language may be an exciting process of discovery. We discover that a living language shows as many faces as a community of people can have. There is the accepted standard—"Hochdeutsch" we call it in German, the dialects—"Dialekte"—of the different provinces and, somewhere in between the two the commonly spoken "Umgangssprache" which is not always like what you find in grammar books and dictionaries. And again Hochdeutsch will read quite different in a scientific treatise and a poem, in a novel and a newspaper report. They are idioms of their own, different in vocabulary and syntax. Here is a first sample text to demonstrate this point—a passage from a paper—a news item from the world of science.

Der deutsche Wissenschaftler Dr. Rudolf Mössbauer und der Amerikaner Dr. Robert Hofstadter sind gemeinsam mit dem diesjährigen Nobelpreis für Physik ausgezeichnet worden. Der 1929 geborene Deutsche ist mit 32 Jahren einer der jüngsten Nobelpreisträger. Der nach ihm benannte Mössbauer-Effekt ist eine der sensationellsten physikalischen Entdeckungen der letzten Jahre. Mössbauers Experimente sind von Kernphysikern in aller Welt aufgegriffen worden. Man hofft, damit die Annahme zu beweisen, daß in schnell fliegenden Erdsatelliten oder Weltraumraketen die Zeit langsamer als auf der Erde abläuft, daß Weltraumfahrer also langsamer altern müßten als die auf der Erde zurückbleibenden Menschen. Diese Zeitverlangsamung wird aus der Einsteinschen Relativitätstheorie abgeleitet.

In going through the text, we find a number of compound nouns—zusammengesezte Substantive: Nobelpreisträger, Kernphysiker, Erdsatelliten, Weltraumraketen, Weltraumfahrer, Zeitverlangsamung. Another typical feature is the frequent use of the rather impersonal and factual passive which is not frequent in spoken German: sind ausgezeichnet worden, sind aufgegriffen worden, wird abgeleitet. Likewise, the Umgangssprache would avoid Partizipialkonstruktionen like der 1929 geborene Deutsche and prefer the easier flow Relativsätze. But the participle is favoured in the concise and matter-of-fact language of newsmen and scientists: der nach ihm benannte Mössbauer-Effekt etc.

# Voluntary Nurses Corps for Red Cross Tasks

FROM all sections of the population come the voluntary assistant nurses who are at present being trained free of charge by the German Red Cross.

Schoolgirls and housewives place themselves at the disposal of this special service. For they can gain valuable experience for their own lives and can also help in the most varied spheres: in emergencies of all kinds, in Homes for mothers and old people, in parish and night duties, at blood transfusion posts and in hospitals, at children's holiday homes and in vaccination schemes.

Theoretical knowledge and practical training are imparted to the Assistant Red Cross nurses through more than 200 lessons. They receive basic training in first aid and then instruction in hygiene, followed by practical training in hospitals.

# DO YOU KNOW GERMANY?

THE German News Weekly is happy over readers' interest in the "Do You Know Germany"? Quiz. As the rules governing the Quiz are not being followed by many persons, the announcement, giving the terms of the Quiz and the procedure to be followed by entrants, is being repeated in this issue. It will not be published any more, and readers are advised to note the rules carefully.

Please remember:

- (1) Money orders for supply of the entry cards should be addressed only to the Tuberculosis Association of India; and
- (2) Entry cards containing the answers should not be sent by registered post. They should be simply posted, as they are, with the prescribed postage stamp affixed.

It is regretted that no back numbers are available. No correspondence on the questions please!

# He Wrote as his Heart Dictated

#### L. Boerne Championed People's Rights

THE German writer, Ludwig Boerne, the 125th anniversary of whose death was observed this week by his admirers, had a considerable influence on the polemical and witty style of journalism in Germany in his days.

In his writings Boerne fought against the unrestricted power of the State and against all forms of convention and orthodoxy. From the



Ludwig Boerne, who distinguished himself in polemical writings

literary point of view, he has been grouped under the category "Young Germany", to which Heinrich Heine, Karl Gutzkow and Heinrich Laube belonged. Although these writers did not constitute a firm association, they served a common aim: literature should shake up contemporary writers and support the ideas of freedom and progress. They demanded passionately the emancipation of women and fought in periodicals, literary letters, travel accounts and novels for the dignity and freedom of man and for his rights of citizenship.

Ludwig Boerne, who was born in Frankfurt-on-Main, once said: "What I wrote was dictated to me by my heart. I had to write it"...

# THE RELIGIONS OF MANKIND

European, Asiatic and American historians of religion are cooperating in the production of a new series of 36 volumes entitled "The Religions of Mankind". Four volumes of 320-400 pages are to be published annually. The first two volumes on the religions of India are already available, prepared by professors Andre Bareau of Paris, Jan Gonde of Utrecht and Walther Schubring of Hamburg, among others. Professor Jan de Vries, Utrecht, has written "Celtic Religion", and the Egyptian religions have been described by the German Egyptologist and religious historian, Professor Siegfried Morenz. Several German professors contributed to the writing of "The Religions of Old America", and the basic introductory volume "Form and Nature of Religion" was written by Professor

Friedrich Heiler of Marburg. The series is published by Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, and edited by Dr. Chr. M. Schroeder. Announced for 1962 are the volumes on the religions of Japan and Korea, Iran, Africa, and the extreme north of Europe and of America. Further information can be obtained from Verlag Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, Urbanstrasse.

\*\*\*

Professor Leopold von Wiese, one of the founders of modern sociology, celebrated his 85th birthday in Cologne recently. His main interests have been the history of sociology and sociological methods. The professor's two-volume work "General Outline of Sociology", published in the years 1924 and 1928, achieved an international reputation.

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

German science texts, our students admit, can be rather irksome although science vocabulary is not too difficult to master. What you may find intricate, however, are probably certain syntactical constructions. One of them is the Partizipialkonstruktion.

In German (and in English) there are two participles:

Partizip Präsens (Aktiv) : fragend — asking Partizip Perfekt (Passiv) : gefragt — asked

They can be used like adjectives, as attributes to a noun, and they take the same endings as adjectives: ein weinendes Kind, das verkaufte Haus, mit träumenden Augen, die Liebe sorgender Eltern. Their position is immediately before the noun to which they are attached. As any attribute, the participle too can be specified: in schnell fliegenden Raketen, der 1929 geborene Deutsche. The specifications may comprise any number of words: die auf der Erde zurückbleibenden Menschen—that is: the people staying back on earth. In English, the participle (staying) follows the noun which in its turn is followed by specifications (back on earth). In German, the participle (zurückbleibend) precedes the noun which in its turn is preceded by specifications (auf der Erde). Thus, what we call Partizipialkonstruktion, appears in between the article (die) and the noun (Menschen). A Partizipialkonstruktion can be changed into a Relativsatz, and vice versa: Die auf der Erde zurückbleibenden Menschen altern schneller als Weltraumfahrer.

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

- 1. Übersetzen Sie den Zeitungstext von Seite 1.
- 2. Verwandeln Sie die Partizipialkonstruktionen in Relativsätze:
  - a) Unter den im Labor arbeitenden Studenten sind einige Ausländer.
  - b) In der Ausstellung sah man ein auf einem Luftkissen fahrendes Auto.
  - c) Der von Diesel konstruierte Motor ist heute auf der ganzen Welt verbreitet.

# AMBASSADOR'S VISIT TO SOUTH INDIA

VISITING South India for the first time since he took over in New Delhi last year, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, spent about ten days, from February 5 to 14, in that part of the country. He was accompanied by Mrs. Duckwitz.

The

nmer,

Chr.

1962

ns of

, and

nd of

an be

nmer,

, one

ology,

y in

erests

ology

pro-

neral

ed in

ed an

ne al-

y find

ne of

take

Iaus,

n is

bute,

1929

ords:

aying

yhich

ed by

tion,

ipial-

f der

inige

ndes

nzen

the

Arriving in Madras City on February 5, the Ambassador spent five days in Madras State. He was received by the State Governor, Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, with whom he had lunch. He had breakfast with Dr. P.V. Cherian, Chairman of the Upper House of the State Legislature, and Mrs. Tara Cherian on February 7. Earlier, on February 6, he had dinner with Dr. Raja M. A. Muthia Chettiar of Chettinad. The Ambassador also met Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University. At Max Mueller Bhavan, Madras, where he was given a reception, Mr. Duckwitz met the German community.

#### Institute of Technology

The Ambassador also visited the Indian Institute of Technology, a centre of higher technological studies which is being developed with the assistance of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. He was received at the Institute by Prof. B. Sen Gupto, Director, Mr. R. Natarajan, Registrar, and others and

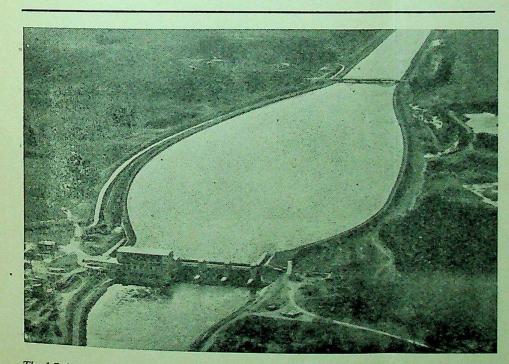
shown round the various departments and the library. Mr. Duckwitz also visited the Kalakshetra, Adyar.

Mrs. Duckwitz, who showed keen interest in the working of socia" service institutions in the city, visite the Seva Samajam Boys' Home where she was received by Mrs. Murugappa Chettiar, Mrs. Clubwala Jadhav, Mr. V. S. Ratnasabapathi and others. The children at the Home provided a guard of honour. Mrs. Duckwitz, who was shown round the various sections of the institution, expressed her appreciation of the poultry-farm. On February 9, the Ambassador was the chief guest at a banquet held at the Rajaji Hall.

#### Lignite Project

The Ambassador and Mrs. Duckwitz also visited the Lignite Project at Neyveli, about 150 miles from Madras City, and Kancheepuram and Mahabalipuram, known for historic temples and *rathas*.

Later, the Ambassador visited Mysore and Bangalore. He was received by the Governor of Mysore on February 12. At Bangalore, Mr. Duckwitz called on the Chief Minister of the State, Mr. B. D. Jatti. His programme included visits to the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., the Motor Industries Ltd., and the Indian Institute of Science.



The 1,750-mile-long Danube, the second longest river in Europe, is a great source of electric supply. Picture shows the sluice and power station at Oberelchingen, in the upper reaches of the river between Kelheim and Ulm in the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### DR. HEINZ STARKE



DR. Heinz Starke, Minister for Finance in the Federal Cabinet, draws on his experience as Managing Director of the Chamber of Commerce in Bayreuth and as a busy lawyer in Munich for his work as Minister.

Born in 1911, Starke studied law and economics at the Universities of Breslau and Jena. After the last war he came over to the Federal Republic of Germany and worked in the Economic Administration Body of the British Zone of Occupation and later in the Bizonal Administration for Economic Affairs.

Elected to the "Bundestag" in 1953, he has been an active member of the Free Democratic Party with which the CDU, the Christian Democratic Party of which Dr. Konrad Adenauer is leader, has formed the present coalition government.

Being particularly interested in questions of European policy, Dr. Starke represented his Party at the European Parliament in Strasbourg. His work in the Bizonal Economic Administration provided him with ample opportunities of familiarizing himself with the financial problems of the Federal Republic.

His able handling of the Federal Budget soon after he assumed charge as Finance Minister has won him respect.

# INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GERMANS

As a gesture of reciprocity to the Federal Republic of Germany, which has been providing scholarships to Indian students for higher studies in Germany, the Government of India has offered 20 scholarships to Germans for postgraduate studies at Indian Universities and Research Institutes. The programme will be handled by the German Academic Exchange Service, Bonn. The duration of the awards will be one year each and may be extended to another year in suitable cases. The subjects for which the scholarships have been earmarked include Indology, Indian Languages, Philosophy, Archaeology and Anthropology.

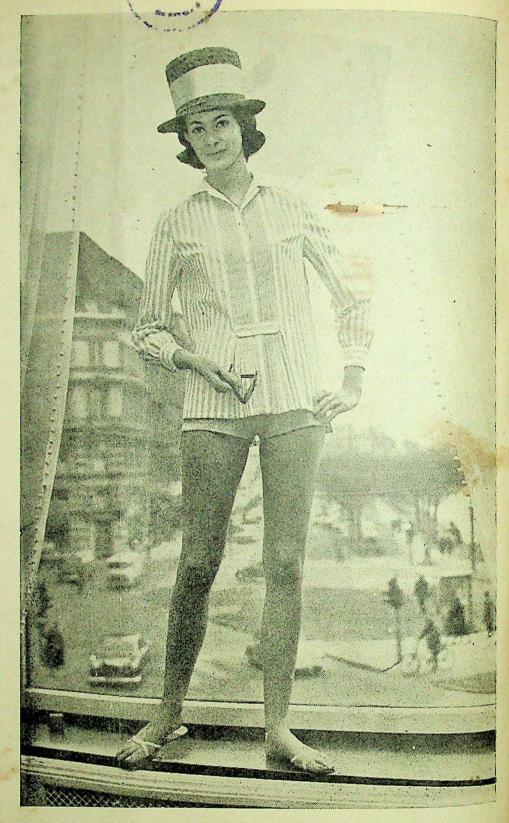
#### FILM ON FREUD

The film "Freud" was made by the American director John Huston in the Geiselgasteig studios near Munich, during the last months of 1961. Instead of a complete biography, the film treats five years of Freud's life, from 1885 to 1890. These cover Freud's engagement and marriage to Martha Bernays, his decision to give up a career in neurology in order to substantiate his theory of the sub-conscious, and his struggles with the medical practitioners of his time. Montgomery Clift plays the title role with Susan Kohner as Martha.

#### A REMBRANDT MASTERPIECE

A self-portrait by Rembrandt, which had been discovered recently, was acquired in December 1961 by the Stuttgart State Gallery for DM 3.6 million. For centuries, the picture had been in private possession in Italy where an English collector discovered and then sold it to the gallery in Stuttgart. Here it is on public display for the first time and is the third Rembrandt painting now in the possession of the gallery.

European art experts and specialists on painting techniques declare the picture to be genuine. It is 27×20 in. and was painted between 1658 and 1660. Being neither described nor reproduced in any art history, the work is one of the most important self-portraits of the late Rembrandt, and its condition is said to be excellent.



#### SUMMER FASHIONS

As winter is coming to its close, summer is being heralded in Germany by fresh fashions for the season. Well protected by the windows of a skyscraper, mannequins of the Hamburg "Young Salon" are displaying the "beach fashions" for the coming summer. Passersby, wearing warm winter overcoats, stop in surprise and chuckle as they look at the attractive young ladies who appear between vaporous curtains in "beach shorts" and thin jackets. Pastel-coloured ribbons decorate narrow and broad-brimmed hats with which tanned daughters of Eve will stroll along the wicker-chair boulevard in hot weather. The colours of the material used are unobtrusive. The garments present patterns in stripes and checks and tiny flowers. The mannequin in this picture shows an unusual week-end two-piece garment in cotton.

Regd. No. D-1045

Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 nP.

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

the thin NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 24, 1962

No. 8

# RS. 649 CRORES FOR DEVELOPMENT AID DURING 1961

# A Review of Assistance Budgets and Policy

REVIEWING the development aid expenditure and policy of the Federal Republic of Germany, a prominent member of the Federal Parliament points out that during 1961 alone DM 5,500 million, nearly Rs. 649 crores, had been set apart for development aid. Of this total, DM 600 million (nearly Rs. 71.4 crores) represented the value of technical assistance carried out and sums earmarked for this form of aid. Discussing the measures of assistance undertaken, and the details of policy, the MP adds:

Funds were provided for 75 training establishments whilst 30 model or demonstration installations were either set up or promised. In addition, the Federal Republic sent 600 specialists to various developing countries to offer expert advice. A total of 5,000 trainees from abroad were given on-the-job instruction in German firms whilst 900 students were granted scholarships. Forty economic blue prints for dam, harbour and road construction projects were financed and 45 schemes in the

field of public hygiene were either initiated or completed. The percentage figures for spending during the years 1956 to 1961 were:

educational projects
pre-planning of
economic projects
public hygiene
various aids (including information services)

70 per cent
10 per cent
6 per cent

Within the framework of approximately DM 5,500 million promised as capital assistance to developing countries in 1961, 13 African countries received 16 promises of assistance, 3 South American countries received three such promises whilst 9 such pledges were made to 8 Asian countries and 6 to 5 European countries. Generally, the aforementioned pledges referred to the financing of individual projects, such as the construction of dams, power stations,

(Continued on page 4)



At the German pavilion in the National Agriculture Fair, Madras, as already reported, the German Ambassador handed over to Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, the Minister for Agriculture in the State Government of Madras, an agricultural workshop van, displayed at the pavilion, left) Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, the Ambassador, and Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture.

# In this Issue:

Rs. 649 Crores for Development Aid	1
Scientist Whisked Away by Communists	2
German Cities—XLIII: Flensburg	3
India's Sympathy for flood victims	3
Princes and Beggars treated alike	7
Falconry in Germany	 8

# SCIENTIST WHISKED AWAY BY COMMUNISTS

Forestry Expert's whereabouts not known for a month

DR. Ernst Roehrig, a 41-year-old forestry specialist in the Federal Republic of Germany, was whisked away by the Communist Police when he had gone to a friend in East Berlin about ten weeks ago. The Communists ignored requests for information about his whereabouts till a month later when they announced that he had been arrested as a spy.

Dr. Ernst Roehrig had travelled to Berlin with his wife. He had arranged a meeting with an East-German colleague in a Café in the

#### YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE!

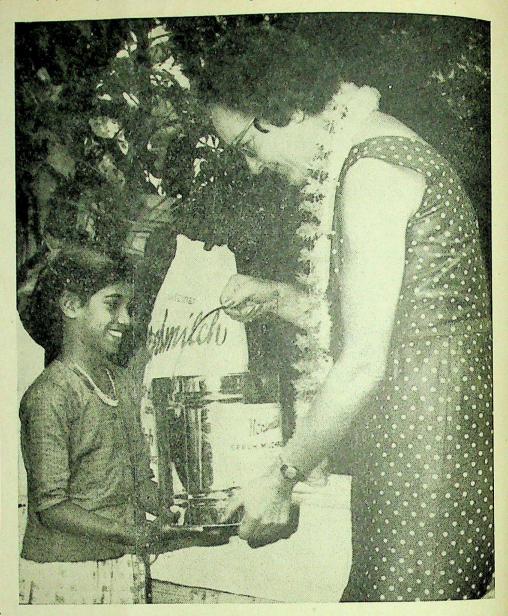
Kindly quote your Ref. No. in any correspondence relating to the German News Weekly.

When you ask for a copy, allow at least a fortnight for commencement of supply. And please give your address precisely and in block letters.

eastern sector of Berlin. The two scientists had known each other for many years and had exchanged across the boundary information regarding professional experience and research. Dr. Roehrig had given much scientific and other aid to his colleague in the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany. He had even made available chemicals to the East-German, and had given him valuable suggestions for his research work.

#### Requests for Information Ignored

On 9th December, 1961, Dr. Roehrig obtained a permit to pass the check system at the East-Berlin boundary, and was for the last time seen by colleagues between four and five p.m. in the Café. The desperate wife of the scientist attempted in vain to obtain information from Communist authorities on her husband's whereabouts. A collective request made by his students was ignored as was the letter of an international conference of scientists in Paris at which 350 participants in the meeting had been eagerly expecting Dr. Roehrig to be present. Shortly before the end of last year, a letter of the East-Berlin Academy of Forestry



During her visit to Madras recently, Mrs. Duckwitz, wife of the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in India, handed over to the Seva Samajam Girls and Boys Home in the city a gift of seven boxes of milk-powder. On behalf of the Home, Jayakunni, an inmate of the Home who is being supported for the last six years by the Prince and Princess of Hessen in the Federal Republic of Germany, received the gift. Mrs. Duckwitz was profusely garlanded by the children at the Home and Mrs. Mary Clubwala Jadhav thanked the distinguished visitor for the gift. A large gathering of social workers was present on the occasion. It included Mrs. Alwar Chettiar, Chairman of the Guild of Service, Mrs. M. Krishnamurthy, Honorary Secretary of the Avvai Home, Mrs. Murugappa Chettiar, Chairman of the Seva Samajam Home, and Mrs. Fischer, wife of the German Consul in Madras.

was received. It reported the arrest of Dr. Roehrig laconically. On 8th January, 1962, the official news agency of the German Soviet Zone reported that an "agent by the name of Dr. Roehrig had been arrested, because of slave trade under the orders of West-German authorities and for spying out scientific research results". At the same time the report mentioned that the East-German expert had also been arrested.

How Dr. Roehrig could have organized any slave trade in face of the wall between East and West-Berlin, the authorities did not say.

# YET ANOTHER PROFESSOR AMONG REFUGEES

Prof. Kurt Gottschalk, an eminent scholar and a former Vice-Chancellor of the East-Berlin University, is the latest intellectual to flee from East Berlin. He was Director of the Institute of Philosophy at the University of East Berlin and had no political leanings.

Prof. Gottschalk is the most recent addition to the list of more than 1,600 intellectuals (see German News Weekly dated January 27) who had fled from the Soviet Zone since 1958.

GERMAN CITIES-XLIII\*

# FLENSBURG, THE NORTHERNMOST MARKET TOWN

ONCE a settlement of fishermen and farmers, Flensburg is today a lively intellectual centre, with nearly 120,000 inhabitants.

# INDIA'S SYMPATHY FOR FLOOD-VICTIMS

Red Cross Contributes Rs. 5,000

THE President of India, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister have offered their sympathies to the German people in their distress caused by the floods in the Federal Republic of Germany last week and by the Luisenthal coalmine disaster earlier in the month.

The Indian Red Cross Society has presented to the German Ambassador, Mr. G.F. Duckwitz, a cheque for Rs. 5,000 for flood-relief measures. The contribution was handed over to the Ambassador by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Chairman of the Managing Body of the Red Cross Society, on February 22.

The flood havoc has deeply moved also many others who have all sent messages of sympathy to the German Embassy. One of them, a research officer in the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore, who studied in Hamburg for about a year, has sent a contribution of Rs. 20 towards relief measures.

deral

ne · in

i, an

ncess

nked n the i. M.

rman

R

nent

ellor

the

East

nsti-

rsity

tical

cent

than Vews

had 958.

1962

was

In his message of sympathy, sent to the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Prime Minister Nehru said:

"This disaster, which has followed so closely upon the explosion in the Luisenthal coalmines has indeed been most tragic. Please accept our sincerest sympathy and convey to your people and the thousands who have suffered our deepest sympathy in this irreparable loss of human lives and property."

In the mine disaster nearly 300 persons perished. The floods in Hamburg alone have claimed more than 250 lives.

Flensburg is the northernmost German city through which runs the Danish frontier on the Baltic coast of Jutland. It has a seaport, at the head of the Flensburg fjord 20 miles north-west from Schleswig, which was opened in 1923 but trades mainly with the Baltic and the North Sea ports. Along the coast lie a number of watering places.

#### Cradle of Anglo-Saxon Race

Near Flensburg is a triangular piece of land known as Land Angeln flanked on one side by the Flensburg fjord and on the other by the narrow bay of Schlei. This little territory, a farmland of wheat and potatoes comprising barely forty parishes, was the cradle of the Anglo-Saxon race and hence called England (Angel Land). The beauty of this area lies in its ancient and extremely picturesque villages and the simple charm of its churches. Here many of the buildings are Romanesque in style, the local architects making use of freestone and pebbles deposited by glaciers. Off the beaten track lies the little town of Arnis - probably the tiniest town in Germany mirrored in the waters of the Schlei.

From Flensburg, near the Danish frontier, an autobahn takes one in barely an hour to the west coast, looking out on the rough waters of the North Sea. The inland plains speed by, the forests become sparser and the idyllic countryside around

Flensburg opens on to a wide horizon swept by the ocean breeze.

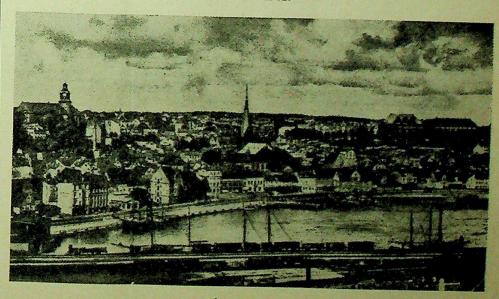
Flensburg is a market town for northern Schleswig Holstein. Regional agricultural and industrial fairs take place here from time to time. It has two courts besides a special court to settle naval disputes, and a chamber of commerce and industry. There are schools of agriculture, wood carving and other crafts, several high schools, a private high school sponsored by the Danish minority, a high school for training teachers for primary schools and another for gymnasium teachers. Near Flensburg in Muerwik—a naval harbour - are situated training schools for marine engineers and navigators. Flensburg has a theatre of its own and a museum of handicrafts and of science. The museum contains interesting prehistoric collections.

#### Public Buildings

All that survives of its ancient architecture is the Nordertor a town gate decorated with pretty stepped gable. The principal public buildings are the St. Nicholas Church with a 295-feet-high spire, built in 1390 and restored in 1894, St. Mary's Church in the Gothic style and the Church of the Holy Ghost.

The harbour embraces well-designed wharves and handles large quantities of coal.

\*For the previous article in this series see the German News Weekly, dated Feb. 10, 1962.



A panoramic view of Flensburg's harbour situated on a fjord

German News Weekly

3

February 24, 1962

#### DEVELOPMENT AID

(Continued from page 1)

municipal utilities, roads and factories and sums paid into development banks. A noteworthy instance of the latter was a loan of DM 1,000 million by the Federal Bank to the World Bank. The fact that the Federal Republic is willing to coordinate its development aid with the assistance measures of the whole Western world is amply demonstrated by the fact that multilateral performances (excluding loans by the Federal Bank), amounting to DM 750 million, are earmarked for 1961 and 1962 and that bilateral performances have also been substantially adjusted so as to accord with those of the Western allies.

In his budget for 1962, the Minister for Economic Affairs has again allocated considerable sums for bilateral and multilateral assistance. The total sum, excluding measures by private interests, will come to approximately DM 3,500 million. Of this sum, inclusive of authorisations to undertake commitments, DM 2,500 million will come out of the Federal budget.

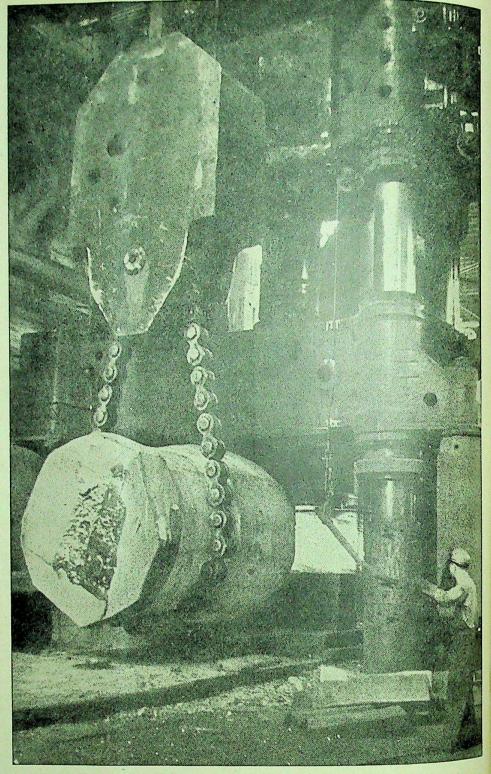
#### Commitments

In addition to the above, there is an authorisation for commitments amounting to DM 233 million. Apart from funds of the Federal Loan Corporation for Reconstruction, DM 200 million are earmarked for extra-budgetary expenditure to meet promises of capital assistance. Further sums relate to so-called formation assistance, inasmuch as they may be considered independent of general technical assistance, to contributions towards the development fund of the EEC, to the World Bank, to the IDA and other organisations. Guarantee assistance is also included in the budget.

The estimate in the Federal budget means that an increase in technical aid and formation aid may be reckoned with in 1962. This is definitely a step forward as the political, economic and social outcome of capital assistance, which is not reinforced by measures of technical assistance, cannot be rated very high.

1962 will also be a year of considerably reduced promises of credit assistance vis-a-vis 1961.

These pledges will amount in value to perhaps DM 1,500 million and thus enable the Federal Republic to give more concrete form in 1962



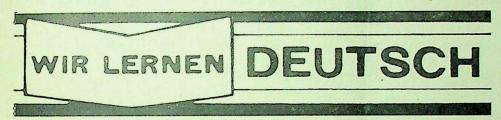
A giant forging press in a mixed smelting works in Hattingen which turns out steel products of great value in the industrialisation of developing countries. The press is seen working on a block of raw steel at a temperature of 2,192 degrees Fahrenheit.

to last year's numerous skeleton commitments in the field of capital assistance. A major part of the efforts will be devoted to the selection of suitable projects, to the terms on which credit is granted and to implementing assistance schemes.

In order to ensure that the German tax-payers' money is put to good use in the developing countries, it might perhaps be a good idea if

future planning and invitations to submit tenders were handled or at least prepared by German experts, more so than in the past. The augmented technical assistance will also have to be better adapted to the individual problems of developing countries than hitherto. The question of individual approach, education and training will have to be given special attention.





8

Liebe Freunde!

roducts

ing of

sub-

least

more

ented

ve to

ridual

ntries

n of

and

pecial

1962

Last time we introduced to you a specimen passage of German scientific prose. Let's continue our series on aspects of written German today with a piece of German artistic prose. You will be surprised at how different German can be from itself, depending on the stylistic principles and intentions which guide the writer's pen.

Er tappte durch die dunkle Vorstadt. Die Häuser standen abgebrochen gegen den Himmel. Der Mond fehlte und das Pflaster war erschrocken über den späten Schritt. Dann fand er eine alte Planke. Da trat er mit dem Fuß gegen, bis eine Latte morsch aufseufzte und losbrach. Das Holz roch mürbe und süß. Durch die dunkle Vorstadt tappte er zurück. Sterne waren nicht da.

Als er die Tür aufmachte (sie weinte dabei, die Tür), sahen ihm die blaßblauen Augen seiner Frau entgegen. Sie kamen aus einem müden Gesicht. Ihr Atem hing weiß im Zimmer, so kalt war es. Er beugte sein knochiges Knie und brach das Holz. Das Holz seufzte. Dann roch es mürbe und süß ringsum. Er hielt sich ein Stück davon unter die Nase. "Riecht beinahe wie Kuchen," lachte er leise. "Nicht," sagten die Augen der Frau, "nicht lachen. Er schläft."

tappen: grope - Pflaster: pavement — Planke: plank—Da trat er...gegen: usually: Dagegen trat er...morsch aufseufzen: heave a rotten sigh—mürbe: suffering from dry-rot—blaßblau: pale blue—knochig: bony—"Riecht beinahe..."=Es riecht beinahe...

Whereas the style of German scientific prose (as demonstrated in No. 7) is characterized by the preponderance of nouns, adjectives, and participles (=verbs turned into adjectives), our specimen passage of German artistic prose becomes dynamic, and gains its intensity, by the prevalence of verbs, in this way providing a striking example of "verbal" style. The lengthiness in the sentence-structures of scientific prose is replaced by terseness, the complicatedness by a simplicity bordering on bareness. Repetition is another device meant to hammer the author's visions into the reader's mind: it is, in short, a style appealing to the reader's imagination rather than his intellect.

# INDIAN CONSUL-GENERAL'S REPUBLIC DAY RECEPTION

India's Republic Day was celebrated in West Berlin by Indian residents of the city and their German friends. The steady progress of India under her Five-Year Plans received the appreciation of Germans who wished a bright future for the country and its people.

A large gathering of Germans and Indians was present at a reception held by Mr. Mahboob Ahmed, (second from right in the picture on the left), India's Consul-General at West Berlin, and Mrs. Ahmed. Dr. Walter Klein (left), Chief of Protocol of the Government of West Berlin, and Mrs. Klein, were among the prominent guests who offered their congratulations to the Indian Consul-General and his wife on the occasion, and expressed their best wishes for India's future.

# WUPPERTAL BRANCH OF INDO-GERMAN SOCIETY

To mark the celebration of India's Republic Day a branch of the Indo-German Society in Germany was opened at Wuppertal. Mr. P. N. Sharma, Military Attache at the Indian Embassy in the Federal Republic, in welcoming the guests on the occasion, conveyed to Germans the greetings of the President and the people of India.

The Lord Mayor of Wuppertal is one of the ninety members of the branch who have already been enrolled.

# "INDIA AS PARTNER OF GERMANY" EXHIBITION

Arrangements are in progress to hold an exhibition "India as Economic Partner of Germany" at Saarbruecken, simultaneously with the Saar-Fair (Saarmesse) from April 6 to 15 next. This exhibition, an itinerant display, which is being organised by the Indo-German Society as part of its programme to promote interest among Germans in Indian products, particularly handicraft articles and brocades, has already been held at various cities with great success.

During the season, Ritha Devi, an Indian danseuse, who has already visited the Federal Republic of Germany and given dance recitals under the auspices of the Indo-German Society, will again present a programme of Indian dances.

February 24, 1962

#### Stories Drawn from Everyday Life

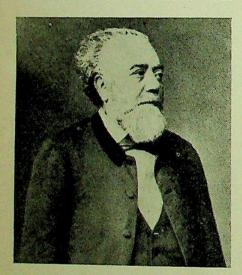
#### Berthold Auerbach Gave Anecdotes about Farmers

IN the history of German literature, particularly during the 19th century, February 28 will be remembered as the birthday of a great story-teller. Berthold Auerbach, who was born on that date 150 years ago, was the author of numerous tales which are regarded as literary treasures.

#### MOTHERS NEED NOT WORRY

A protective frame for babies (see picture on the right) which was displayed at the "Baby Fair" in Cologne recently, aroused keen interest among mothers. It takes care of the baby left on the table when mother has to respond to an urgent call.

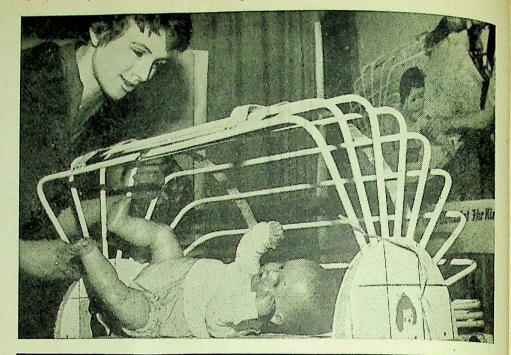
Auerbach was born in Nordstetten, a village in the Black Forest area. and his descriptions and anecdotes are drawn from incidents of everyday life among the common people, specially farmers. In his attempts to reveal general human relations he recalls the abilities of the great German man of letters, Wolfgang von Goethe; in his style he follows Romantics like Jean Paul.



Story-teller Berthold Auerbach

conflict between civilised society and the naturalness of the people on the land is the theme of his numerous stories. Often, they are only anecdotes and sketches from everyday life in the Black Forest.

His tales, spiced with humour, about forthright farmers, crafty lawyers and bold Black Forest women not only attracted attention in the literary world but were read by the farmers themselves, thanks to their straightforward language.



#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

Quite a few of our students interested in modern literature in general. and in modern German literature in particular, have sent us letters enquiring about the literary scene in post-war Germany. "Has World War II so far left any traces on present-day German literature, and if it has, what are they like?" a student from Madras wants to know. Another student has read about escapist tendencies in the cultural life of post-war Europe; and a third one, who spent some time in Germany, has the very opposite impression: "Why keep discussing wartime suffering and opening up old sores instead of giving them a chance to heal?" he asks.

We are afraid this is not the place to answer these very complex questions at length: an attempt at doing so would have to result in generalisations and over-simplifications. Many critics are of the opinion that even now, seventeen years after armistice, the time has not ripened yet for artistic expressions on the

subject of World War II which can be of lasting value.

On the other hand, there is an author like Wolfgang Borchert (1921-47), who himself fell a victim to the last Great War (he returned from it with a deadly illness) and whose play ("Draußen vor der Tür") and collections of short-stories may be considered the first literary outcry against the horrors of modern war. The passage on the previous page is taken from one of his stories ("Die drei dunklen Könige", "The Three Dark Kings"); and we hope that even our Indian friends will realize how powerfully the author conjures up, within a few lines only, the limbo that was Germany in the first few years after her defeat.

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

h

b

SC

a

0

m

in

in

he

up

G

Translate the passage on the previous page into English, concentrating your attention on an adequate rendering of the verbs.

#### UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG.....

- The German Scientist Dr. Rudolf Mössbauer and the American Dr. Robert Hofstadter have jointly been awarded this year's Nobel Prize for physics. Born in 1929, the 32-year-old German is one of the youngest Nobel Prize winners. The Mössbauer Effect, named after him, is one of the most sensational discoveries in physics of recent years. Nuclear scientists throughout the world have taken up Mössbauer's experiments. It is hoped thereby to prove the hypothesis that in fast-flying satellites and space rockets time passes more slowly than on the earth and that, therefore, the astronauts would age more slowly than people remaining on the earth. This slowing down of time is derived from Einstein's theory of relativity.
- ...... Studenten, die ...... arbeiten, sind .......
  - b) ..... Auto, das ..... fuhr.
  - ..... Der Motor, den Diesel konstruiert hat, ist ......

### PRINCES AND BEGGARS TREATED ALIKE

Frederick the Great set a Common Law in an Age of Arbitrary Rule

AMONG rulers who were influenced by a profound philosophy in the governance of men, Frederick II, also known as Frederick the Great of Prussia, (1712-1786) has a high place in history. When one reflects on the spirit of enlightenment which guided the 46-year-rule, from 1740 to 1786, of this monarch, one will regard him as a ruler who set his face against Machiavelli (1469-1527) who gave a masterly exposition of the method of governing people by artifice, and came very close to Voltaire, the famous French philosopher (1694-1778), who lived in Berlin for three years at the invitation of the Prussian king.

Frederick II of Prussia, generally known as Frederick the Great, was

born just years go-on Jan. 24, 1712. The qualities of his statesmanship are not easily categorised by 20thcentury standards. An enlightened ruler, who was rooted in the century during which he reigned, he quickened that era with

markable

re-

and



neral,

uiring

so far

they

read

third

ssion:

stead

stions

s and

nteen

on the

1-47),

vith a

ons of

ors of.

of his

hope

es up,

years

rating

n Dr.

Prize

ingest

s one

iclear

rents.

ellites

that, ining

tein's

Frederick the Great (1712-86)

new impulses. His father, a righteous man, and a morose one, was dedicated to the narrow traditions of his forebears. He could see in the genius of his son only a source of danger for the high office of a ruler. The education he gave his son was stern, almost cruel.

#### Cultural Pursuits

Early in life, the young Prince began to seek consolation in philosophy, music and literature. As an admirer of Seneca and Racine, and occupied with his own writings and musical compositions as he was, the young Frederick could attach but little importance to emotions of patriotism. He regarded the ties of nationalism merely as a restriction imposed on intellectual freedom.

This attitude harmonised peculiarly well with the task facing him when he ascended the throne in 1740. For the area which he was called upon to rule was neither an ethnolo-

gical nor a national unit. Prussia was simply a State-constructed for the sake of expediency. It remained for its new ruler to impart to this State an intellectual and spiritual content.

The content he strove to give it was based, at bottom, on one idea: justice. Despite all the contradictory and complex elements in Frederick the Great's own nature, he succeeded in making of Prussia a State ruled by a government of laws—and this in a period of history when the arbitrary and profligate acts of royalty were the order of the day. He bridged folk and class differences by balancing rights and duties, tolerance and severity, freedom and order.

"Before the law all people are equal", wrote this Prussian Kingwho devoted a good half of his time as ruler to the creation of the "Prussian Common Law", and who reorganised but one law for beggar and prince alike.

#### Freedom for All

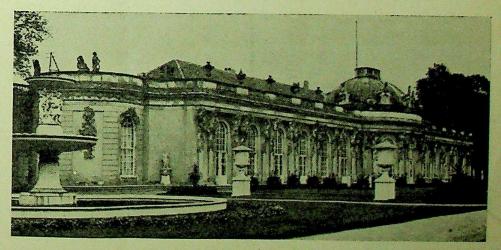
The State of Frederick II encompassed many different peoples and many different faiths. They were all permitted "to find salvation according to their own fashion", as Frederick himself expressed it. That is why the Prussia of that era was perhaps second only to the United States of America in attracting men who found themselves at a disadvantage in their native countries for religious or social reasons. Huguenots, Jews, Bohemian Brethren, Salzburgers, Mecklenburg

peasants. and-a little later-freethinking scholars, statesmen and military commanders found asylum and work in Prussia, and gave Prussia its stamp. Prussians worked hard and were strict in their standards of civic morality. But severity was tempered by fairness-by a general feeling (with Kant) that one should so act as if he could wish his actions to be a universal law.

#### Ahead of His Time

The Prussian State is no more. The man who had seen to it that under his rule "everybody shall be granted prompt justice" has during the intervening centuries often not been granted the justice due to him. Certainly Frederick II did not always make it easy for posterity to understand him. But an objective analysis of his role in history can hardly avoid the conclusion that the State he built had as little to do with the militarism and the drill-sergeant mentality of a later time as freedom has to do with its misuse. For Frederick took care that the citizen should enjoy his rights as well as fulfil his duties.

Today, in particular, when we read history in terms not only of national victories and defeats but also of human right and wrong, Frederick deserves an important chapter. A ruler of his time, he was also a man ahead of his time. So it is something considerably more enduring than tradition that presents the man, in countless schoolbooks the world over, as "Frederick the Great".



The "Schloss Sanssouce" at Potsdam where Frederick the Great lived and died. On a design outlined by the Prussian King himself, Knobeldorff, an architect famous in Europe in his days, filled in the details for the construction of the royal residence.

German News Weekly

#### FALCONRY IN GERMANY

### A Trained Hawk a Useful Companion for Hunting

FALCONRY has been a popular pastime through the centuries and an aid to hunting.

With trained falcons as hunting companions, falconry enthusiasts rove through the fields and meadows in the Federal Republic of Germany. Suddenly, the hunter throws his winged partner into the air. The hawk or falcon flies round in a few wide circles and then pounces like

#### YOUR QUIZ ENTRY CARD?

MARCH 10th is the last date for receipt of remittances by the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi, for the supply of entry cards for the "Do You Know Germany?" Quiz. Please do not delay applying for your card. You have only two weeks before you.

Help fight TB and qualify yourself for a prize. You may be one of the lucky five to win a free trip to Germany and back or any of the many other attractive prizes.

lightning on his prey. This somewhat romantic type of hunting has many enthusiastic adherents even at a time when the weapons used in hunting have increasingly become marvels of precision and range and give the game hardly a chance.

The German Falconry Association consists of about 400 falconers. In a fortnight, a falcon or hawk that has been caught can be so tamed that he flies onto his master's fist to feed. While the falcon swoops down on his prey in a furious dive, the hawk likes surprise attacks around a wood. A wild pigeon speeds along at 1,000 yards per minute. A peregrine falcon can fly three to four times as fast and catch up without difficulty. With falcons, which can attain a weight of over 2½ pounds, a much heavier bird, the heron, was hunted in the Middle Ages. There were often exciting aerial fights between these flying acrobats, with their long daggerlike beaks, and the attacking



From her fist a falconer throws the peregrine falcon on the swift and dexterous wild fowl-crows, ducks, pheasants and partridges. With lightning swiftness the falcon will take to the air, swoop down on its prey, catch it in the air and force it to the ground.

peregrine falcon. The female hawk attains nearly three pounds in weight and can strike a rabbit or even a hare, whose average weight amounts to three and eight pounds respectively.

#### Not a Hobby of the Affluent

Falconry is by no means an exclusive hobby in the Federal Republic of Germany. Some 50 per cent of the German falconers come from not very affluent classes of the community. They have to make sacrifices to maintain a "flying hunting companion". But anyone who has hunted with a trained hawk or falcon in open country will never give it up again. In the age of the electronic brain it is a sheer delight to have falcons as companions for hunting.

### GERMANY'S FIRST SATELLITE STATION

In close co-operation with United States space authorities, the Federal German Post Office will shortly begin building its first satellite station, at Raisting in Bavaria. Its completion will enable 900 separate telephone calls to be carried on simultaneously between the Federal Republic of Germany and overseas countries. Until now there have been only 38 cables for trans-Atlantic telephoning—not nearly enough to cope with the demand.

The satellite station will also make direct trans-oceanic television transmission possible.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Path. The Regd. No. D-1045

Regd. No. D-1045

Caxton Cress in Public Bohimited rulls was Galloble Aton, was bright bohimited rulls was Galloble Aton, was bright bohimited at Caxton Cress in Public Bohimited rulls was Galloble Aton, was bright bohimited at Caxton Cress in Public Bohimited rulls was Galloble Aton, was bright bohimited at Caxton Cress in Public Bohimited at Caxton Cress in Caxton Cress in Public Bohimited at Caxton Cress in Caxton Cress

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

d fowl-

ON

United

Federal y begin

tion, at appletion ephone neously blic of untries. Only 38 bhoning with the

ll also

NEW DELHI, MARCH 3, 1962

No. 9

## BERLIN: A PICTURE OF CONTRASTS An Indian's Impressions of his Four-Year Stay

"I SAW Communism at work in Berlin side by side with freedom and democracy, and I was surprised to see the same nation living under two different political philosophies. I found that an atmosphere of depression prevailed in East Berlin and that one experienced a feeling of elation when one came back to West Berlin after a visit to the eastern sector of the city": This is how Mr. K.K. Puri, an Indian who lived in West Berlin for four years, summed up his impressions of Berlin.

He delivered a lecture at the Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi, last week, on the subject "An Indian in Berlin—Report on a four-year stay".

Mr. Puri traced the post-war story of Berlin, and, with the help of a map of Germany, explained how the historic city was divided into four sectors—the American, British, French and Soviet—and how, subsequently, the western sectors merged themselves into W. Berlin and became closely connected with the

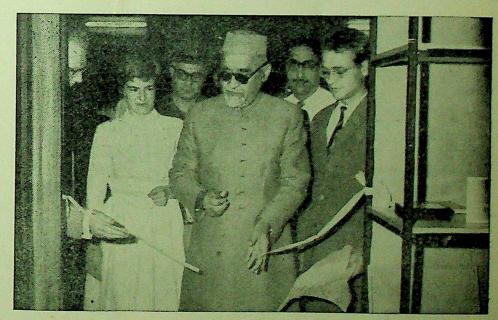
In this Issue:

	1
•	2
	3
•••	3
•••	4
	7

Federal Republic of Germany. West Berlin had been reconstructed into a beautiful city out of the rubble which it was at the end of the war. East Berlin, on the other side of the Brandenburg Gate which stood on the dividing line between the two sectors, presented a study in contrast. Mr. Puri paid a tribute to the Berliners for the determination, oneness of purpose and the qualities of hard work and industry which had helped them to develop the fine modern city of West Berlin.

Mr. Puri pointed out that tourists who had had ample opportunities of visiting the eastern and western sectors of Berlin had found a strange difference between the atmosphere in East Berlin and that in West Berlin. On one occasion, Mr. Puri said, he had the opportunity of taking an Indian journalist around Berlin and of accompanying him on several visits to East Berlin. They had no difficulties with the Communist Police at the

(Continued on page 2)



At Patna, Dr. Zakir Husain, Governor of Bihar who is also a prominent educationist, inaugurated the "Education in Germany" Exhibition which was held there from February 20th to 27th. The exhibition, which portrays through photos, models and other visual aids the structure of education in the Federal Republic of Germany, has already been held at various cultural centres in India, including Delhi, where it attracted large numbers of students, teachers and educationists.



Mr. K. K. Puri explaining the division of Berlin into different sectors

#### A PICTURE OF CONTRASTS

(Continued from page 1)

sector boundary and the Indian journalist interviewed prominent people in East Berlin and spent a considerable time there. Still, when he returned to West Berlin he breathed a different air and felt so "wonderful" in spirits.

### RIGHT-WING RADICALISM INCREASINGLY ON THE WANE

RIGHT-WING radicalism has absolutely no future in the Federal Republic of Germany, as was clearly demonstrated by the Bundestag elections last year. And fears over the possibility of its being revived have been dispelled by an official spokesman in Bonn.

This official clarification followed a resolution passed recently by the Central Committee of the Jews, uttering a warning against an increase in the number of right-wing extremist magazines and journals.

Discounting such fears, the official spokesman said the circulation figure of right-wing extremist magazines constituted just 0.6 per cent of the total circulation figure for all periodicals in the Federal Republic. Government was examining all right-wing radical publications and, where necessary, taking action against the offending ones.

The spokesman added that rightwing radicalism was visibly on the wane. During the years 1959-61, organisations of this category recorded a 50 per cent fall in membership.

### Mr. Robert Kennedy Won Berliners' Hearts

Full Agreement with Federal Chancellor on all Matters

U. S. Attorney-General Robert F. Kennedy, the President's brother, and Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, his wife, won the hearts of Berliners from the moment they landed at Tempelhof airport on their recent visit to West Berlin.

They were greeted with ovation by a large gathering present at the airport when Mr. Robert Kennedy made a short speech in German, thanking Berliners for their warm reception. There was another round of cheers when Mrs. Kennedy also spoke in German, offering her greetings and best wishes to the Berliners.

A report states that right from the moment he landed on German soil, Mr. Robert Kennedy felt that the United States' gesture of unqualified support for Berlin won the genuine appreciation of the people of the city,

The Attorney-General had a two-hour discussion in Bonn with the Federal Chancellor on Berlin, the future of Germany and other world problems. Later, he told a news conference that America and the Federal Republic of Germany were "in full agreement on all matters".

Replying to a question regarding the three air corridors linking Berlin with the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Robert Kennedy said: "I want to repeat what I said in Berlin—that we are going to continue to fly to Berlin".

On the problem of reunification of Germany, he said he believed that divided Germany would be reunited eventually.



The devastating floods on the North-Sea coast of Germany inundated parts of Hamburg City and Bremen, and gushing waters woke up the people from their sleep in panic. Many pictures of the flood havoc show the plight of numerous families when they huddled themselves on tree-tops or in the top storeys of their houses, faced with hunger and death from drowning, till the rescue squads reached them. This picture shows one such squad at work. Reports of the flood disaster have moved the hearts of Indians.

[See also next page]

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES-XXX\*

arts

ters

nuine

e city.

two-

h the

, the

world

con-

deral

n full

rding

nking lic of

nedy

I said

ng to

ation

lieved

d be

1962

### INSTITUTE OF MINING AT CLAUSTHAL-ZELLERFELD

THE Academy of Mining in Clausthal-Zellerfeld in the Harz Mountains area of the Federal Republic of Germany attracts Indians interested in undertaking higher studies in mining and metallurgy.

The foundation of the Academy of Mining goes back to the year 1775. At the beginning of the 19th century, the Academy grew into a technical mining school as the demand for trained mining engineers rose sharply in all parts of Germany. The institution developed finally into a College for Mining and Metallurgy which, since 1863, has had the name "Mining Academy". In 1919, the Mining Academy was granted university status and in the following year the right to award degrees.

The building of the Institute of Mining was erected in 1952, and in 1954 the Institute of Metallurgy was enlarged by the addition of a new building. A recent acquisition is the newly-constructed Institute of Iron Technology.

The Academy has a Faculty of Science with eight separate departments and a Faculty of Mining and Metallurgy with 11 departments.

\*For the previous article in this series see the German News Weekly, dated February 17, 1962.

#### YOUR QUIZ ENTRY CARD?

March 17 the Last Date

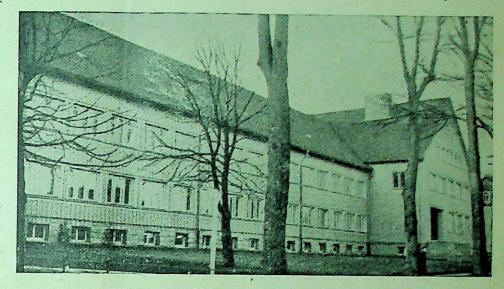
The last date for receipt of remittances by the Tuber-culosis Association of India, New Delhi, for supply of entry cards for the "Do you know Germany?" Quiz has been extended to 17th March, 1962.

Read the announcement in the German News Weekly, dated Feb. 3 and Feb. 17, and apply for your card if you have not already done so.

Help fight TB and qualify yourself for a prize. You may be one of the lucky five to win a free trip to Germany and back or any of the many other attractive prizes offered.

The teaching staff of 70 includes ordinary professors, extraordinary and associate professors for a student body of nearly 1,100 persons. Among the examinations that can be taken are those for diplomas in

Engineering and Geology, Minerology and Geophysics. In addition, doctorates in Science and Engineering may be awarded. The library comprises more than 45,000 volumes covering a wide range of subjects.



The ten-year-old building of the Academy of Mining

### INDIA'S GIFT OF TEA AND CLOTHING FOR HAMBURG'S FLOOD VICTIMS

ON behalf of the Government of India, Mr. P. Achuta Menon, the Indian Ambassador in Bonn, has the Government of to the Federal Republic of Germany 1,000 pounds of tea, 5,000 bedsheets and 5,000 handtowels for distribution among the flood victims in Hamburg. This has followed the contribution of Rs. 5,000 made last week by the Indian Red Cross Society. German Embassy in New Delhi has been receiving messages of sympathy and contributions for flood relief from various friends in India.

Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, the Ambassador, has thanked the Prime Minister for the Indian Government's gift of tea, bedsheets and handtowels and for the numerous messages of sympathy received from Indians.

The Federal Foreign Minister, Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, has thanked the Red Cross organisation for its donation. In a telegram to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Chairman of the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society, he says:

"The magnanimous donation of the Indian Red Cross for the victims

of the catastrophe and your sharing of the sorrow of the German people has deeply moved me. The sympathy and readiness to help of the Indian nation, so friendly to us, has been comforting evidence of the human ties which reach beyond frontiers."

In his letter to the Prime Minister, the Ambassador writes: "Ever since the disastrous floods that played such havoc in Hamburg and caused untold hardships and misery, I have received numerous messages of sympathy and offers of aid from kind Indian friends."

After referring to the Indian Ambassador's offer of tea, bedsheets and handtowels for the relief of distress among the flood victims, the Ambassador adds:

"My Government is deeply moved by this friendly and humane gesture and has asked me to extend its sincere and grateful thanks to you, Mr. Prime Minister, and to your Government."

"May I also extend my warm thanks and gratitude for this great generosity."

German News Weekly

3

March 3, 1962

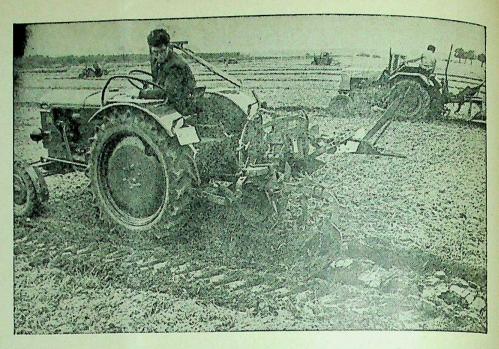
### FARM PRODUCTIVITY **DOUBLED IN A DECADE**

#### "Green Report" Records More Yield with Less Manpower

IN the Federal Republic of Germany, the number of persons engaged in agriculture last year was 1,300,000, or about a third less than that in 1951-52. Ten years ago a farm worker produced less than half as much as he does today. Still, the sale proceeds from agriculture are now more than a third over those in the year 1951.

These facts of agricultural progress which have helped to increase both the productivity and the profitableness of agriculture are brought out in the "Green Report" for 1961 which has been issued by the Federal Government. This report is at the same time the basis for the "Green Plan"-which previews the current year's agricultural outlook and the programme of government aid.

In the year 1961, the total sales returns of agriculture amounted to 20,200,000,000 Marks — some 900,000,000 more than in the previous year. The increase was due in particular to the fact that more animal products were sold; they amounted to almost 75 per cent of the total



In an efficiency contest organised by the Chambers of Agriculture and the Agricultural Training Schools in the Federal Republic of Germany, young farmers demonstrate on an "up-to-date" tractor their ability in ploughing a straight furrow. The tractor is used on different types of soil and the efficiency of the farmer is judged under varying conditions.

agricultural sales returns. Taking all fields of agricultural production together, the increase was more than one-third in 1961 over 1951 (49,000,000 tons of wheat equivalent as against 36,000,000 tons).

The report notes that during the last decade DM 22,000,000,000 were invested in the agrarian sector of the country's economy, 16,000,000,000 of

them for machinery. Since agriculture itself could not raise all this capital, there are now 13,000,000,000 Marks of funds from non-agrarian sources invested in this sector of the economy; this is 13 per cent of the entire capital of agriculture in the Federal Republic of Germany.

de

th

CL

CO

en

CO th

sti

fa

Ca

CO

tra

(to

me

an

lea

de

oc

yo

if

G

wh

zu

Di

yo

After deduction of operational expenses, investments and taxes, the earnings in agriculture were about DM 5,000,000,000 in 1961, nearly DM 580,000,000 more than in 1960.

#### Farm Wages

Although marked progress has been made in raising the average income among agricultural workers, there is still a certain discrepancy between their wages and those in comparable occupations in trade and industry. The average wage of workers occupied exclusively with farm work has gone up from 2,318 Marks in 1954-55 to 4,009 Marks in 1960-61. This is an increase of 73 per cent. However, this average agrarian wage-level was 1,182 Marks, or 34 per cent, below the comparable wage-level in industry or trade in 1954-55 and is 1,432 Marks, or 26 per cent, below it now.

Thanks to intensive rationalisation measures, it has been possible to produce the constantly increasing agrarian yield with less manpower. The increase in productivity per head of the worker compares favour ably with similar increases in other branches of the economy.

### STATEMENT ABOUT OWNERSHIP AND OTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING NEWSPAPER "GERMAN NEWS WEEKLY"

#### FORM IV

(See Rule 6 of the Registration of Newspapers Central Rules)

- 1. Place of Publication
- 2. Periodicity of its publication
- 3. Printer's Name Nationality Address
- 4. Publisher's Name Nationality Address
- 5. Editor's Name Nationality Address
- of the total capital.

New Delhi

Weekly (every Saturday)

Dr. W. A. Ritter

German

German Embassy, 6, Shanti Path,

Chanakyapuri, New Delhi

Dr. W. A. Ritter German

German Embassy, 6, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi

Dr. W. A. Ritter

German Embassy, 6, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi

6. Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent

Nil

I, Willi A. Ritter, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated 1-3-1962

Sd/- W. A. Ritter Signature of Publisher.

#### VACATION COURSES FOR FOREIGN SCHOLARS

"The best way to learn a foreign language is to live for a while in the country where it's spoken". On this theory, an increasing number of students from abroad are taking up German in various universities and academies in the Federal Republic of Germany during the regular winter and summer semesters as a prelude to other courses.

The foreigner who wishes to come to Germany during his vacation time has a choice, too, of spring and summer courses. These courses are designed partly to teach German, but they also go on from there. Several emphasise German literature and others present aspects of German culture in general. Kiel offers "The

Foundations of Today's Germany" and Freiburg "Germany Today".

university that sponsors summer courses includes its own special features of interest to the visitor from abroad. For example, Göttingen offers a look at German letters and poetry in the 20th century, and also finds time to present another aspect of the mid-century: a trip to Berlin.

Spring and summer courses scheduled for non-Germans during 1962 include the following:

Bonn University: March 24 to April 14; July 15 to 30; Aug. 2 to 22.

Cologne University: Sept. 3 to Oct. 26.

Frankfurt University: Aug. 2 to 31.

Freiburg University: Aug. 2 to 29; Sept. 3 to 29.

Göttingen University: Aug. 6 to 27; Aug. 28 to Sept. 4; Sept. 4 to 25.

Hamburg University: July 30 to Aug. 18.

Kiel University: July 4 to 28.

Mainz University: Aug. 6 to 31.

Marburg University: July 19 to Aug. 8.

Munich University: Aug. 1 to 31. Münster University: Aug. 1 to 31.

Saarbrücken University: Aug. 15 to Oct. 30.

Stuttgart College of Technology: June 25 to July 21.

Tübingen University: Aug. 1 to 31.

The Goethe Institute, which has its headquarters in Munich, will give instruction in the German language at various centres for four different levels of proficiency.

# WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

Liebe Freunde!

n an

d on ms.

cul-

this

000 rian the

the

the

onal

the

out

arly

960.

has

age

ers,

incy

in

ade

e of

with

318 in 73

age

rks,

able in 26

tion

to

sing

wer.

per

our-

ther

1962

A few weeks more, and you will celebrate Holi, the gay festival of colours. Your teachers will never forget that day last year, when they innocently attending their office—had their share of this festival by some overenthusiastic students. Within seconds our beautiful white shirts had been converted into a magic colour-scheme. (And after washing we found that the colours were fast).

Today your teachers will take their revenge. We shall sprinkle on our students our sort of colour, blue colour this time, and we hope it will be as

fast—not on your shirts but in your mind.

At about the time when Indians have their Holi, Germans celebrate Carnival, a feast of similar gaiety and frolic. Then it may happen that you come across people who are altogether blau—though you can't detect a single trace of that colour. Blau sein is another version for zu tief ins Glas gucken (to peep too deeply into the glass) which again is an understatement, for it means: to be drunk as a lord, to be blotto, and you will agree that mere 'peeping" into the glass does not result in such a condition.

Drinking is not prohibited in Germany. But we warn you not to drive a car when you are blau. This is thought of as one of the most dangerous and irresponsible crimes. On Carnival, therefore, many people prefer to leave their contractions of the most dangerous and irresponsible crimes. leave their car at home and join eine Fahrt ins Blaue—a trip with the

destination unknown to all passengers (except the driver), and on this occasion specially arranged by the German Railways.

If, however, you should dare driving your car in spite of our warnings, you are likely to experience your "blue miracle". This is the literal translation of sein blaues Wunder erleben and means: to get the shock of one's life. Even if you don't collide with a tree, you will soon find yourself in the city jail. German police have developed a sixth sense in detecting drunkards at the wheel. Once they have rounded you up, it will be too late sich grün und blau Zu ärgern (to get very angry). And don't hope to be able der Polizei blauen Dunst vorzumachen (to fool the police). The blood test will infallibly reveal your condition, even if you try das Blaue vom Himmel herunter zu lügen (to lie the blue off the sky, i.e. to tell a pack of lies).

#### 651-FEET-HIGH TV TOWER

Nearly five million tourists from all over the world have visited the 651-feet-high TV tower in Stuttgart since its construction in 1955. Picture (below) shows the "basket" of the tower which, at 463 feet, accommodates a transmission room, a kitchen and two restaurant rooms. Above the "basket" are provided two "observation galleries" from where one can have a view of the Neckar Valley and the magnificent landscape around Stuttgart.



March 3, 1962

### TRAINING OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

### Comprehensive Instructions with Scale Models

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the Navy consists of 174 warships and 27 auxiliary vessels at present. The strength of personnel is 28,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The training and period of service aboard ship of men raised by conscription last 18 months.

The volunteers sign on for three years on an average. After three months' basic training there is a 12-week special training in particular branches of the service. There are, for instance, schools for position finding and underwater weapons and artillery. Training is carried out with scale models.

#### GOETHE'S "FAUST" IN BENGALI VERSES

#### Prof. Kabir's Appreciation

Goethe's "Faust" in Bengali Verses by Dr. K. L. Ganguly, published by the General Printers and Publishers, Limited, 119, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta-13, has won the appreciation of many Bengalees.

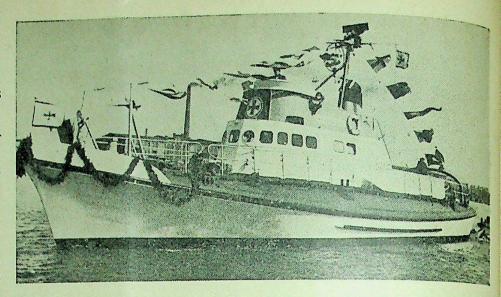
The translation (see the German News Weekly, dated October 21, 1961) breathes the spirit of the original and also bears eloquent testimony to the translator's knowledge of German.

"I have read it and have liked it immensely", writes Prof. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, expressing his appreciation of the work. The translation provides the Bengali public with an opportunity to know the literary beauty of "Faust". And for having undertaken the translation, Bengalees will be grateful to Dr. Ganguly, Prof. Kabir adds.

#### YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE!

Kindly quote your Ref. No. in any correspondence relating to the German News Weekly.

When you ask for a copy, allow at least a fortnight for commencement of supply. And please give your address precisely and in block letters.



in

ope

ne

wil

dev

the

is t em

the

vid

Go

who

a c

whi

put

cas

ava

EL

brai

Rep

Har

to 1

duc

20 p

Fed

fact

will

app

900, try i

good

Two

men

cons

this

Rs.

Fede

in tl

23 p indu

Gern

M

T

A training ship at the workshop of the Naval Technical School at Bremerhaven on which naval personnel receive training in different tasks. For example, sailors who have to attend to engines receive instruction and practical training in installing turbine engines. Besides the Navy, according to the latest statistics available, the Federal Republic of Germany has 4,012 sea-going cargo ships and 592 passenger ships.

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

At times little things are a great headache. To some of our students one of these little things is the proper use of the short and innocent-looking word man. "Sometimes it looks like a noun, then it seems to be a pronoun", writes a student, "but I miss the declension which I usually connect with either group of words".

Let's begin our answer with a warning: Don't confuse man with the noun der Mann; man with a small initial and a single "n" at the end is indeed a pronoun, but a special one of its kind, a so-called indefinite personal pronoun. It represents a person or a group of persons whom you are unable or unwilling to identify more precisely. It may also be a hidden reference to yourself.

Thus instead of saying: "Ich kann die Geschichte nicht glauben", you may say "man kann die Geschichte nicht glauben". And if you wish to pass with silence over the fact that you and your friends danced and sang throughout the night, you may innocently admit: Man tanzte und sang die ganze Nacht.

By using man we can avoid the inelegance of a passive construction and yet retain the advantage of its impersonality. A comparison of the following three versions will make this clear:

Peter hat dich gestern im Kino gesehen.
 Du bist gestern im Kino gesehen worden.
 Man hat dich gestern im Kino gesehen.

Grammatically man is a Nominative singular, and the verb will therefore always be in the third person of the singular, even when man represents a number of persons or the entire mankind: Man hofft, solange man lebt, d.h. alle Menschen hoffen, solange sie leben.

As for the declension, our student observes correctly that man is indeclinable, it has no cases. But for the accusative and dative case of man we have the substitute einem and einen: Der Herr ist unhöflich. Er grüsst einen nicht und gibt einem nicht die Hand.

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Brauchen Sie man, einen und einem.
Wenn ..... jung ist, hat ..... grosse Pläne für die Zukunft. Manchmal helfen ..... viel Arbeit und Willenskraft, diese Pläne zu verwirklichen. Es freut ....., wenn ..... sein Ziel erreicht hat; manches erscheint ..... später aber nicht mehr so wichtig wie früher. Die Jahre haben ..... geändert, und ..... kennt die Grenzen seiner Kraft.

.....UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG

The translation of the German text given in our last number will be published in our next issue.

German News Weekly

### STREAMLINING THE AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### The Problems before Government and Private Industry

THE question of streamlining the aid to the world's developing countries and making it more effective is growing into a major consideration in the Federal Republic of Germany. A new Ministry for Economic Cooperation has been established and a new Minister whose primary task will be to deal with problems of development assistance has been appointed.

As regards government aid under the Federal budget, a clear-cut policy is to govern its administration: more emphasis will be placed on bilateral credits. A close investigation of the economic soundness of each individual project has become the Federal Government's key to the problem whether a specific venture is worth a credit or not. Other principles on which the financial aid is based are: public funds are to be used only in cases where no private capital is available; the developing country applying for a credit must itself

which

ive to

gines.

many

dents

king

un".

ither

1 the

nd is

sonal

nable

ce to

you

pass

ugh-

anze

ction the

heresents lebt,

an is

man

rüsst

hmal

päter

11 be

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY
IN THE FOREFRONT

Germany is second in the World's Export Market

THE electrical industry continues to be one of the most expansive branches of economy in the Federal Republic of Germany.

This will be evident at the ensuing Hanover Industrial Fair (April 29 to May 8) where the display of products of this industry will occupy 20 per cent of the exhibition space.

More than 1,000 firms in the Federal Republic and over 200 manufacturers from eleven other countries will exhibit electrical equipment and appliances.

Last year, employing nearly 900,000 workers, the electrical industry in the Federal Republic produced goods valued at Rs. 2,715 crores. Two-thirds of this output were investment goods and the remainder consumer goods. The exports of this industry, which were valued at Rs. 472 crores last year, gave the Federal Republic the second place in the world market and a share of 23 per cent in the world's electrical industry exports.

strive for a sound economic and social policy; only individual projects will be granted credits.

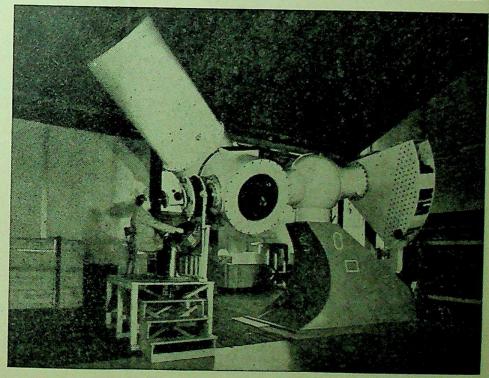
Meanwhile, it has been recognised by both Bonn's development experts and by private business that budgetary aid to the developing countries must be supplemented by the activity of industry and trade to make the development assistance really effective. One of the major contributions by German industry in this respect consists in private investments abroad, either in the form of participation in ventures in developing countries together with local enterprises, or by setting up branches in developing countries.

#### The Advantages

The advantages of private help were clearly expressed in the following words by the Federation of German Industries: "There is hardly a better possibility for a developing country to step up industrialisation quickly than to use the initiative of entrepreneurs from the experienced industrial nations. But the highly developed nations, too, are greatly

interested in an increase in the purchasing power of the developing countries by the intensification of the economic activity in these countries."

All in all, the industry in the Federal Republic is ready to meet the challenge. But what is needed now is more-and more effective-incentive, to support the industry's increased investment activities in developing countries. It is a significant fact that about 60 per cent of the total private investments abroad from the Federal Republic after the war were placed in European countries and North America, simply because they represented safe and profitable investments. The German industry has already made substantial voluntary contributions to development aid and is also willing to increase its activities in this field. But while Federal government support is needed in cases where the political or other risks exceed the scope considered as normal by private business throughout the world, German investors going abroad also expect to find an economic "climate" friendly to private initiative.



The famous precision instruments works of Carl Zeiss, established at Oberkochen in the Federal Republic of Germany by scientists and technicians who left the original enterprise at Jena, now in the Soviet Zone, has been maintaining the traditions of the founder, Carl Zeiss, and is now supplying its products to various foreign countries. Picture shows a mirror telescope ready for shipment to Venezuela.

German News Weekly

### THE GALAXY OF NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

#### Germany Holds Second Place

THE new yearbook of the "Stifterverband für die deutsche Wissenschaft" gives a review of Nobel Prize winners.

The list of Nobel Prize winners for scientific achievement embraces 44 German scholars, among them 13 physicists, 20 chemists, nine doctors and physiologists, the philosopher Eucken and the historian Mommsen. Germany stands in the second place, next to the U.S., which has had 49 winners since the institution of the Prize in 1901.

#### A "Who is Who"

Among the prize winners of the last two decades are the chemist Adolf Butenandt (1939), President of the Max Planck Society in Munich, Otto Hahn (1944), discoverer of nuclear fission, Otto Diels of Kiel, Kurt Adler of Cologne (1950) and Hermann Staudinger of Freiburg founder of macro-(1953), the molecular chemistry. In 1954, Max Born and Walther Bothe received the Nobel Prize for physics, Born for his contribution to the development of quantum mechanics and Bothe for establishing the validity of the energy axiom in regard to minimal particles. Doctor of Medicine Professor Werner Forssmann of Düsseldorf received the prize in 1956 for the discovery of catheterising the heart. Not included in the record is the award to the young physicist R. Mössbauer of Munich in 1961.

#### MORE GERMAN EXPERTS FOR MADRAS INSTITUTE

Nearly thirty German specialists, including a physicist, a teacher in shipbuilding and ship engine construction and five foremen, will be shortly joining the staff of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

One of the Institutes of Technology governed by an Act of Parliament, this Institute is a centre of higher technological studies in Madras and is being developed with assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany.



Both gay and serious parts are played on the stage and the screen by actress Ingrid Ernest. She showed her talent in the film "Die Mustergattin"—"The Model Wife" (photo) based on the comedy "Ingeborg" by Curt Goetz. Ingrid Ernest belongs to the ensemble of the Duesseldorf Theatre which will give performances in New York this month under the direction of Karl Heinz Stroux.

### INTERNATIONAL HANDLOK OF RADIO AND TV

The new edition of the "International Handbook for Radio and Television" gives complete information on an international scale about all main and subsidiary broadcasting stations.

It includes information on the leading personalities in this field, as well as the hours, frequencies and intermission signals of the main programmes. Outlines of radio and television activities are given for

numerous countries. Original articles give information on international broadcasting laws, the international association for radio communication and international radio organisations as well as copyright laws and patents. The handbook is edited by scholars of Hamburg University and published under the direction of Professor Zechlin, head of the Hans Bredow Institute for Radio and Television at the University.

Regd. No. D-1045

Regd. No. D-1045

Caxton Press Private Dollante Guidian Kangh Collection Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np.

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, MARCH 10, 1962

No. 10

### "A CONFESSION OF FAILURE"

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy's Indictment of Communist Wall

"A CONFESSION of failure on the part of the Communist world": This is how U.S. Attorney-General Robert F. Kennedy, the American President's brother, described the Communist wall at the sector boundary between East Berlin and West Berlin when he visited the latter recently.

The President's brother received a rousing welcome from Berliners wherever he went in the city. He laid a wreath at a memorial in Bernauer Strasse (seen in the picture on this page) where the facade of the houses forms the boundary between East and West Berlin. This memorial of wooden stakes and barbed wire was erected in memory of Ida Siekmann, who lost her life while trying to escape from East Berlin.

From the moment he landed at Tempelhof airport, Mr. Robert Kennedy won the hearts of Berliners.

rnest. She sed on the uesseldorf

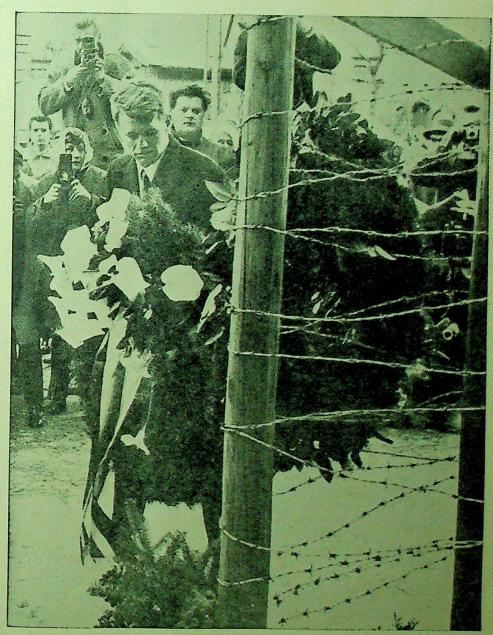
ID TV

l articles rnational rnati

(Continued on page 2)

### In this Issue:

"A Confession of Failure"		1
More Prisons in Soviet Zon	e	2
German Cities—XLIV:		7
Help Fight TB!	•••	3
	•••	3
Hospital from used stamps		4
Sports as cure for the ills of modern living		
		1



### "A CONFESSION OF FAILURE"

(Continued from page 1)

Addressing a mammoth gathering of Berliners at the Schöneberg Town Hall, Mr. Kennedy emphasised the vital importance of the Westernworld's association with the fate of Berlin in the efforts to safeguard the future of freedom and the democratic ideals of the world.

"Here in Berlin", the American Attorney-General said, "the free world will open new concerns and strengthen a flourishing economic life".

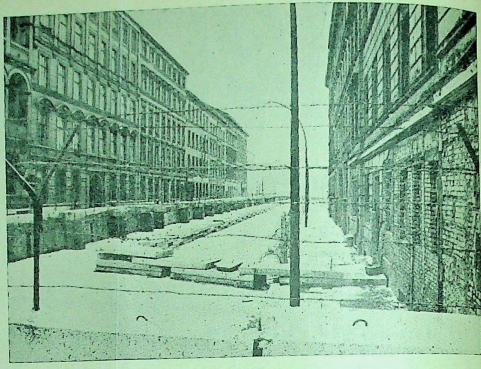
#### Air Traffic to Berlin

Guaranteeing the freedom of air traffic to Berlin, he reaffirmed in no uncertain terms: "If the Soviet Union should block the air corridors, the only answer could be: 'we will go on flying'".

"I look ahead to the time of freedom for the East Europeans and the East Germans. The future is ours. We can win", said Attorney-General Kennedy in an address to the Foreign Policy Society in Bonn.

While speaking in front of West Berlin's Town Hall, Mr. Robert F. Kennedy was interrupted by the explosion overhead of four Communist-launched fireworks. They had apparently been fired from rooftops. As they exploded, they released parachutes with red flags in the sky over the assembled crowd. The boos from the crowd quickly turned to cheers when Mr. Kennedy pointed his finger at the aerial display and said:

"Herr Ulbricht can let those flags out, but not the people of East Germany!".



This street in East Berlin close to the sector boundary is not part of a prison house though it certainly looks one. The houses having been cleared of their occupants, the entrances are walled up and barricades put up to prevent the flight of people to the West.

### MORE PRISONS IN SOVIET ZONE

Balance-Sheet of Terrorism since August 13

THE first balance-sheet of terrorism in the Soviet Zone of Germany after 13th August, 1961, shows that the number of political prisoners there has increased from about 10,000 to more than 20,000.

Since that date, when the authorities banned free movement of people between East Berlin and West Berlin, the Communists have considerably tightened up their terrorist regime. Thousands of people have been condemned as enemies of

the State, as traitors to the so-called Workers' Republic, and thrown into penitentiaries and labour camps.

"Der Ostspiegel", an organ of the Social Democratic Press Service, always well informed on events in the Soviet Zone, now reports that terrorism has again assumed proportions similar to those in the heyday of Stalinism. Up to 13th August the number of political prisoners had constantly decreased; after the erection of the wall, it suddenly jumped up again.

#### New Jails

New places of confinement are being built with feverish haste. In the Königswusterhausen-Wildau area, south-east of Berlin, a new penitentiary is coming up with accommodation for 14,000 prisoners. Rummelsburg prison in East Berlin is being extended; it is to become a big women's prison.

In conformity with the Stalinist example, the prisoners in the Soviet Zone are considered as a labour reserve for fulfilling the economic plans. And in the State organisation plan the prisoners are included in the production process as cheap labour. This measure has come to the rescut of State enterprises which had been faced with a manpower crisis.

#### HAMBURG'S ECONOMY INTACT

Prof. Erhard on Stabilisation of Assistance

HAMBURG'S loss from the flood havoc last month is estimated to be at least 250 million US dollars (nearly Rs. 120 crores). The city's vitality and its economy, however, remain intact, and the busy international port resumed normal working within two days of the disaster.

After a visit to the flooded areas, the Federal Minister for Economics, Professor Erhard, speaking in the Bundestag on February 22, called for stabilisation of the present assistance to the homeless, and proposed various measures of relief, such as

priority supply of technical equipment for various manufactures.

Everywhere along the coast and especially in the hard-hit city of Hamburg, reconstruction has been rapid.

The Federal Government and the Bundestag, as also the governments and parliaments of the affected Länder—Lower Saxony, Bremen, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein—have been carrying out measures in full cooperation, not only to repair the flood damage, but also to improve the 1,200 miles of the coast.

GERMAN CITIES-XLIV\*

### FUERTH, WHERE THE RAILWAY WAS FIRST OPENED

FUERTH, a centre of various industries in Bavaria, is a city of nearly 120,000 people in the administrative district of Middle Franconia. It was between Fuerth and Nuremberg, five miles away in the north-west, that the first railway line in Germany was opened in 1835. The city lies at the confluence of two rivers, the Pegnitz and the Regnitz and, according to tradition, it was founded by Charlemagne (742-814). Fuerth was first mentioned in 1007.

In 1806 it came into the possession of Bavaria and two years later received city rights.

Although Fuerth has, for the most part, the appearance of an industrial town, the heart of the town still bears the vestiges of the Middle Ages, with its crooked streets and narrow lanes and Franconian framework houses of sandstone and carved wood slate-covered walls in Renaissance style. The streets and squares alternate with a large number of parks and fountains hardly to be found in any other industrial or commercial town. The old church here, St. Michael's Church, is a handsome Gothic structure, and the town's principal edifice is the new town hall with a 175-foot-high tower.

ugh it

s are

alled

into

ips.

f the

vice,

ts in

that

por-

yday

st the

had.

erec-

mped

t are

n the

area,

niten-

noda-

mels-

being

l big

alinist

Soviet

abour

nomic

sation

in the

abour.

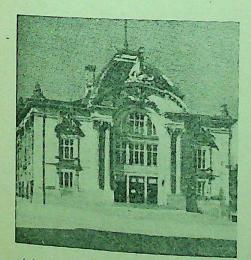
rescue

been

, 1962

The population of Fuerth increased rapidly during the fifties and today there are 120,000 inhabitants as compared to 99,000 in 1950. It has a court of justice, a library, an archives, a city theatre, a college for

\*For the previous article in this series see the German News Weekly, dated February 24, 1962.



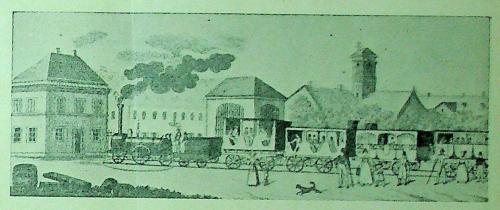
A front view of Fuerth's municipal theatre

economics, an academy for classics and two high schools.

The more important industries and trades are plastics, artificial horn, chromolithographs, picture books, pencils, toys, haberdashery, fancy boxes, radios, bulbs, textiles, wool, turnery and machinery. There are big printing presses and a bronze industry. A good trade exists in metals and coal. Hop is grown in large quantities, so that five big breweries flourish.

A large number of refugees from the parts of Germany now under Polish administration have settled down at Fuerth and built up a thriving factory for gloves. In the county of Fuerth there is a large population who find their livelihood in the factories in the town. Some are potato farmers while others grow rye, tobacco and vegetables.

An annual fair held at Michaelmas in Fuerth is very popular. A small village called Zirndorf near Fuerth has a well-known Kneipp naturecure spa to which numerous people resort for recreation and for relief from illnesses.



A drawing of the first German railway between Nuremberg and Fuerth which was established in 1835. The old railway station has been converted into a public square in the city.

### PEOPLE SHOULD BECOME MORE "SAFETY-MINDED"

A "stop accidents" campaign is now in full swing in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Sponsored by the State of Baden-Württemberg, the special object of the campaign is to make people more "safety-minded" than at present. While considerable progress has been achieved in improving the purely technical aspects of accident prevention, there is a widespread feeling in the country that increased attention should be paid to the "human" side of the problem. People's attention, it is emphasised, should be called to the fact that in accident prevention even the most perfect technical safety measures are of little avail if care is not taken by the individual to save himself and contribute to a reduction of accidents.

The present drive will be spread over six months—from January to June—special emphasis being placed each month on a different aspect of accident prevention.

#### HELP FIGHT TB!

The "Do You Know Germany?" Quiz has roused keen interest all over the country, for it provides an opportunity to help a great humanitarian cause, the fight against tuberculosis, and also to win valuable prizes. In order to meet the heavy rush of requests for entry cards, the last date for receipt of remittances by the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi, for supply of the cards has been extended to 17th March, 1962.

Read the announcement regarding the Quiz, which appeared in the German News Weekly, dated Feb. 4 and Feb. 17, and apply for your card immediately if you have not already done so.

Help fight TB and qualify yourself for a prize. You may be one of the lucky five to win a free trip to Germany and back or any of the many other attractive prizes offered.

German News Weekly

### HOSPITAL FROM USED STAMPS

### Father's Philanthropy for Leprosy Patients in Asia

FATHER Antoni in the Saarland Mountain area of the Federal Republic of Germany is planning to build a Rs. 500,000-hospital for leprosy patients in an Asian country. Used stamps are his means of raising the required finance, and he has already collected about Rs. 95,000.

The following article gives the story of this remarkable progress of a great humanitarian endeavour:

Day after day, the postman delivers letters and small parcels from all over Germany to room 118 of St. Elisabeth's Hospital in Bigge, in the Saarland Mountain region of the Federal Republic of Germany. They contain used stamps. Father Bodo Antoni, a member of the Order of St. Benedict, who occupies this room, is very glad about each stamp delivered. To him these stamps are not mere pieces of printed paper; they are building-blocks which will enable him to build a leprosy hospital in a far-off country in Asia.

Father Antoni has not been able to leave his bed for years. He has been suffering from acute paralysis. He can hardly move; only his right hand partly obeys his will. But this is not sufficient to be able to write. So he dictates, and he dictates a lot because, he says: "I am aware of the fact that I will never recover, but there are still a lot of people suffering from sickness in the far-off parts of the world for whom a cure is possible. I am grateful that I can still think

clearly.

time,

order

much

ing

must make

use of my

achieve as

possible".

Collecting

used stamps,

them

and resell-

are going to

provide

of building

the hospital.

has

He

to

20 DEUTSCHEPOSTBERLIN

This postage stamp com- Father An-memorates June 17, 1953, toni with the date on which the people the means

of the Soviet Zone rose against Communist rule ommunist rule suppressed by Soviet tanks.

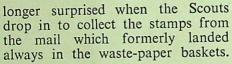
found many friends, helpers and even a regular partner in this cherished enterprise.

His partner is a 25-year-old victim of polio. He lives in Bochum and his name is Hans Reinhard. Like Father Antoni, he is constantly busy collecting gifts for the same hospital, and so far he has given DM 50,000 (nearly Rs. 60,000) to Father Antoni.

Father Antoni is no expert at stamp collecting. He admits smilingly that he is unable to determine whether or not a stamp is valuable. He simply collects all of them. More than four million stamps have piled up in his

room and they represent a value of DM 30,000 (about 36,000).

The St. George-Scouts have rallied to his call and are helping him in collecting stamps. The shop-owners and manufacturers in the cities and villages of the Saarland are no



The air lift monument

at Tempelhof airport,

the motif of another

postage stamp

The Scouts go to every place where they have a chance to pickupsome [ stamps even to the halls. city They impress on the people they that visit stamps are valuablenot as speci-



these little This stamp commemorates the services of Max Reinhardt (1873-1943), a great German stage director.

mens of a big collection, but as building-pledges for a leprosy hospital to be erected in the jungles of the Asian country. The hospital will cost DM 400,000, nearly Rs. 476,000.

When people heard of the project, phone calls for Father Antoni came in from all over Germany. The callers wished to know how far he had progressed with his drive. When they asked about the stamps in detail, he had a proud answer: "If you pile up the four million stamps one above the other, you get a pile some 300 metres high. If you place them side by side, you can cover a distance of more than 80 kilometres. If you place them on the scales, they average more than 11 hundred-weights".

### THE GERMAN AIR-MAIL IS 50 YEARS OLD

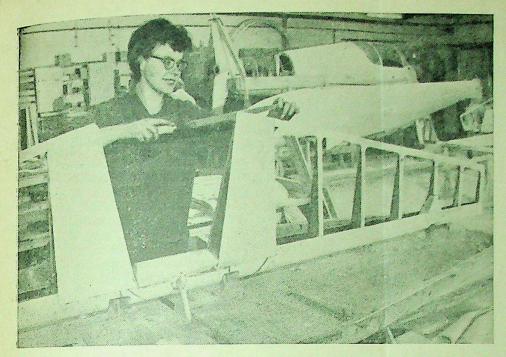
The 50th anniversary of the first air-mail delivery in Germany was celebrated last month. On February 18, 1912, the trainee pilot Hermann Pentz, who did not take his final tests until two days later, landed a monoplane on Brueck airfield in the Brandenburg region near Berlin; he had taken off from the neighbouring district of Bork. This first "air postman", as they called him, carried letters to the Kaiser and members of the royal house of Hohenzollern and other "high personalities". In the same year, 1912, the first semi-official air-mail flights took place in Germany. The pilot was Lieutenant Ferdinand von Hildessen, who carried a total of 297 kilogrammes of air-mail cards between Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Worms and Mainz from June 10 to June 22.

The air-mail letter service of the Federal Republic of Germany is

being carried on in conjunction with the postal administrations in all countries and all parts of the world. Similarly, parcels can be sent by air to all countries to which it is possible to send parcels by ground routes. The great increase in the volume of air-mail allows for an extensive despatch by air of letters and parcels in pouches even to the smaller and far distant countries.

#### BERLIN WALL A VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

THE International Jurists Commission, which examined the problem of the Berlin Wall with reference to human rights, has reported that the wall contravenes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Commission's report, which has just been released, also points out that the wall violates the provisions of the "Constitution," of the Soviet Zone itself.



## WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

10

Liebe Freunde!

Those of you who do not confine their interest in the German News Weekly to our German language course will remember the recent article on Frederick the Great of Prussia and the picture of his summer-palace near Potsdam (No. 8, page 7). Friedrich der Große, as he is called in German, was not only a philosopher on the throne and a powerful ruler, but also a man of never-failing humor, and it was this humor which made him so popular among his people. He was particularly famous for his Randbemerkungen (marginal notes) which he used to scribble on official documents. Here is one of the innumerable anecdotes which keep his memory alive.

Mitgestohlen

Spät in der Nacht ging Friedrich der Große einmal durch sein Potsdamer Schloß. Alle Räume waren dunkel und leer, aber im großen Empfangssaal traf er einen Mann, der sich vergeblich bemühte, auf einer Leiter eine kostbare Wanduhr zu erreichen. Die Leiter rutschte auf dem glatten Boden hin und her.

Der König fragte den Mann, was er da mache. Ohne Furcht kam die Antwort: "Ich bin der Hofuhrmacher und soll die Uhr reparieren. Ich will sie gerade abnehmen, aber die Leiter hält auf den glatten Dielen nicht."

Friedrich befahl dem Handwerker hinaufzusteigen und hielt selbst die Leiter fest. Schnell war die Uhr heruntergeholt; der Uhrmacher dankte dem König, nahm die Uhr unter den einen Arm, die Leiter unter den anderen und entfernte sich. Auch Friedrich ging zufrieden weiter.

Am nächsten Morgen erhielt er die schriftliche Mitteilung, daß aus dem Empfangssaal die Uhr gestohlen worden war. Der König verstand sofort: Er hatte einem Dieb die Leiter gehalten. Der Vorfall belustigte ihn sehr und ohne darüber ärgerlich zu sein, schrieb er an den Rand: "Laufen lassen! Habe selbst die Leiter gehalten, also mitgestohlen".

Mitstehlen: to steal jointly; Empfangssaal: reception hall; vergeblich: in vain; sich bemuehen: to make an effort; Leiter: ladder; Wanduhr: wall-clock; rutschen: to slip; glatt: polished; Hofuhrmacher: watchmaker by appointment of the court; abnehmen: to take off; Dielen: wooden floor; hinaufsteigen: to climb; festhalten: to hold fast; sich entfernen: to withdraw; Mitteilung: intimation; Vorfall: incident; belustigen: to amuse; also: hence; laufen lassen!: let him go!; habe=ich habe.

#### WOMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEER

Women in the Federal Republic of Germany are increasingly distinguishing themselves in occupations and professions till recently considered the preserves of men.

A trained engineer who scored high marks in her examinations, 21-year-old Rosemarie Mainka of Cologne was formerly the only woman among 9,000 apprentices in the Metal Workshops in her home city. Screwdrivers, hammers and files (see picture on the left) are as familiar to her as powder boxes and lipsticks. She carried her distinction with her when she recently shifted to an Aeroplane Works at Bonn which is manufacturing aircraft for passengers and cargo.

Rosemarie Mainka also holds a licence in gliding, her hobby.

#### INCREASE OF WAGES

The share of wages and salaries in the total turnover of industry in the Federal Republic of Germany went up to 20 per cent last year, the highest rate ever reached after the war. The corresponding percentages were 18 per cent in 1959 and 18.8 per cent in 1960. The Federal Economics Ministry stated that in 1954 to 1956, a period with a similar economic activity, industry also experienced a certain wage pressure which, however, did not lead to a comparable rise in the wage quota (1954=18.1 per cent, 1956=18.2 per cent).

#### MORE MOTOR VEHICLES

The number of motor vehicles on the roads of the Federal Republic of Germany increased by about 860,000, or 10.6 per cent to 8,980,000 last year. The number of motorcycles and motor scooters continued to decline by 180,000 to 1,600,000 while that of passenger cars rose by almost 20 per cent to 5,560,000.

#### OFFICE MACHINES OUTPUT

Production of office machines in the Federal Republic of Germany rose by 10 per cent to DM 1,100 million last year. Exports of office machines totalled DM 600 million in 1961, exceeding, for the first time, 50 per cent of the industry's production value.

ission's leased, violates tution',

ates

Rein-

or.

t as

hos-

es of

will

,000.

oject, came

The

r he Vhen

s in : "If

amps

pile

place

ver a

etres.

they

dred-

with

n all

vorld.

by air

ssible

outes.

me of

e des-

cels in

nd far

TION

mmis-

roblem

nce to

he wall

aration

, 1962

### INDIAN STUDENTS COMPOSE VERSES IN GERMAN

STUDENTS of German in Delhi University's Department of Modern European Languages held their annual function on 5th March.

Dr. Heimo Rau, Director of the Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi, was the chief guest. He delivered an



Dr. Heimo Rau handing over a prize to a young student of German

#### PHOTOGRAPHY MUSEUM

A photography and film museum is being set up in Munich. The core of the museum's displays will be a collection made by Dr. Loher, photography historian, and originals from the laboratories of the lens expert Frauenhofer. These will include historical and modern cameras, and about 4,000 books. Themuseum's exhibits are to be augmented by material from the related branches of industry.

#### LIBRARY FOR LAW

The Library for international law and for non-German public law of the Max Planck Institute, Heidelberg, collects texts, parliamentary documents, books and newspapers from all countries. It is the depository library for almost every international organisation of Western Europe. Photostat copies can be ordered at cost.

address to the students and then distributed prizes. The programme comprised a variety of items, all presented in German by the students of the Department. A number of poems were recited depicting various moods, from the most cheerful to the absolutely philosophic. Two of the poems had been composed by the students themselves.

A special feature of the programme was that Indian language translations ranging from Tamil to Punjabi were provided of most of the poems. This was specially appreciated by those guests who were not familiar with German. The programme also included two short plays, depicting humorous situations in which people get involved when they

have only an elementary knowledge of the language. The audience was also entertained by an Indian dance performed by a girl student of the Department. This was beautifully done, too, with excellent background music.

#### "HEINE YEARBOOK"

The Heine Archives in Duesseldorf, which contains the largest existing collection of manuscripts by Heinrich Heine as well as of literature concerning the author, has started to publish a Heine Yearbook. The objects are to stimulate further research on Heine and to print his still unpublished works. The first volume of the new yearbook has been published by Hoffmann & Campe in Hamburg. It was edited by Dr. Eberhard Galley and contains six essays by Heine scholars from the United States, England, Germany and Sweden.

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

Students who have carefully read and analysed today's anecdote may have wondered at the grammatical form of the order which Frederick the Great gives at the end of the story: Laufen lassen! "This looks like an infinitive form and is neither of the two types of imperative which we know as the proper grammatical form to utter a wish or an order", a student might say; wie ist das, bitte?

In fact, apart from the usual formal imperative like Kommen Sie! or Lassen Sie mich in Ruhe! and the informal "komme sofort! (Singular) and kommt nicht zu spät nach Hause! (Plural), there are many more ways to express a wish, a desire, an advice, a warning, or an order. One of them, and indeed a very frequent one, is the above use of the present infinitive. It is particularly used as a sort of standing imperative i.e. an imperative without reference to any particular person and moment: langsam fahren! Nicht auf den Boden spucken! (to spit) Hier nicht rauchen! Bitte die Tür schließen!

#### .....UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG

#### 1. (Translation of No. 8).

He groped his way through the dark suburb. The houses stood in a broken line against the sky. The moon was absent and the pavement was frightened by the late step. Then he found an old plank. He kicked against it with his foot until a lath gave a rotten sigh and broke loose. The wood smelled rotted and sweet. Through the dark suburb he groped his way back. There were no stars. When he opened the door (it wept as he did so, the door) the pale blue eyes of his wife looked towards him. They came from a tired face. Her breath clung white in the room, it was so cold. He bent his bony knee and broke the wood. The wood sighed. Then there was a rotting and sweet smell about them. He held a piece of it under his nose: "Almost smells like cake", he laughed softly. "No", said his wife's eyes, "don't laugh. He's asleep".

(Translation by Professor Steinhauer)

2. Wenn man jung ist, hat man große Pläne für die Zukunft. Manchmal helfen einem viel Arbeit und Willenskraft, diese Pläne zu verwirklichen. Es freut einen, wenn man sein Ziel erreicht hat. Manches erscheint einem später aber nicht mehr so wichtig wie früher. Die Jahre haben einen geändert, und man kennt die Grenzen seiner Kraft.

## Sports as Cure for the Ills of Modern Living German Olympic Association's Plan for Improving Physical Fitness

For two years, political leaders, sportsmen and teachers in the Federal Republic of Germany have been discussing the "Golden Plan" for health, play and recreation, drawn up by the German Olympic Association. It is a Plan that concerns itself not with records and achievements on the track or in international swimming competitions, but with healthy physical exercise for people in general.

ledge e was lance

f the ifully

ound

K"

dorf,

isting

nrich

con-

ed to

The

rther it his

first been

pe in

s six

n the many

may

k the

ce an

know

udent

! or

) and

ys to

, and

It is

thout

Nicht

e Ben!

l in a

t was

gainst

wood

back.

tired

g and

lmost

don't

auer)

chmal

einem

ndert

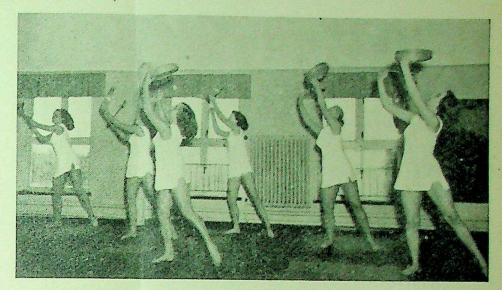
Es

Dr.

The "Golden Plan" is essentially an attempt to bring to the attention of the public and of those responsible for physical education at various levels in the government sphere the fact that general physical fitness in the Federal Republic has declined considerably during the past few years. The Plan supports its statement of the problem with statistics, point for point; then it proposes what to do.

#### Ailments of Modern Life

The first part of the report deals with those illnesses which are the result of the modern way of living. Its conclusions are based on a series of investigations in schools and on published figures of pensions paid out for reasons of premature incapacitation. One example it cites is that almost every second child in Germany who enters school today



Rhythmic drill is an essential part of school programmes for girls.

suffers from some, at least minor, physical defect. The increases in these cases over a period of four years amounted to 10 per cent, and in industrial regions to about 18 per cent. Similar results were shown by examination of those who had just left school and of those young people who had already taken up some form of employment. It was found that the most prevalent ailments were connected with posture or with

illnesses which could be categorised as heart, circulation or nervous troubles.

With regard to adults, about twothirds of all those already employed were found unfit for professional life ten years before reaching the recognised retirement limit. Of these cases, 44 per cent involve heart, circulation and vascular troubles. Since 1950, the number of these illnesses has been rapidly increasing, and the reasons given for this by leading doctors are:

- lack of games and exercise in early school years,
- insufficient attention paid to physical education in schools, and
- lack of physical exercise due to conditions of modern living.

#### The Nation's Requirements

The report states that doctors and teachers are agreed that this dangerous development can be checked only by physical exercise in the widest sense. But adequate facilities, they say, are seriously lacking. In order to find out just how many gymnasiums, playing-fields and swimming-pools are needed, careful surveys have been carried out by the German Olympic Association, together with the German Association of Local Governments and the German Sport Association.

The requirements are of staggering proportions. The report maintains (Continued on page 8)

Swimming pools, widely popular in Germany, are regarded as one of the favourite means of promoting physical fitness.

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

March 10, 1962

#### NO SUPPLY OF ARMS TO PORTUGAL

An Indian news agency message from London, which was based on a statement contained in a German news magazine, recently alleged that the Federal Republic of Germany had passed on to the Portuguese troops in Angola Israeli-made arms supplied to the Federal Republic. Official enquiries made in Bonn into the charge have shown that the news magazine's statement was absolutely unfounded.

### TOBACCO INDUSTRY ENGINEERING INSTITUTE

The tobacco-processing industry has developed new techniques and methods of engineering. Training in these techniques is provided in an Institute in Hamburg which was opened in 1956. Tobacco manufacturers in many other countries of Europe are supporting this Institute.

In the first instance short courses lasting three to four months were provided at the Institute for the benefit of people already working in the tobacco industry and interested in rounding off their knowledge with a short term of special training. Later, in 1958, the first group of young trainees were able to take up a sixterm study course for training as fully qualified engineers.

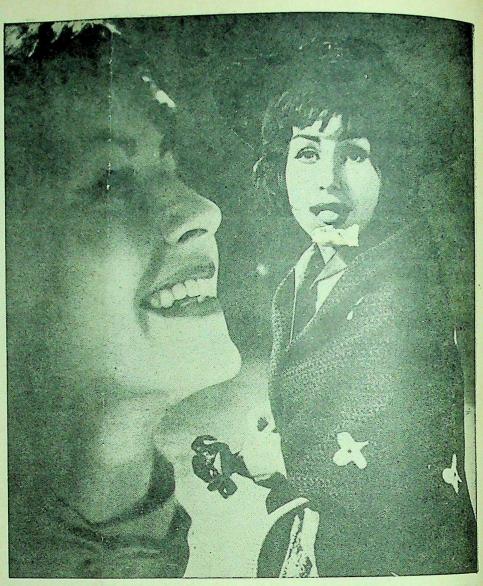
### AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT FOR TRANSPORT OF MAILS

The Postal Department in the Federal Republic of Germany is carrying out tests in Hamburg on an automatic pneumatic equipment for transporting mails from one post office to another in the city. The equipment transmits mails at a speed of 50 kilometres an hour and helps to get over manpower shortage in the Postal Service. It will also relieve traffic congestion on the roads by eliminating the mail van.

#### YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE!

Kindly quote your Ref. No. in any correspondence relating to the German News Weekly.

When you ask for a copy, allow at least a fortnight for commencement of supply. And please give your address precisely and in block letters.



A carefree disposition and ability in acting have brought triumphs for 24-year-old Karin Huebner both in films and on the stage. Within a short time she has worked her way up from the shadows of small picture houses in the Federal Republic of Germany to the footlights of a city theatre. As the saucy Eliza Doolittle (right) in the Berlin musical "My Fair Lady" she aroused, evening after evening, keen enthusiasm among an international public. When she boldly and impudently sticks out her tongue, even experienced critics are silenced. In the controversial film "Das Wunder des Malachias" ("Malachy's Miracle") by Bernhard Wicky there was no controversy regarding the performance of Karin Huebner (left). In this film she played the difficult part of a girl who "saw a miracle".

#### SPORTS AS CURE FOR ILLS

(Continued from page 7)

that the needs include 31,000 children's playgrounds, 14,700 sports fields, 10,400 halls, 5,500 gymnasiums, 2,625 swimming-pools for instruction, 2,420 open-air and 435 indoor swimming-pools. Meeting this demand would cost a total of 6,315,000,000 Marks. This figure, says the report, is in no way exaggerated, and is in fact the lowest estimated limit.

The German Olympic Association, after detailed consideration, proposes

• that a 15-year period should be

considered for providing satisfactorily the necessary facilities;

- that, because the municipalities in which sports facilities are lacking find it impossible to raise the money required, the load should be shared, the Federal Government paying 20 per cent, the Länder (States) 50 per cent and the municipalities themselves 30 per cent of the total cost; and
- that playing-fields should be created above all in the heavily built up and populated areas.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Path, The Regd. No. D-1045

Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 nP.

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, MARCH 17, 1962

No. 11

### A "MOCKERY OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN"

### International Commission's Scathing Judgement on Berlin Wall

AS was reported in the last issue, the International Commission of Lawyers, which advises the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as a non-State organization, has drawn up a report on the situation in the Soviet-occupied zone, in particular after the 13th August, 1961. The report has been published under the heading "The Berlin Wall—a Mockery of the Rights of Man".

The preface by the Secretary-General of the Commission, Sir Leslie Munro, a former President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, states: "The great walls of the past were built to repulse invaders and barbarians. The Berlin wall is unique in that it was erected in order to bar the way to freedom to the people living behind it".

This report, which is divided into three parts—"The Plebiscite of the feet", "Measures of defence against flight from the Republic and changes in the Constitution of Greater

Berlin", and "The Iron Curtain falls in Greater Berlin"—emphasizes, in its preface, that in constructing this wall the regime of the "German Democratic Republic" has proved visibly and tangibly to all the world its inability to "grant to the people whom it rules even that minimum of freedom, justice and welfare, by which a State is distinguished from a concentration camp". The report then deals exhaustively with the movement to escape from the Soviet-occupied zone since the beginning of it, and calls it "a plebiscite of the feet". This is, at the same time, an expression of aversion to the form of government in Central Germany. It says: "The stream of refugees was a phenomenon unequalled in recent history. The movement to escape from East to West was a plebiscite—a unique one of its kind—against the tyranny of the

(Continued on page 2)



#### FRANKFURT'S MAYOR IN NEW DELHI

FRANKFURT'S MAYOR IN NEW DELHI
(extreme left), accompanied by Mrs. Bockelmann, arrived in New Delhi yesterday on a
fortnight's tour of this country. Soon after arrival, Dr. Bockelmann called on the Mayor of
President. Later during his stay at the capital, he will call on Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, ViceBombay. This programme includes visits to Jaipur, Agra, Benares, Calcutta, Madras and
to left—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who was awarded the German Peace Prize, 1961, and
Federal President Dr. Luebke.

### In this Issue:

A "Mockery of the Rights of Man"	•••	1
To save the World from another War	***	2
The Rhine has inspired many a gifted writer	***	3
The Gay World of Children		4
Book Clubs in Germany	•••	6
The Woman Animal-keeper	•••	7

l Karin

ip from ights of Lady"

When

ced. In

ernhard

tisfac-

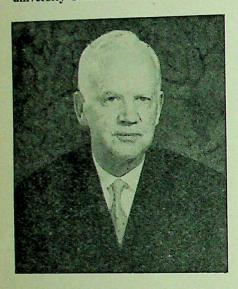
alities acking money hared, ng 20 50 per

nselves nd ild be built-

### TO SAVE THE WORLD FROM ANOTHER WAR

### Federal President's Call for Reinforcement of Democracy

ADDRESSING a youth rally at Muenster, Dr. Heinrich Luebke, President of the Federal Républic of Germany, called the nation's attention to the problems that should be tackled if the world was to be saved from another war. The rally was organised by the Council for an Indivisible Germany. The audience, 12,000 strong, consisted of numerous students, particularly university students.



Federal President Dr. H. Luebke

The Federal President dwelt at length upon the problem of Germany's future and said that if the German people are to have a political future, if Europe is to continue to be of consequence, and if the world is not to be plunged into another war, the tasks ahead are:

- \* to foster and reinforce democracy in the Federal Republic, in accordance with the ideals set up by the Constitution;
- \* to re-establish by peaceful means an undivided German State that takes its legitimation from the free self-determination of its citizens;
- \* to carry on and complete the integration of the European nations; and
- \* to do away with the disproportion between the degree of advancement and prosperity of the industrialised nations, on the one hand, and that of the developing countries on the other.

"By helping the peoples of Asia, Africa and South America to gain their political and economic independence, we, on our part, gain their friendship for the fulfilment of our demand of self-determination for all Germany", he explained.

The President recalled that the Soviet Union had been among the nations that ratified the Charter of the United Nations—the Charter that provides for the equal rights and the self-determination of peoples. But, he added, the Soviets were not prepared to grant the right of self-determination to the peoples they had incorporated, entirely or in part, into their satellite system. "As with all other tenets of international law," he continued, "the Soviets apply self-determination only where it does not interfere with their desire for expansion and power. Striking evidence of this is the Berlin wall".

#### Berlin Wall

"With the erection of this wall they showed how little they feel bound by Article 13 of the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights, which reads:

- "'Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
- "'Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country'".

### MOCKERY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

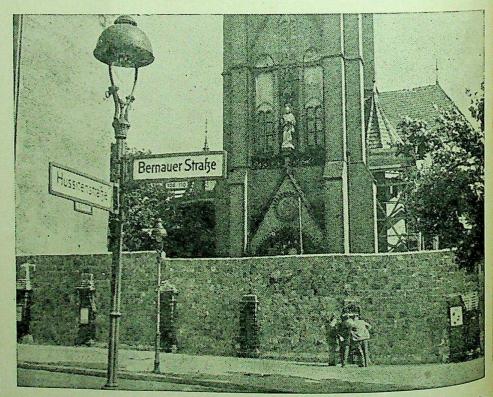
(Continued from page 1)

Communist regime. The only purpose of the Berlin wall is to stop this flow of refugees, which would in time destroy the regime".

"By the measures it adopted after the 13th August to prevent 'flight from the republic' the regime of the Soviet-occupied zone has made a complete mockery of the freedom of entry and exit which it had guaranteed. There is a fundamental contradiction between Constitutional right and Constitutional reality in the so-called 'German Democratic Republic' for the Constitution of Ulbricht's State, dated 3rd August, 1950, expressly guarantees freedom of movement within the country in Article 8, and the right to emigrate in Article 10", the report points out.

Numerous well-known lawyers from all over the world have collaborated in compiling this report, which is predominantly based on sources from the "German Democratic Republic" and East Berlin, laws, decrees, Service Instructions, published court decisions and extracts from the Zonal Communist press.

40,000 lawyers, judges, and students of jurisprudence from more than 60 countries throughout the world belong to the International Commission of Lawyers.



This three-metre-high wall erected by the Communists on the sector boundary bars even the entrance to a church against the people of West Berlin!

GERMAN RIVERS-I

HTS

only stop

vould

after

flight

ne of

made

edom

had

nental

tional

ty in

cratic

on of

ugust,

edom

try in

igrate

out.

wyers

colla-

eport,

d on

)emo-

Berlin,

tions,

tracts

and

more

it the

tional

even the

, 1962

SS.

### THE RHINE HAS INSPIRED MANY A GIFTED WRITER

ONE hundred and fifty glaciers of the Swiss Alps contribute their thawing waters to the plunging mountain stream, which is the Rhine before it enters the Lake of Constance in Germany. At the city of Constance it leaves the Lake again, growing wider and deeper on its course to the North Sea.

One of the world's important waterways, the Rhine is about 540 miles long on its course through Germany. Ships up to 7,000 tons sail on the river from the North Sea to the industrial areas of the Rhine and the Ruhr. Here, furrowed by barges laden with coal and wood, the river follows its course. Freight transportation on barges reaches from Belgium and the Netherlands to Switzerland. A wide network of waterway connections links the Rhine with Italy and Austria and other countries of Europe. The river is navigable without interruption from Basle to its mouth. Four-fifths of the Rhine traffic consist of fuel, ores, cereals and a number of other commodities. Coal constitutes the principal cargo. Its presence has given value to the ores which form the second most important cargo, and the two together have given rise to the extensive metallurgical industries of the Rhine region which have built up the Rhine cities and increased the density of the population there.

Large passenger boats ply regularly between Mainz and Düsseldorf and sometimes extend their journey as high up as Mannheim and as far as Rotterdam.

#### A Stake in Wars

This majestic river had been for a long time the stake in devastating fratricidal wars. Since early times, the Rhine has been used as a main highway by the peoples of Europe. Roman domination through the centuries has left indelible traces all along the Rhine. Europe's destiny made the river the melting point of civilizations. The Romans came to battle there and stayed to transform the people and the country-side. The legionaries were followed by traders and builders. Today's Rhineland cities, whose names are very often of Latin origin, are full of relics from the Roman days.

Later, in the Middle Ages, knights and princes built fortified castles on the hills along the Rhine. If they were mighty enough and their particular strongholds on the Rhine narrow enough they would block traffic on the river with chains in order to exact toll. Their fortresses have become the romantic ruins amid woods and vineyards on almost every hill along the river.

#### A Symbol of the Country

The Rhine having greatly fascinated the German people, 'Father Rhine' is the centre of German patriotism and the symbol of the country. In German literature it has played a prominent part from the "Nibelungenlied" to the present day, and its romantic legends have been alternately the awe and delight of every German child. The landscape along the Rhine has inspired many a writer. Victor Hugo's description of the Rhine ranks amongst his finest gifts to the world, and in our time no one has extolled the Rhine with deeper feeling than the French poet, Guillaume Apollinaire, has done.

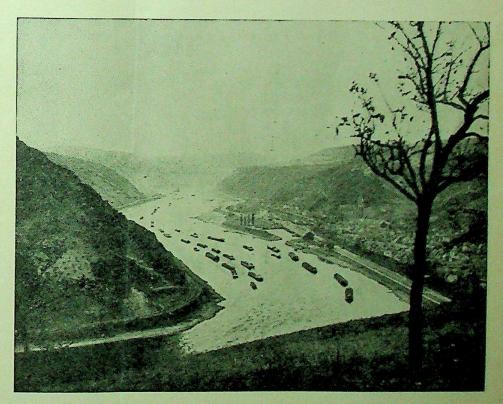
The Rhine was the classic river of the Middle Ages. But of late years the charm of the river has been sadly diminished, the bank in places disfigured by quarrying and the air made dense with the smoke of cement factories.

The plains on either side of the Rhine boast of the most fertile soil in Germany, warmed by a truly southern sun. Small though the Palatinate is, it has everything—varied landscape, crop of every kind and numerous industries.

#### An Indissoluble Part

The vines that grow on its hills are indissolubly a part of the Rhine. The old saying that the people of vine-growing regions are of a cheerful and jovial temperament holds true for the Rhineland. Its inhabitants are noted throughout Germany for their happy disposition.

The symbol of the Rhenish population's joy in living is their world renowned carnival, a great festival of merriment known for its fanciful costumes and spirit of hilarity.



Furrowed by cargo boats and bordered by sloping vineyards, this stretch of the river shows the Rhine's importance in the commercial life of Europe and the beauty it imparts to the landscape through which it flows.

German News Weekly

March 17, 1962



A dog, a cat, a donkey and a cock are the characters in the "Bremen Town Musicians", a tale by the Grimm Brothers, illustrated by Johannes Krüger.

### The Gay World of Children

Picture-Books of Fairy-Tales from many Countries

FOR the sixth time, an exhibition entitled "The Gay World of Children", comprising 100 picture-books from about 15 countries, is being held at the Klingspor Museum in Offenbach in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Six brothers had been transformed into swans till, on the expiry of a curse, they regained human form and saved their sister who was about to be burnt at the stake—an illustration from another Grimm Brothers' story.

The best picture-books that were published in the participating countries during the past year have been selected for the occasion. This time, many East and West-European as well as trans-Atlantic countries are taking part in the event. The U.S.A. has sent in a large number of entries.

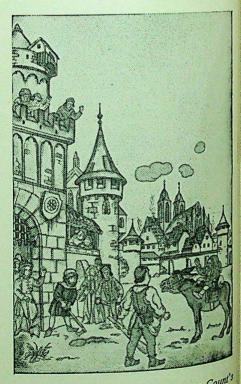
The standard expected of a good children's book is very high indeed. It should be simple and suitable for children and yet of artistic value. In particular, old fairy-tales and myths, which play a captivating role in the lives of children, have been expressed by many artists in pictures which make the tales easier to under-The old German fairy-tales were collected by the Grimm Brothers at the beginning of the nineteenth century. During their travels through the various regions of Germany, they wrote literally hundreds of fairy-tales. A contemporary of theirs, Ludwig Bechstein, was also a keen collector of German fairy stories and legends, and he ensured that many of them did not sink into oblivion.

#### Well-Known Collections

Children in Germany are also well versed in the tales and romances from the countries abroad and in their depiction of exotic people, animals and plants. There are various one-volume selections of such tales, such as the well-known collection "Märchen der Welt" (Fairy-Tales of the World), put out by a major publishing house in Munich and offering a selection of fairy-tales from 23 countries. This book contains a large selection of stories from India drawn from the Panchatantra and Hitopadesha and from Japan, from the Eskimos and North American Indians, and from countries of Europe. The famous stories from the Arabian world told by Sheherezade in "A Thousand and One Nights", illustrated by the drawings of reputed artists, are always in great demand. "Caliph Stork", "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves", "Aladdin's Lamp", and the characters in Wilhelm Hauff's fairy-tales, set in the regions around Baghdad, are as well-known as Little Red Riding Hood, Snow White or Cinderella, who are perhaps the most popular of all figures in German fairy stories.

#### Thrilling Anecdotes

In the presentday world, the gramophone record often replaces the mother or the grandmother as narrator. Described by a succession of actors and accompanied by music and background sounds, these thrilling anecdotes invariably appeal to the young and old alike and sometimes succeed in making their flesh creep.



The butchers in Osnabrück slew a Count's agent for remiseration agent for remissness in his duties. In revenge, the Count set the butchers three hard last as punishment—an illustration from Tales and Myths' by Ludwig Bechstein.

March 17, 1962



Mrs. Duckwitz (top centre), wife of the German Ambassador, presided over the "Idd" celebrations at the International Cultural Forum, New Delhi, last week. The programme included a cultural event in which children wearing different modes of dress and headwear participated.

## DEUTSCH

11

Liebe Freunde!

as the

en der orld),

house tion of

This ion of

m the

ia and

skimos

, and

world

Dusand

by the are Caliph

Forty

Hauff's

around

Little

ite or s the

res in

d, the

eplaces

her as

cession

music

e thril-

1 to the

netimes

creep.

Count's

The

Let us continue our series on Aspects of Written German today with a personal letter. Our example was written almost seventy years ago by Otto von Bismarck, Chancellor of the Second German Empire, which-more or less his own creation—had been proclaimed on 18th January, 1871. Although very short, the letter at once reveals the portrait of an old man who, after a long life of devotion to duty, is preparing for death.

wir sind beide so alt geworden, daß wir lange wohl nicht mehr leben werden. Können wir uns nicht noch einmal sehn und sprechen, ehe wir abgehn? Es ist 66 oder 67 Jahre her, daß wir auf dem Gymnasium den ersten Tropfen Bier zusammen aus der Flasche tranken; es war auf der Treppe neben der Ober-Tertia. Wollen wir nicht den letzten trinken, ehe es zu spät wird? Wir sind beide alt, matt und verdrießlich, aber ich habe doch das Verlangen, Deine Stimme noch einmal zu hören ehe ich—. Du steigst doch in die Bahn, wenn Du Berlin verläßt, warum nicht in die Hamburger statt in die Stettiner?

Friedrichsruh 18.5.95

v. Bismarck

Sehn=sehen; abgehen=sterben: to die; her: ago; das Gymnasium (Plural: Gymnasien) Grammar-School; der Tropfen: drop; die Flasche, en: bottle; die Ober-Tertia: Grammar School class usually attended at the age of 14/15, here: room in which the Ober-Tertia is taught; ehe: before; verdrießlich: bad-tempered; die Bahn=die Eisehbahn, en; statt (mit Genitiv): instead of; Stettiner=Bahn nach Stettin

Among the styles used in written German, that of the personal letter is

certainly closest to the spoken conversational language.

The writer of a personal letter will try to visualize the person he is writing to and "talk" to him as if he were present. Subjective elements are introduced to a large extent: questions (cf. our example), exclamations. Bismarck shortens endings (sehn, abgehn); another symptom of "spoken" language: he even uses an imaginary gesture: "ehe ich—". The naturalness and "spoken" character of his style, in which he can express even his most fundamental ideas, have mode Otto. mental ideas, have made Otto von Bismarck one of the great letter-writers of German history.

#### **SWEETS AND TOYS** FOR CHILDREN

#### Mrs. Duckwitz's "Idd" Greetings at Cultural Forum

MRS. Duckwitz, wife of the German Ambassador in New Delhi, offered Idd greetings to children and distributed sweets and toys to them at a function arranged by the International Cultural Forum to celebrate Idd.

The International Cultural Forum, of which Mr. S. P. Jain Nasim, a social worker, is Secretary-General, is a social service organisation in Delhi which has been promoting the spirit of brotherhood by organising cultural functions seeking to promote understanding between various communities and faiths.

A large gathering of Hindus and Muslims, particularly children, was present. Mrs. Duckwitz, who presided, expressed her appreciation of the services of the Forum and wished it all success.

On behalf of the Pioneers, an organisation of children whose members participated in the function. Mrs. Kamla Bhargava thanked Mrs. Duckwitz for her keen interest in social service and for her presents.

#### INDIANS INTERESTED IN GERMAN RESEARCH

Indian students are becoming increasingly interested in learning German and are keen on maintaining contact with Germany so that they could keep themselves informed of developments in the field of science.

These impressions have been brought home by Dr. H. Scheibe, Executive Director of the German Academic Exchange Service, from his recent tour of India. (See German News Weekly dated February 3. 1962).

Dr. Scheibe told Press correspondents that the Service (DAAD) had supplied 15 German professors to Indian universities for teaching German. India wanted nine more teachers, because Indian students were showing increasing interest in this language.

The Executive Director also said that Indians, who had returned home after completing their studies in Germany as Academic Exchange Service scholarship-holders, were keen on keeping alive their contacts with Germany.

(21)

March 17, 1962

### BOOK CLUBS IN GERMANY

**FIVE MILLION MEMBERS** 

IN recent years, book clubs and reading circles have become increasingly popular in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Although they offered only two to three per cent of the published titles last year, they accounted for 15 per cent of the turnover of the publishing trade.

Today in the Federal Republic of Germany there are fifteen such book clubs (similar to the one in the picture on the right) with a membership of 5,000,000 readers. This means that in every fourth German family there is one book-club member. Those who join these clubs come from all walks of life; some 44 per cent of them, for instance, are manual workers.

In the past, book clubs have sometimes been a subject of controversy because they were accused by some of cultivating too uniform a taste in reading. But the truth of the matter is that the book-clubs give their members a choice of books, and 95 per cent of the members take advantage of this, while the other 5 per cent are satisfied to have the club do the choosing for them. Among the books offered are not only most of the important works of literature but also many outstanding works by contemporary authors. There is also a considerable number of purely informative volumes.

#### THEOLOGIAN TO BE AWARDED PEACE PRIZE

THIS year's Peace Prize of the German Book Trade is to be awarded to the Protestant theologian, Paul Tillich.

During the Nazi period, Professor Tillich gave up teaching at German universities and went to the United States of America.

After the last war he has given guest lectures at Frankfurt University at various times. In 1958, he was awarded the Hanseatic Goethe Prize of Hamburg.

The Peace Prize, which is awarded every year in connection with the Frankfurt Book Fair, last year went to Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India.



#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

"A few weeks ago," Mr. S. Chatopadhyayah writes from Calcutta, "I met Siegfried Meier, a student from Berlin, who was visiting India at the time. He has departed from this country by now, and as he has left me his home-address, I should like to write a few lines to him in his own language. I know some German, but I am not familiar with the formalities of letterwriting. Wie ist das, bitte, Herr Lehrer? Can you help me?"

With pleasure Mr. Chatopadhyayah! And don't worry too much about formalities, after all, it's a personal letter you are going to write.

(1) Make sure about the address on the envelope. Suppose your friend lives in Schöneberg (one of the central districts of Berlin), Hauptstrasse 33, the front-side of the envelope should look about this way:

Herrn Siegfried Meier Berlin—Schöneberg Hauptstrasse 33 GERMANY th

an

pla ba

ide

bic

has

Sh

ZOC

me

pro

this

are

gir

ion

Wi

is c

as I

T

mo

Sch

anii

Col

exp

anii

is n

the

Gern

You have noticed, of course, that "Herrn" is a Dativ Singular (to Mr...) and that the order in which we have arranged the address is almost opposite to what you may be used to: name—city and district—street—house-number. The sender's address should be written in one line on the top of the backside.

(2) As for the letter itself, write the name of your residential place and the date in the upper right corner, e.g. New Delhi, den 8.3.62 ("den" is an Akkusativ indicating time). If your German friend is your "Duzfreund", start with "Lieber Siegfried!"; if not, write "Lieber Herr Meier!" instead. In the text, remember that all the pronouns in the second person (i.e., not only "Sie") and their derivatives should be capitalised: Du, Ihr, Euch, Deine, Eures, etc. Close your personal letter with a phrase like "Herzlichst Dein .....", "Herzliche Grüße Dein (or: Ihr)......", or iust "Dein (Ihr)......".

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!

Why don't you try and write a personal letter to a real or imaginary friend in Germany?

Ferman News Weekly

LIFE IN GERMANY

### The Woman Animal-Keeper

THE zoological gardens in the Federal Republic of Germany have lost their former character, namely, that of being more or less sensational animal shows. But they have become places of instruction on a scientific basis. And, as a modern zoo is an ideal place for giving lessons on biology, the zoo in Frankfurt-on-Main has appointed a "lady zoo teacher". She leads school classes through the zoo, day after day, with great ability.

The lack of recruits for employment as animal-keepers is a serious problem in the zoos in Germany. For this reason, most of the zoo directors are glad that more and more young girls decide, when choosing a profession, on a three-year course of training as animal-keepers. Dr. Wilhelm Windecker, head of the Cologne Zoo, is quite satisfied with his four female animal-keepers, his "amazon corps", as he calls them with a chuckle.

#### Not Easy Work

utta,

t the

e his

uage.

etter-

much

your

rlin),

bout

NY

[r....)

osite nber.

side.

place

.3.62

nd is

write

at all

their

ures,

Dein

inary

te.

The work of an animal-keeper in a modern zoo is not easy. Ursula Schwedler, who has been tending her animals for some years already in the Cologne Zoo, knows this from long experience. In order to work as an animal-keeper, intimate knowledge is necessary of the illnesses to which the animals in the zoo are subject.

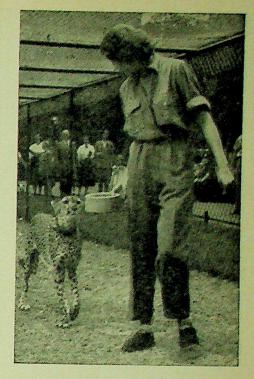
Ursula Schwedler giving her pet monkey his first wash of the day

German News Weekly

Ursula's day in the zoo begins at eight o'clock in the morning, when she lets the aardvark (ant-bear) out. From this hour her animal friends keep her busy until six in the evening. When one of her "darlings" falls ill, it can happen that she has to stay up all night. But Ursula Schwedler is one of those rare people who are content and happy because they can make their hobbies their profession. She has always liked animals. Ursula is in every way placed on an equal footing with the male keepers although, perhaps, a man can often deal more easily with the big, heavy animals. On an average, she has about 150 marks per week in her pay packet. She gets paid for much of her overtime—although by no means for all of it.

#### Tricky Situations

Tending and feeding the zoo animals is a work which often brings the keepers into tricky situations, because animals—just like human beings—can be bad-tempered and aggressive. Presence of mind is then the best weapon. It once happened to Ursula that a young chimpanzee bit her finger. Although she shouted at him and gesticulated wildly, the



Ursula knows the ways of this young leopard.

Just an offer of drink does the trick!

anthropoid ape did not let her go. In her fear, Ursula, who was alone in the cage, could think of no other solution than biting the chimpanzee's ear. "It was like biting a pig's ear," she said later. The chimpanzee was surprised at being treated by a human female in the "monkey" manner. He immediately let the finger go.

### THE FIGHT AGAINST TR

Keen Interest in "Do You Know Germany?"-Quiz

The extension of time announced for applying for the "Do You Know Germany?" - Quiz entry cards expires today. The German News Weekly thanks those who have obtained their cards or have written to the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi, for them, for their enthusiastic support for the great humanitarian cause of fighting tuberculosis and, incidentally, for their keen interest in qualifying themselves for the coveted prizes offered.

March 31st is the last date for receipt of entry cards by the Tuberculosis Association. And during the following week, when the entries will be examined, the panel of judges will adjudge the answers, draw lots from among the all-correct entries and award the prizes.

The panel will consist of three persons—a representative of the Tuberculosis Association of India, a representative of the German Embassy and a business executive who has specialized experience in conducting Quiz campaigns.

The winners of the first five prizes will be invited to New Delhi where they will receive papers for their free trip to Germany and back, and will be informed of the arrangements for their fortnight's stay in Germany as guests of the German News Weekly.

The other prize-winners will be informed by post, and their prizes will be delivered to them at the expense of the German News Weekly as soon as possible.

#### RS. 50-LAKH GERMAN **EQUIPMENT**

#### Aid to Madras Institute

SPEAKING at the annual day celebration of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Prof. B. Sen Gupto, Director of the Institute, said that the teaching staff of the Institute now included five German professors and three German foremen. Already, equipment for the Institute, estimated to be worth Rs. 50 lakhs, had been received from the Federal Republic of Germany and further equipment was expected to be received in the near

The Institute, which is being developed with the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany, is a centre of higher technological studies in India. Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Union Minister for Transport and Communications, was the chief guest, and Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute, presided.

#### **Enlargement of Scope**

It was disclosed at the celebration that negotiations were under way between the Government of India

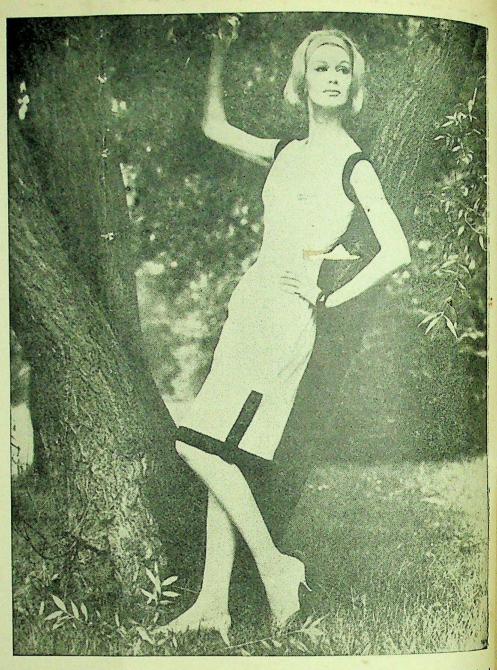
#### YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE!

Kindly quote your Ref. No. in any correspondence relating to the German News Weekly.

When you ask for a copy, allow at least a fortnight for commencement of supply. And please give your address precisely and in block letters.

and the Federal Government for enlarging the scope of the aid to the Institute from the Federal Republic of Germany. When further aid was extended, the Institute would have the benefit of the services of twenty more German scientists, more foremen additional equipment. Students of the second course at the Institute are receiving instruction in German from a German Professor.

Prof. W. Koch, one of the German specialists on the staff of the Institute. proposed a vote of thanks.



Feminine grace is the keynote of this year's spring and summer fashions in the Federal Republic of Germany. Garments made of fleecy wool are considered particularly supple and non-creasing. They can easily be washed and need not be pressed. The young lady in this picture can safely pack away her white spring dress, so nicely brightened up by the navy blue stripe on the frill, in a handbag. When she wants to put on her dress again at her holidoy or weekend destination, she will not be annoyed by creases. Materials of this kind, in delicate pastel colours or with subdued stripes, can be made into elegant, yet hard-wearing dresses and into pleated or straight skirts.

#### 11,000 Foreign Trainees

Between 10,000 and 11,000 persons from developing countries received training in the Federal Republic of Germany last year. More than 2,000 of them had come under development aid schemes financed by the Federal Government. Six thousand others received assistance from industry in the Federal Republic and 2,500 from their own countries.

#### Toys Exhibition

A travelling exhibition of the toy industry, known as "Good Toys", has visited nearly 50 towns and cities in the Federal Republic of Germany and important centres in other countries. Set up by a Working Committee of the industry, it consists of about 500 pieces considered to be models of their kind, suitable for children of different age-groups.

Vol.

Con said "tes the ] H

repr

wor colle who prob and situa ed i rema know rienc there the refer

M Berli Bran

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

le and

n this

oys", and c of es in rking

to be

blue

NEW DELHI, MARCH 24, 1962

No. 12

### A TEST OF THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM

### Council of Europe's Advisory Committee President on the Berlin Wall

ADDRESSING a Press Conference in West Berlin on March 12, Mr. Federspiel, President of the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe, said the problem of Berlin provided a "test of the spirit of freedom and of the Free World's power of resistance".

He added that the Berlin Wall represented a warning to the free world, and he would ask all his colleagues on the Council of Europe who had not studied the Berlin problem on the spot, to visit Berlin and acquaint themselves with the situation. "Nobody who is interested in the affairs of Europe", he remarked, "can go without first-hand knowledge of Berlin and its experiences". And, he pointed out that there was rarely a discussion at the Council which did not make a reference to Berlin.

Mr. Federspiel was received in Berlin by Governing Mayor Willy Brandt, Mr. Otto Bach, President of West Berlin's Parliament, and

In this Issue:

A Test of the Spirit of Freedom		
"Partnership" Arrangeme	nt	
		2
Cooperative Methods on Family-Farms		
	•••	4
A Honeymoon in the Air!	•••	5
Women have shown initiative in business		7

Mr. Ernst Lemmer, Federal Minister for All-German Affairs.

Mr. Lemmer acquainted Mr. Federspiel with the condition of the people living in the Soviet Zone

and in East Berlin. He explained the sufferings of the people particularly as a result of the Communist wall on the sector boundary in Berlin erected since Aug. 13, 1961.



Dr. Werner Bockelmann, Mayor of Frankfurt (extreme right), now on a visit to India, laid a wreath on Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi at Rajghat, New Delhi, on Monday.

Mrs. Bockelmann is also seen in the picture.

[See also page 2]

### "PARTNERSHIP" ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISM

### Frankfurt Mayor on Indo-German Collaboration

"ONE of the directions in which the city administration of Frankfurt can cooperate with Indian cities in furthering mutual interests is in that of promoting a partnership arrangement for intensifying tourism", said Dr. Werner Bockelmann, Mayor of Frankfurt, in a talk with Press representatives during his stay in New Delhi.

This was a matter which, Dr. Bockelmann disclosed, he had discussed with the Director-General of Tourism in India. The Mayor of Frankfurt is also President of the Tourist Organisation in Frankfurt.

The distinguished visitor, now on a fortnight's tour of India, at the invitation of the Union Government, was given a reception by the Mayor of Delhi. During his four-day stay in the capital, Dr. Bockelmann, who is accompanied by Mrs. Bockelmann, called on Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, visited a community development block near Delhi, and had a busy time visiting places of interest and meeting important personalities.

On arrival at Palam airport, he was received by the Mayor of Delhi, Mr. Sham Nath, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Ram Charan Agrawal, the

Commissioner of Delhi Corporation, Mr. R. Bahl, and several others.

At the reception, held on Mar. 16, Mr. Sham Nath, Mayor of Delhi, presented the visiting Mayor with an address of welcome. He paid a tribute to Frankfurt for having speedily rehabilitated itself after the last war.

"The city of Europe, whose affairs Your Lordship directs, is one of the most vital transportation hubs of Europe. It is the world's gateway to Germany and Germany's gateway to the world", Mr. Sham Nath said.

#### Remarkable Recuperation

"Like other German cities", he recalled, "Frankfurt suffered great devastation during the last war, when 80,000 out of its 1,77,000 houses and apartments were destroyed and 50,000 were damaged. It is a tribute to the remarkable capacity for recuperation of the German people that not only the destroyed and the damaged houses have been rebuilt, but the city has also 3,000 more dwelling units than before and new houses and apartments are rising at great speed.

"The city of Frankfurt has a history of 2,000 years and has a rich cultural heritage. It is a colourful city, highlighted by ultra-modern

buildings, wide boulevards, free flow of traffic, big squares, grassy traffic islands, and yet retaining as much of the old as possible. Its national history museum is one of the most impressive in the world.

'We welcome Your Lordship here today as the symbol of growing friendship not only between our two countries but our two cities also, There has been an ever-widening measure of cooperation in the economic field between us, and we have received invaluable support from the Federal Republic of Germany in the implementation of our Five-Year Plans. Our students have availed of the facilities for acquiring technical knowledge which your industrially advanced country has offered. We hope the visit of Your Lordship to this city is a precursor of many such contacts between us.

#### Remarkable Perseverance

"We have admired the German people for their many qualities. They have shown remarkable perseverance in the face of great adversity. Germany's recovery after two great wars is the most amazing phenomenon of history. We, in this country, have ardently desired the reunification of Germany as there could be no stability in Europe without a reunited Germany".

tri

en

me

Ea

fiv

ma

mi

no

So me Be cli

an

At

N.

W

The Mayor of Delhi presented Dr. Bockelmann with an inlaid "surahi" (pitcher), a fine specimen of Delhi's handicrafts, and Mrs. Bockelmann with a Benares silk scarf and a purse.

#### 164-year-old Coin

Dr. Bockelmann presented to the Delhi Mayor an album of views in Frankfurt, old and new, and a silver coin embossed on a metal platter. The coin had been minted in 1848 by Frankfurt, when it was a free city, enjoying the privilege of striking its own coins. After 1848, the city became a part of the Federation of Germany.

Replying to the address of welcome.

Dr. Bockelmann said he was greatly impressed by the way India was developing. He expressed the hop that friendship not only between that friendship not only India and the Federal Republication of the property of the p



The Mayor of Frankfurt admiring the craftsmanship of an inlaid "surahi" which was presented to him as a memento of his visit to the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Picture also shows Mrs. Bockelmann and Mayor Sham Nath of Delhi (extreme left).



Barricades having been put up on the dividing line in the city and houses on the Communist side walled up, people from West Berlin cannot visit their near and dear ones on the other side. Picture shows a mother and her child waiting in distress outside the barricade.

### FIANCEE SMUGGLED ACROSS ZONAL BOUNDARY

HUMAN ingenuity and the love of freedom have in many cases triumphed over the watchfulness and ruthlessness of the Ulbricht regime in enforcing the ban on free movement.

ee flow

traffic much ational

e most

ip here

rowing

our two

s also.

idening

he eco.

ve have

rom the

y in the

ve-Year

ailed of

echnical

istrially

ed. We

ship to

ny such

German

es. They

verance

lversity.

o great

pheno-

country,

eunifica-

ould be

hout a

ited Dr.

'surahi

Delhis

celmann

a purse.

l to the

iews in

a silver

platter.

in 1848

s a free

striking

the city

ation of

velcome

greath

dia was

he hope

betweel

Republic

ity and easingly Here is a story of how a young man from the Federal Republic of Germany smuggled his fiancee from the Soviet Zone in a travel bag across the dividing line.

#### AND STILL THEY FLEE

Despite the severest sealing-off measures, people are still managing to flee from the Soviet Zone and East Berlin.

A mother with three children, aged five, seven and nine, succeeded in making a dash to safety in the middle of a blinding snowstorm.

At the risk of his own life, a young non-commissioned officer of the Soviet Zone border police helped two men and a woman to escape to West Berlin. He knew about their plan, climbed the barbed-wire fence first and gave them the signal to follow. At that moment, the group was spotted by some patrolling members of the People's Police. The young N.C.O. thereupon fired about thirty shots, forcing the patrol to take cover until all the refugees had reached West Berlin territory, and he followed.

The man, having obtained a pass enabling him to visit the Leipzig Fair, met his fiancee on East-German soil. They planned her escape for helping which they bought a large travel bag and stuck pins from inside so that there could be air passages to keep her alive when she concealed herself in it.

The couple boarded a train bound for the Federal Republic and at Eisenach, a point ten miles before the border crossing, she slipped into the bag. On reaching the border check point at a place called Wartha, the young man placed the bag on the railway track and camouflaged it with snow. After he had passed through the controls, he managed to pick up the bag and re-enter the train.

This is the couple's story of escape as given to the police at Bebra, a border point on the Federal Republic side of the boundary.

### THE URGE OF FREEDOM

#### A Tell-Tale Incident

Germans in the Soviet Zone are as much lovers of freedom as their fellow-countrymen on the other side of the dividing line in Germany. But they dare not express their human urge except when darkness screens them from the penetrating observation of Communist spies. That is how the Ulbricht regime works!

At the newly-opened German Theatre in East Berlin, on March 11, a large audience was deeply stirred by a performance of "Wilhelm Tell" by Schiller, a play which breathes the spirit of freedom from arbitrary rule. When, at the end of the first scene in Act I of the play, Ruodi, a character that represents the spirit of freedom and popular liberties, cried out, "O, righteousness in heaven, when will a saviour come to this country?", the whole house burst into an irrepressible applause of approval. Fortunately for them, an eyewitness reported, the lights were off and so they were safe from the spies and agents of Ulbricht's terrorism. When, a moment later, the curtain having rung down at the end of the scene, the lights were switched on, grim and fearful silence gripped the audience.

And this silence echoed the same spirit of yearning for freedom as had moved the people of Germany when the play was written.

#### AN INDIAN STUDENT'S EXPERIENCE

Mr. Batra, an Indian student, has now come over to West Berlin from Leipzig in the Soviet Zone. He told a Press correspondent last week that he felt compelled to quit the Karl Marx University at Leipzig, after four years' stay there, by what he described as "incessant Communist propaganda directed to Afro-Asian students".

The curriculum was coloured by Communist teachings and the student's work was frequently interrupted by lectures on Communism, he said.

German News Weekly

### COOPERATIVE METHODS ON FAMILY-FARMS

### Mechanization can be adopted even by Small Holdings

EVEN small farms can be raised to a high level of modern production technique, and cooperative methods can be applied to small-size holdings, provided certain minimum conditions are satisfied. These are important factors of agricultural development in the Federal Republic of Germany, and Prof. Otto Schiller, the wellknown German agricultural expert who has special knowledge of Indian agriculture, considers that Germany's experiences could also be of interest for India.

Prof. Schiller, who was for a long time Professor of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology in Stuttgart Agricultural University, recently went over in the same capacity to Heidelberg University where a new Institute for South-East Asia has been established. Regarded as an expert on problems of cooperative farming, he was head of a delegation of German experts which visited India in 1958, at the invitation of the Union Government, and advised the Indian government on different agricultural questions. In 1953-56 he had worked in Lahore (Pakistan) on a FAO assignment on cooperative farming and other cooperative questions.

As a guest-Professor of Heidelberg University, Prof. Otto Schiller was in India for about three months till March 20 when he left New Delhi on his way back home. Prof. Otto Schiller gave a series of lectures and conducted seminars on problems of agricultural economics first at the Benares Hindu University and then at some other Indian universities. He also had discussions with Indian experts in the field. In his lectures he clarified points arising from Germany's experiences in regard to problems common to both Germany and India. A feature of the structure of agriculture in both countries is that the bulk of the holdings are relatively small family-farms.

In an interview with a German News Weekly representative, Prof. Schiller explained how far Germany's experiences could be of interest for India. He said:

"Experience in the Federal Republic of Germany has shown that small farms can be developed to high standards with the aid of modern techniques under the following conditions: 1. structural deficiencies must be eliminated; 2. farm machinery must be developed with reference to the special requirements of smallscale farming; and 3. small farms must be assisted and promoted by a well-organised cooperative movement.

#### **Important Tasks**

"Rationalization of peasant farmsteads and consolidation of holdings are two important tasks in improving the structure of agriculture. These are difficult tasks, but in the last few years in Germany considerable progress has been made in this field.

"Mechanization is the next problem. It was once feared in Germany, as

many do believe in India, that mechanical implements could be used only on large-scale farms. As new types of machinery were produced for use on peasant-farms, the process of mechanization proceeded more and more to farms of small and smaller sizes. Today in the Federal Republic of Germany the smallness of the size of a farm does not constitute a serious obstacle to the use of machinery. Small tractors and one-axle tractors of low horse-power, say 10 to 15 or 6 to 8, are now being used in large numbers. And in many cases, large machines, such as the combinethresher, are used on hire even on farms of not more than five acres and consisting of small plots of land on which the farmers work part-time.

#### The Co-operative Movement

"And, then, cooperation has been a great aid to development. The processing of agricultural products has been organised increasingly on a cooperative basis. There is no co-operative farming, in the proper sense of this term, in Germany. Cooperation is being understood and promoted only as a measure to assist and foster member-farms. No question of member-farms being dissolved by their amalgamation has ever been raised. For instance, a tractor is hired by the individual farmer through the cooperative society. Cooperative methods are followed in some cases also in regard to farming operations, such as sprinkler irrigation, plant protection through the spraying of insecticides, and such other activities which can be performed efficiently and economically through cooperative effort, without, however, affecting the individual farmer's enterprise and interests. As the female members of the farmer's family also assist in the tasks on the farm and in the different branches of home economy, such as rearing cattle and dairying, also home work is in many cases rational lized through cooperative methods. Cooperative methods applied to farming operations have been quite profitable in the profitable in profitable in tobacco-growing, They cultivation and in the vineyards. have been very valuable in the performance of auxiliary tasks with out supercoding out superseding individual farming



Prof. Otto Schiller with Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Director of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. The Professor delivered a lecture at the Institute on March 19

### A HONEYMOON IN THE AIR!

YOUNG couple in Bonn spent the first minutes of their honeymoon in the air.

mecha-

d only

types types for use

ess of re and

smaller

epublic he size

serious hinery.

ractors

15 or

n large

s, large

mbine-

ven on

acres ots of

work

ent

s been

oducts

y on a

no coproper

rmany.

od and

o assist ques-

ssolved

ever

tractor

farmer

ociety.

wed in

arming

irriga.

gh the I such

e per-

mically

ithout,

ividual

sts. As

rmer's

sks on

fferent

uch as

ationa.

thods.

ed to

quite fruit

. They

n the

s with

rming.

also

Before settling down to married life, both of them, still students, started off at an airfield near Hangelar in the Federal Republic of Germany, on an adventurous honeymoon in a glider. Amid cat-calls from fellow-members of the Bonn Gliding Club, the husband carried his bride across the runway to his tiny plane. Whilst his wife climbed into the rear seat, still wearing her wedding dress, the young man confidently got into the pilot's cockpit. However, before he could start, his tie was cut off in keeping with an old gliders' custom (see picture on the left).

This amusing little ceremony is reserved for maiden flights unusual occasions. Both while up in the air and then upon landing, the young student firmly handled the controls and proved to his young wife that she could con-fidently entrust herself to his safe keeping.

#### "DO YOU KNOW GERMANY?" QUIZ ENTRY CARDS

In spite of repeated advice to the contrary, many entrants to the "Do You Know Germany?"-Quiz have sent their Entry Cards by registered post, or by enclosing the Cards in envelopes. All such Cards which have been received have been accepted.

Numerous enquiries regarding receipt of remittances by the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi, for supply of Entry Cards have been pouring in. The Association is supplying the Cards as expeditiously as possible. All requests, accompanied by remittances, for Entry Cards have been and are being complied with. The Entry Cards, with the answers, must reach the proper address (Post Box No. 74, New Delhi) by 31st March, 1962.

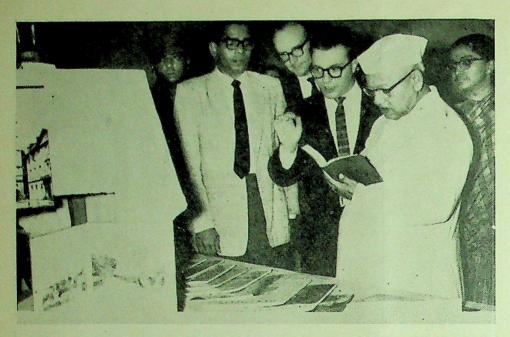




12

Liebe Freunde!

"Where there's a will there's a way" is one of the not too many proverbs which allow a literal translation from English into German and vice versa: Wo ein Wille ist, da ist auch ein Weg. In spite of this coincidence, your teachers are not convinced of the absolute reliability implied in this contention, for-apart from our own experience-there is another proverb suggesting just the opposite: Der Mensch denkt, Gott lenkt. (Man proposes, God disposes.) But this defeatism should not encourage our students, den Dingen freien Lauf zu lassen (to let things go their own way), for they may go the wrong way. If you fail to achieve a goal by one way, remember the timehonoured rule: Viele Wege führen nach Rom (Many roads lead to Rome). You will certainly find a possible way—Sie werden sicher einen gangbaren Weg finden, if you don't care about other people's ways. Sie sind auf dem besten Wege, etwas zu Wege zu bringen, wenn Sie Ihren eigenen Weg gehen (You are well on the way to bring about something if you go your own way). Don't believe that an apparent short-cut is always the shortest way. Ein Umweg ist oft der kürzeste Weg-a long way about often proves to be the shortest way. And if you find yourself up against a brick-wall, don't try mit dem Kopf durch die Wand zu gehen. The wall may be stronger than your head. Nobody will help you, wenn Sie "den Kopf verlieren" (if you lose your wits). And don't give the impression that you have a "plank against your head"—daß Sie "ein Brett vor dem Kopf haben", i.e. that you are a blockhead. think so, everybody will swerve to avoid you-alle werden Ihnen aus dem Wege gehen. Then, if you see no other way out-wenn Sie keinen Ausweg mehr sehen-you may go the way of all the earth-den Weg alles Irdischen gehen, i.e. to die. Let us hope it won't be the way to hell, according to the proverb: Der Weg zur Hölle ist mit guten Vorsätzen gepflastert-the way to hell is paved with good intentions.



Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, on a visit to the stall of Max Mueller Bhavan, Madras, at the Book Festival which he inaugurated recently.

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

"When we learnt the declension of nouns", writes Miss Aruna Rao from Chandigarh, "we were told that only the Genitiv Singular of masculine and neutral nouns takes an inflexional ending: der Mann, des Mannes, das Zimmer, des Zimmers. But for the second time now I detect in your lessons an obvious dative form with an extra "e" at the end: nach Hause, aus dem Hause. Is this a printer's error or do datives sometimes take an ending? Wie ist das, bitte?

Our compliments, Miss Rao! Very well observed! But don't blame the printers, they are innocent. In fact, on today's first page you will again find some of these extra "e"s: auf dem besten Wege, etwas zu Wege bringen.

Originally, the dative case of many masculine and neutral nouns was marked by an inflexional "e" indicating the case in the context of a sentence. But since the article serves the same purpose, it is no longer required; it has become old-fashioned and obsolete. There are, however, many idioms and ready-made phrases in which the old dative form is still preserved: nach Hause gehen, auf dem Wege sein, zu Kopfe steigen, zu Krenze kriechen. Or take the proverb Was man nicht im Kopfe hat, muß man in den Beinen haben (If your head lets you down, you must use your feet).

Apart from this *Überbleibsel* (remnant) of the old form, the dative "e" has assumed a new function. It will often be used in poetic language or whenever the melody of a sentence requires it. But to decide on this, a student must be well advanced, and we don't advise our students to rely too much on their rhythmic sense when they speak or write German.

#### .....UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG

"I have not been able to find the solution of No. 5 exercise in any of the subsequent numbers", complains a student from Delhi. He is quite right. Due to the absence from Delhi of the teacher in charge, we forgot to publish the key in No. 6. Here it is after all:

#### Hochverehrter Herr Professor!

Ich habe *Ihnen* lange nicht geschrieben. (2) Aber ich wußte nicht, ob Sie sich noch in Italien aufhalten. (3) Wenn Sie schon von *Ihrer* Reise zurück sind, würde ich Sie wegen meiner Doktorarbeit gern um *Ihren* Rat bitten. (4) Mit den besten Empfehlungen bin ich *Ihr* ergebener Klaus Wagner.

#### MAX MUELLER BHAVAN AT MADRAS BOOK FESTIVAL

Max Mueller Bhavan, Madras, participated in a week-long cultural programme, entitled "Books and the Arts Festival" organised by the Book Industry Council of South India, Madras, from March 4 to 11.

to

nes

tha by

Ge

wo

the

ent

of

as

mo

wo

of

Th

An exhibition embracing about 2,000 books on the arts from many countries, about 100 paintings of contemporary Indian artists, a number of sculptures and a collection of rare art objects was held. The Festival programme included symposia, lectures, a quiz programme, film shows and musical and dance recitals. Max Mueller Bhavan set up a stall displaying a varied collection of interesting books. On March 5, Dr. B. Wervie, Director of Max Mueller Bhavan, delivered a lecture, illustrated with slides, on German art.

The exhibition was opened by the State Governor, Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, while the Arts Festival was inaugurated by Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University.

### RIGHTIST ORGANISATIONS ARE LOSING THEIR FOLLOWING

The Federal Ministry of the Interior has reiterated that the Federal and State Government authorities are keeping a careful watch on all manifestations of the pernicious ideologies of National Socialism and Antisemitism. These manifestations will be counteracted through an energetic enforcement of all provisions of the law, the Ministry adds.

"The Federal Government states emphatically", a statement of the Ministry runs, "that there is no overall organization of extreme political forces with an increasing following in the Federal Republic. All that is taking place in the Rightist camp is a sterile succession of self-dissolutions, splitting and merging among a few organizations and a number of small or minute groups. Several of these associations have been prohibited as being unconstitutional. Official sources have established that the Rightist organizations in the Federal territory (with only a small number of members) have lost about 33 per cent of their followers since 31st December 1959, i.e. inside two years".

### WOMEN HAVE SHOWN INITIATIVE IN BUSINESS

### Many in Germany run their own Establishments in various Trades

MORE than 600,000 women in the Federal Republic of Germany today own an establishment of business, trade or industry. This means that every fifth undertaking is headed by a woman — that over 3,000,000 Germans are in the employ of women - that almost 25 per cent of the national product is earned from enterprises run by women.

ras.

ural

the

ook

dia,

out

any

on-

ber

rare

ival

sia.

film

als.

stall

of

5,

Max

ure,

art.

the ram

was liar,

sity.

ARE

the

the

ient

eful

the

nal

rese cted nent

the

ates the no

eme

sing olic.

itist

self-

ging

da

ups.

ave

on-

ave

ani-

tory

of

per

31st

rs".

G

These facts speak for themselves. They are, of course, indicative of a development that in Germany, as elsewhere, has been gaining momentum since, some 50 years ago, women first began to "invade" fields of work previously reserved to men. was considered "unwomanly" for a girl to work in anything but the "classical" occupations for women, such as seamstress, housekeeper, nurse.

Among the many careers into which women have meanwhile launched themselves, that of the entrepreneuse, or manageress, takes a special place in the history of women's emancipation. Even in the days when earning a living was still considered "unladylike", there were women who headed firms, simply because they were the only legal heirs. It was the custom then to employ a competent man for the actual managerial work. But here and The times are long since gone when it, there—even three or four decades

ago-a woman could be found who in such a case was unwilling to leave the management of her firm to others. But she was an exception to the rule.

In Germany it was only after World War II that the number of women in this field increased by leaps and bounds. During the post-war years, hundreds of business and trade establishments could otherwise not have continued to exist. Many women took in hand the reconstruction of existing ones, and many founded new ones.

#### They Started from Scratch

An example of the initiative shown by women during the reconstruction period is the post-war story of an umbrella-manufacturing plant in the Federal Republic of Germany. At the close of the war its owner was a woman. The factory buildings were rubble, and of other assets there remained hardly more than a few thousand yards of umbrella material. Borrowing three old sewing-machines, she employed seven seamstresses, and amid the ruins started out on a career that was to make her the head of one of the world's largest umbrella

Not many, of course, have had such spectacular success. Nevertheless, the size of other industrial manufacturing plants headed by women is indicated by the fact that all of them taken together average 200 employees

#### The Principal Branches

Agriculture and animal-breeding are the fields in which the largest number — 215,000 — of women run their own establishments. The second largest group, says the Federal Office of Statistics, is to be found in business and trade (178,000), followed by those in textile production and processing (126,500). Next come the women who operate establishments having to do with cosmetics or hygiene (31,000), and then those who own hotels or restaurants. Among the rest of the 600,000 there are those who manage construction firms, breweries, foundries, steel works, shipping companies and machine factories. In some of these branches, which even in this age are considered "man's work", it can happen that a manageress has no other women on her staff, except perhaps a few typists.



Many women in Germany are successfully running drapery enterprises. Their pleasing ways of explaining the special points of the garments on display, as is evident from this picture, help them score easily over men.

#### Television Then Now and Tomorrow

Today in the Federal Republic it is estimated that 20,000,000 people enjoy television programmes daily. In the last quarter of 1961, more than 200,000 television sets per month were marketed, bringing the total in service in the Federal Republic of Germany to about 6,000,000.

At present, viewers can choose between two programmes which are broadcast by nine German stations as joint transmissions. And when can all these enthusiastic viewers look forward to taking their pleasure in colour? German industry is in a position to deliver receivers for coloured television at short notice.

#### YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE!

Kindly quote your Ref. No. in any correspondence relating to the German News Weekly.

When you ask for a copy, allow at least a fortnight for commencement of supply. And please give your address precisely and in block letters.

The delay is only a matter of cost. To install the necessary transmission network would cost thousands of millions of marks. Then, too, receivers would cost at least three times the price of the present ones.

#### The Beginnings

Similar delays and sudden leaps ahead have been part of the whole television story. It began in 1891 when a German named Paul Nipkow invented a perforated disk which made it possible to take a picture apart for transmission. Some decades passed before any further progress was made.

During the 1920s the German post office carried out test transmissions, and then joined with industry in fostering further developments. In 1932, the first transmissions were made from Berlin, and from 1935 onwards the first regular programmes on the European continent were broadcast three days a week, but were still confined to the Berlin area.

Since the first post-war years had more basic problems for Germany to cope with than television, transmis-



In the Spring Fair at Frankfurt, articles made of bast attracted the attention of numerous visitors specially interested in handicrafts. Picture shows a young lady displaying a "basket table" which can be broken into ports, each for use in different ways. The foot table" which can be broken into ports, each for use in different ways. The foot of the table can serve as a bag for shopping and the table-top can be adapted into a sun hat, as the lady in this picture demonstrates.

sions were not resumed until 1952. Two years afterwards, the number of sets amounted to only 70,000; in 1956 it had risen to 620,000, while in 1958 it was 2,200,000 a remarkable TV. helps to increase.

Germany's viewers closer to their neighbours, for Germany belongs with 16 other countries—to an international network called Eurovision. Its broadcasts of special events are of great interest.

util

and

Ger

muc

trie

give

eco

the

Mr.

in ]

of t

of

nec

refe

said

Ind

tion

ban

mui his

nov

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Path, The Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 nP.

A Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, MARCH 31, 1962

No. 13

### UNTIED AID MORE BENEFICIAL TO INDIA

### Ambassador Duckwitz Suggests Ways to Correct Trade Imbalance

THE Federal Republic of Germany, conscious of its obligation to utilize its economic achievements for the benefit of the developing nations, and mindful of the fact that post-war German reconstruction itself owed much to the assistance of other countries such as the United States, will give India continued assistance in her economic development.

This assurance was held out by the German Ambassador to India, Mr. G.F. Duckwitz during his address in New Delhi at a luncheon meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in connection with its 35th annual session.

The Ambassador made a particular reference to Indo-German trade and said that there was great scope for Indian and German trading organizations, industrial enterprises and banking institutions to work out mutually beneficial arrangements. In his view, Indo-German collaboration now ceased at the point of production,

In this Issue:

erous asket

foot nto a

their

ngs-

inter-

ision. vents Untied Aid More Beneficial ... I to India ... I No Need to Fear Communism 2 German Rivers—2: ... 3 The Moselle ... 3 The German School Wins New Friends in Rajasthan ... 5 Research in Cancer Rewarded 6 Penal Servitude for Students 7 German Artistes Delight Music Lovers ... 8

but this could be extended to such fields as the marketing of Indian products and organizing sales networks in Germany.

He conceded that the expansion of Indo-German trade had practically been a one-way traffic, which must be corrected by a better utilization of the opportunities offered by the German market. Considering the volume of goods Germany could import from India, the pace of trade had been pedestrian. This was because little progress had so far been made by Indian manufacturers

to discover the German market and to adapt their goods to the taste of the German people.

In his opinion, there could be more interest in Indian commodities in Germany if India broke into the German market by sustained publicity and personal contact with businessmen. It had to be borne in mind that trade was entirely in the hands of private firms and that the Federal Government itself could not purchase anything. Contact had, therefore, to be made not only

(Continued on page 4)



Flautist Kurt Redel with Pianist Adele Lorenz (on the left) giving their delightful musical performance at the A.I.R. auditorium, New Delhi, on Sunday last

[See also page 8]

#### NO NEED TO FEAR COMMUNISM

**But West Must Achieve** Its Political Aims

-President Luebke

THE peoples of the world whom modern technology was bringing ever closer must above all achieve closer human contact and thus kindle confidence in one another.

These words provided one of the broad keynotes to the address of the Federal President Dr. Heinrich Luebke on the occasion of the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Goethe Institute on March 19.

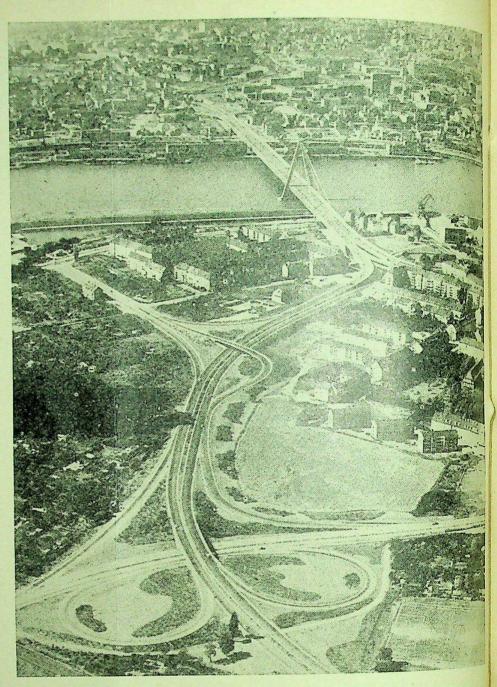
Dr. Luebke, who spoke to the scholars from home and abroad and to the young students of languages from overseas attending this function, exhorted them all to apply a rigid yardstick to the entire range of their activities.

Foreign countries should become acquainted with Germany only by her best efforts, he said.

He added: "Your finest and most noble task is probably that of transmitting to the nations of other continents knowledge of the foundations of our European civilization, and the knowledge of the foundations of our modern science, technology and working methods. In this way you can contribute to creating a contact between human beings within the interrelationship of the peoples which can offer a real guarantee of lasting peace in the world".

The Federal President laid special stress on close co-ordination of cultural development aid with the efforts of the friendly western nations. He was convinced that fruitful collaboration would be possible. During his visit to the three West African States he had come to appreciate the pleasant helpfulness of the ambassadors of their western friends. The West could achieve its political aims in these countries only by coordinated procedure. There was no need to fear Communist efforts in development aid, he averred. The West was by far superior to anything given to these countries by the Eastern States. But it was necessary to demonstrate its unity outside as well.

Dr. Luebke said that the Federal Republic would do well in acquiring friends in the developing countries, for it involved a genuine partnership.



#### BRIDGES OF COLOGNE

The Rhineland city with the heaviest traffic rolling over its bridges is Cologne. Not counting the two railway bridges, Cologne's four motor-traffic bridges are used daily by 140,000 motor vehicles travelling in one direction or the other. A secondard by 1965. motor vehicles travelling in one direction or the other. A second autobahn bridge is belik built at Leverkusen; the envisaged northern bridge should be completed by 1965. When one remembers that at the end of the War every bridge in Cologne was destroyed, one cam get an idea of the amount of bridge construction that has taken place. Special mention should be made of a bridge that has proved to be a technical masterpiece. This is the Severin-bridge, as seen in the picture. It is 2,300 feet long and 100 feet wide. The pylon tower 200 feet above the roadway has now become the new landmark of Cologne. 30,000 vehicles may be counted daily on its 60 feet wide road. In addition, there are pavements and cyclists' tracks. Just how forward-looking the city of Cologne has been replanned is shown by the bend in the road and the thick concrete slabs in the foreground. This network of roads relieves traffic congestion and also enables drivers to reach the Frankfurt-Düsseldorf autobahn quicker.

The developing countries certainly expected more than material aid from the Federal Republic, namely, instruction in the art of organization which had once upon a time been written in capitals in Germany, and training in order that they became devoted to their new and multifarious tasks.

On the same occasion, Goethi Gold Medals and Silver Medals commemorating the celebrations were awarded for special merits in the cultivation of the German language abroad. Among many others, Mr. Ellen Sharma of Madras was the recipient of Goethe Silver Medal.

March 31, 1962

of

R

SO RI

10

of

lar

ha

To

for

an

bo wa

of

Co

rol vill

Mo

not

uni

of o of

lan

for

wax

sple

M

sur

the

a ci

Por

Em

cen

Ror

at ? the mod

and

size

nav

and

fron

\*For

Geri

## THE MOSELLE SPELLS ROMANCE, LEGEND

### many wish it be left free from modern encroachments

ALTHOUGH not so well reputed the world over as the Rhine, the Elbe and the Danube, the river Moselle has a historical importance of some value. The Moselle spells romance and legend, and has delicate scenic beauty of landscape and the antiquity of European civilisation.

The largest leftside affluent of the Rhine, the Moselle rises in the southern Vosges and falls into the Rhine at Coblenz after draining some 10,800 square miles through a course of 315 miles of which the upper and larger part lies in France. After it has flowed past the French towns of Toul and Metz, for a short distance forms the frontier between Germany and Luxembourg and crosses the border into Germany. It cuts its way through the hilly regions west of the Rhine which it joins at Coblenz.

#### Crossed by Ferries

With its numerous meanderings through slate rock gorges, past rolling vineyards and picturesque villages huddled on its banks, the Moselle is the only German river of note that has remained practically untouched by the industrial age. As of old it is crossed by ferries instead of bridges and the beauty of the landscape has remained unchanged for centuries. Roman poets have waxed eloquent over the scenic splendour as well as the wine of the 'Mosella'.

The many monuments which have survived through this period tell of the region's ancient history. Trier, a city on the Moselle, has the mighty Porta Nigra fortification built by Emperor Augustus in the 15th century B.C. Not long afterwards the Roman Emperors took up residence at Trier and to this period belongs the amphitheatre which could accommodate 30,000 persons, the basilica and the imperial thermal baths.

Although the Moselle is fifth in size among the German rivers it is navigable only for short stretches and navigation extends downwards from Fronard a little below Nancy.

Another heritage of those times is the Moselle wine - the earliest vineyards having been planted by the Romans. The Moselle vineyards have a history from the second century but their acreage is not great. Back-breaking toil was required to create them particularly on the steep slopes of the Moselle itself. Vine is so precious that usually the vineyards are parcelled out among the peasant owners, grown on narrow terraces one above the other. Much of the soil was carried up from the valley beneath and held in place by buttressed wall of masonry. Pieces of slate are set to reflect sunlight upon grape clusters multiplying its rays, the stiff cliffs hold off the cold winds.

#### Choicest Wines

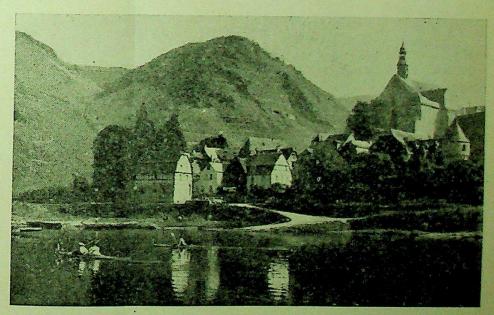
The careful tending of the countless generations of wine-growers all combine to produce here some of the choicest wines in the world. Between Trier and Coblenz are vineyards which yield the celebrated wines. Outside of Europe winegrowers sometimes use the name Moselle to distinguish certain of their wines from the Rhine wines or hock types. The little Moselle valley railroad faithfully follows each bend of the river and leads past innumerable places famed for their wines. It

goes past Piesport to Berncastel where grows the 'Berncastler Doktor' so called because Bishop Boemond believed that this wine had cured him of a fatal disease. At Zeltingen on the Schlossberg (castle hill) more than 2 million vines yield the wine of that name.

#### The Course

The river flows on past 1300-year old Uerzig surrounded by four castle ruins; past the Marienburg which presents a view of the river making a 14-kilometre long loop. Then it flows past Zell whose Black Cat wine is renowned and past Cochem with its perfectly preserved ancient castle. As it approaches Coblenz the unpretentious Moselle finally broadens and joins the Rhine at the Deutsche Ecke where float the flags and coats of arms of all the German Federal States.

Recently an old plan to canalise the Moselle has again come under consideration since the ore from Lorraine could be transported more cheaply by water than by land. However, the plan has been opposed in Germany, France, Luxembourg and Belgium. Friends of natural beauty hope that the Moselle landscape will remain as untouched as hitherto amidst the encroachments of the modern industrial age.



A picturesque view of a small town, Beilstein, on the banks of the Moselle

For the previous article in this series see the German News Weekly, dated March 17, 1962.

German News Weekly

counting

140,000 is being When

one can

mention

mention is is the ne pylon Cologne.

iere are

as been

eground.

each the

Goethe Medals

ns were in the inguage

s, Mrs. vas the Medal.

31, 1962



Ambassador G. F. Duckwitz

## A NEW DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The Interministerial Committee for Development Policy recently completed its final discussions on a proposal made by the Minister for Economic Co-operation, Mr. Walter Scheel, for the foundation of a new development association. The new association, which is planned on the basis of private law, is to be set up to stimulate and support private capital investment in the developing countries. There was also a proposal to set up a centre for the promotion of industrial trades and crafts abroad.

## THE LOAN THAT AFFIRMS A FAITH

The Federal Foreign Office made the following announce-ment on March 15: "In accordance with a request of the United Nations transmitted by the Acting Secretary-General, Mr. U. Thant, the German Federal Government will, subject to the consent of the German Federal Parliament, contribute an amount of 10 million dollars to the loan of the United Nations decided upon in the Resolution of December 20, 1961, of the General Assembly. In making that contribution the German Federal Government wishes to reaffirm its faith in the aims and purposes of the United Nations laid down in the Charter".

#### ONE WAY TRAFFIC IN GOODS MUST BE CORRECTED

(Continued from page 1)

with the importers but also with the German consumers through sustained advertising campaigns.

Referring to Germany's "steadily mounting export surplus" with India, the Ambassador said that this adverse balance of trade needed to be adjusted. During the pre-war period Indo-German trade, which was of the order of Rs. 20 crores, did not show any significant adverse balance against India. With the exports currently running at about Rs. 100 crores, Germany's trade surplus could not but increase.

In this connection Mr. Duckwitz said that the necessities of the investment process were such that India must accept an import surplus now. But she could "enlarge her exports to Germany gradually in order to effect in the long run the required transfer of interest and the return of loans".

Mr. Duckwitz said that his country's total contribution to development aid amounted to approximately one per cent of its gross national income and compared favourably with that of the U.K. and the U.S. He estimated that the Federal Republic's assistance to India so far was of the order of Rs. 600 crores. Up to the end of last year there had been 250 instances of collaboration of capital and technical know-how between Germany and India. The cooperation between the two countries had been in the field of steel, fertilizers, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles and locomotives.

#### Untied Credits

With the commitment already made of \$425 million of assistance for the first two years of India's Third Plan, the Federal Republic ranked second only to the U.S. and her share was larger than that of all other member countries of the Aid India Club, he said. Moreover, his country was the only member of the consortium, besides the World Bank, which, on principle, granted India untied credits which might be utilized as India wished.

Referring to what is generally described as economic miracle, the Ambassador said: "What has been often called the German economic miracle was in fact the result of a deliberate policy to give the indivi-

dual the chance to develop his capacities and to carry out his private plans without the encumbrance of an overcharged public administration. As Minister Erhard expressed it then, it is much better to concentrate all available energies on increasing the national wealth because it is considerably easier to allow everyone a larger slice out of a bigger cake than to try to gain anything by discussing the division of a small cake".

#### Export Earnings

Mr. Duckwitz admitted that while enterprises of other countries often invested their export earnings in their business overseas, German enterprises were not in a position to do so. This was because the capital outlays of German exporters were generally rather insufficient. They were, therefore, obliged to convert their foreign exchange earnings into Marks immediately to carry on production. These large assets of foreign exchange at the *Bundesbank* had often been mistaken for the wealth of German economy.

According to him, Federal Republic's gold and foreign currency reserves, which were considered to be high in certain quarters, were just sufficient to finance its imports for eight months.

#### New Structure

The Ambassador pointed out that his country's economic recovery had many lessons to offer to developing countries like India. He said that by following the policy of free enterprise and the device of achieving prosperity through competition, the German economy had found in an astonishing short period its new structure and equilibrium. From 1950 to 1961 the gross national product rose from 100 billion DM to more than 250 billion. There was practically no unemployment in the Federal Republic today as compared to the 1.5 million unemployed in 1949.

Speaking generally of India's balance of payments position, Mr. Duckwitz concluded by saying that India could achieve an export surplus only through a continuously increasing volume of foreign investments with a view to replacing imports and making additional production available for export.

March 31, 1962

Z

un

R

R

Ei

ze

Sp

bo

#### THE GERMAN SCHOOL WINS NEW FRIENDS IN RAJASTHAN

FROM now on Germany will no longer be a mere patch on the map for students of the Birla Public School, Pilani and Pilani will be more than a place in the Rajasthan desert for the students of the German School in New Delhi.

ED

his

his

cum.

ublic

hard

etter

rgies

ealth

er to

at of

gain

Ision

while

often

their

nter-

0 so.

itlays

erally

here-

reign mme-

ction. nange been rman

ederal

rency

ed to

e just

ts for

t that

y had

deve

device

rough nomy

short

equili-

gross

illion.

nploy-

today

nillion

India's

n, Mr.

g that

export

uously

invest-

olacing

al pro-

1, 1962

100

He policy

How did it all happen? But it happened only recently when in response to an invitation a selected team of students and teachers of the German School paid a visit to Pilani's famous public school.

It was far more than a formal meet. The German students had gone there prepared to give a performance of their "Old Play of Dr. Faust". And they were amply rewarded. First of all it gave them both surprise and

satisfaction to find that the Birla School offered them a highly equipped stage, the technical perfection of which kept them quite busy for the whole afternoon trying to become as familiar as possible with the lighting system, the spacious stage and the acoustic conditions of the large auditorium. No wonder that they played their parts with an added zest. If we go by the report which appeared in the Pilani School "communications" the play was acclaimed as "very interesting and lively".

#### Words of Appreciation

Although given in the German original, the play did not suffer in the least from the language handicap.

The English commentary provided by Dr. Lutze, the Headmaster of the German School, was of great help. As the Pilani School "communication" said: "Partly helped by this and partly by the outstanding acting of the boys and girls we enjoyed the play from beginning till end. Another outstanding thing about this play was that it was devoid of all stage setting and scenery. But no one appeared to notice it because of the superb acting". The report concluded: "The boys who acted Faustus and his servant, Hanswurst, acted so beautifully that the professionals might have envied".

The German girls and boys who went through a crowded programme including camel-riding and sight-seeing described the trip to Pilani as those memorable twenty-four hours'. They also knew that for all those whom they came in contact with Germany would no longer be a mere patch on the map. Similarly,



13

Liebe Freunde!

As examination time is approaching, your teachers keep receiving written cries for help, some of them rather desperate, from German language students all over India. One of the difficulties faced by a good number of candidates is the composition of an essay in German. "How can one write an 'essay' in a language one has studied for not even a full year, a time which gives one hardly a chance to get through the elementary grammar?" Your teachers think there is indeed some reason for being a little doubtful in this respect and promise they will do all they can to give you some last minute help. Here, first of all, is a sample essay.

#### Die Internationale Industrieausstellung in New Delhi

"Guten Tag, Mohan. Wollen wir heute zur Industrieausstellung gehen?" "Das ist eine gute Idee, Ram. Ich habe gerade Zeit". Die Freunde fahren mit dem Bus zur Mathura Road. An den Kassen neben dem Haupteingang warten viele Leute. Mohan und Ram stellen sich an das Ende einer langen Schlange. Der Eintritt kostet nicht viel. Bald sind sie auf dem Ausstellungsgelände. Zuerst gehen sie zum deutschen Pavillon. Mohan bewundert die vielen Maschinen und Präzisionsgeräte, denn er ist Techniker. "Was gefällt dir hier am besten, Ram?" fragt er seinen Freund. "Der elegante Mercedes da vorn", antwortet Ram. "Ja, den möchte ich auch haben", sagt Mohan. Ram lernt Deutsch. Er liest das Schild über einem Stand: "Elektrogeräte der Firma Siemens".

Die Freunde sehen noch viele andere Pavillons: den japanischen, den russischen, den amerikanischen zum Beispiel. Die Russen und die Amerikaner zeigen interessante Raketenmodelle.

Nach drei Stunden sind die Freunde milde und durstig. Sie trinken eine Coca Cola und setzen sich ins Theater. Dort werden Kulturfilme gezeigt.

Spät am Aband Sola in Aband Spät am Abend gehen Mohan und Ram nach Haus.

die Industrieausstellung: industrial exhibition; die Idee (-n): idea; die Kasse(-n): dueue; der Haupteingang(-e): main entrance; die Schlange(-n): lit. snake, here: Präzisionsgerät(-e): precision instrument; der Techniker: technician; der Mercedes(-se): Elektrogerät(-e): piece of electrical equipment; der Kulturfilm(-e): documentary film. die Industrieausstellung: industrial exhibition; die Idee (-n): idea; die Kasse(-n): ig-office; der Hartellung: industrial exhibition; die Idee (-n): idea; die Kasse(-n): lit. snake, here:



Dr. Faustus and Mephistopheles, the devil, in a dramatic pose

Pilani for the German students was indeed more than just a place in the desert.

#### Message of Goodwill

The Headmaster of the Pilani School said in a message: "How much we enjoyed the company of your students and members of the staff will be evident from that they are all remembered by our students. The play was a great lesson for us and your interest in the institution a source of encouragement".

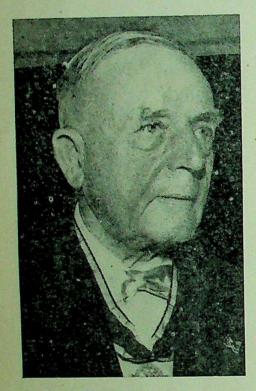
March 31, 1962

### RESEARCH IN CANCER REWARDED

#### Nobel Prize Winner bags yet another coveted **International Prize**

PROF. Otto Heinrich Warburg, who is also the holder of the Nobel Prize, has been awarded the "Ludwig Darmstaedter and Paul Ehrlich Prize 1962".

Instituted in 1952 with the help of the Federal Government, the prize, which is worth 100,000 Marks, is



Professor Warburg

considered to be one of the most important international distinctions in the field of medical research. It is awarded every two years. Half of the money goes to the prize-winner and the other half to members of the rising generation of researchers.

Now living in West Berlin, Prof. Warburg was born on October 8, 1883, in Freiburg, the south-west German university town. He was a pupil of another German Nobel Prize recipient, Emil Fischer. In 1931, Prof. Warburg became director of the Institute of Cellular Physiology of the Kaiser Wilhelm Association (today the Max Planck Society) in Berlin set up with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation. He received the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1931. He is a member of the Royal Society in London and a Knight of the Peace Class of Pour-le-mérite. He stayed in the United States for some time as a guest professor.

The esteem in which Prof. Warburg is held in Germany and abroad stems not only from his scientific achievements but also from his firm opposition to National Socialism. He helped many to flee from the dictatorship who were being persecuted for political or racial reasons.

During the award ceremony in the Frankfurt Paul's Church, the Professor reported on the present progress of his research in combating cancer. In addition, he expressed his conviction that it would one day be possible to fight this dangerous disease by chemotherapeutic methods.

Prof. Warburg started from the discovery that cancer cells, in contrast to healthy cells in the body, can live without oxygen. He said: "This characteristic explains their behaviour and opens up the possibility of causal therapy".

#### Fight With Cancer On

Prof. Warburg also pointed out -"We cannot assert that we are already in a position to cope with cancer. But we may say that we are on the way to it. And I am convinced that we shall succeed".

to

th

S

R

by

th

W ca

at

ch

Si

ha

al

fo

B

by th

Among those who took part in the ceremony were ex-President Theodor Heuss, who is the honorary chairman of the Paul Ehrlich Foundation, and two of "his" scientists, Richard Kuhn and Adolf Butenandt, also holders of the Nobel Prize.

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

The sample essay given on the front page of this number is meant to serve for an illustration of some pieces of advice we want to give you under the WIE IST DAS, BITTE? heading, which we hope has by now become a familiar symbol of your teachers' readiness to help you through some of the more intricate difficulties of the German language.

How, then, is it possible (if at all) to write a simple "free" composition after a period, say, of one year's study of German? Well, you may do fairly well after some practice if you consider the following points:

- . Do not rely too much on your knowledge of elementary grammar. Even if you feel comparatively "safe" in this field, you must not forget how much of it may be "gone" at the time of examination. Besides, even a text which is grammatically correct may not be satisfying because your knowledge of i d i o m a t i c language may be too limited. Your study of grammar should always be accompanied by memorizing common-sentence-structures which, with slight changes only, can be applied in almost any context [Die Freunde fahren mit dem Bus zu.....; .....kostet (nicht) viel;...... gefällt mir (dir; ihm etc.) am besten].
- 2. Even if you are expected to write on a descriptive subject (descriptions of cities, countrysides, exhibitions etc.) invent a simple story (in our sample: Mohan and Ram, two friends visiting the exhibition). Good description is one of the most difficult jobs in any language.
- 3. Last but certainly not least: Be as simple as possible in your language. If possible use the *Präsens*: it will save you some (though not all) trouble with irregular verbs, the choice between "haben" and "sein" in the Perfekt and Plusquamperfekt etc. But whichever tense you use, stick to it all through your composition. Avoid subordinate clauses: very often they are extremely difficult to build and your results and your composition. difficult to build and you may not be so sure about the intricacies of German word order. Avoid, above all, indirect speech. You may not know so much about the use of the Correct speech. about the use of the German Konjunktiv; besides, direct speech is not only simpler but also livelier.

And now: Viel Erfolg!

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!

Considering the advice given above, write an essay of about 150 s on "New Dolhi dia Haustata" above, write an essay of about 150 words on "New Delhi, die Hauptstadt Indiens" and/or a personal letter of "Ferien in den Himalause" "Ferien in den Himalayas".

## PENAL SERVITUDE FOR STUDENTS

No Consideration for Old People, No Concession to Married Couples

OF the 73 students arrested in the Soviet Zone and East Berlin since August 13 last, 31 have already been sentenced. Their punishments range from 4 months' imprisonment to 10 years' penal servitude.

lis-

ast an his

haof

ut :

cer.

the

hat

the

dor

nan.

and

uhn

ders

it to

nder

ne a

the

tion

airly

mar.

how

text

edge

ımar

tures

ntext

crip-

our

Good

ngu-

ouble

rfekt

ough

mely

rman

nuch

only

t 150

er op

Disclosing this Mr. Ernst Lemmer, Minister for All-German Affairs, in a recent radio address said that these students except 4 were not the residents of the Soviet Zone. They came from Egypt, Iran, Syria and South America besides the Federal Republic and West Berlin. The names of all of them were known.

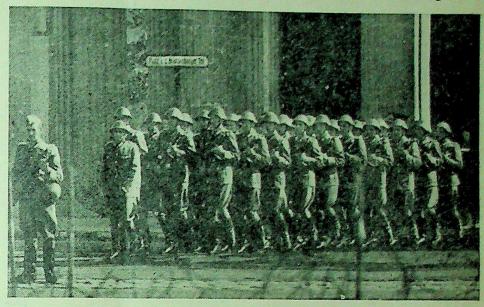
Mr. Lemmer also said that there were as many as 10,000 applications by citizens of the Soviet Zone asking for family reunion. About half of them were from old parents who wished to spend their declining years with their children. Nearly 2,000 cases concerned married couples who wished to be reunited, and in about 1,000 cases mothers with children wished to rejoin the fathers.

Since 1945, some 200,000 persons in the Soviet Zone of Germany have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment or confinement in labour camps for political reasons. At present, there are 14,000 such prisoners and camp inmates.

These figures were made known on March 17 by the Association of Victims of Stalinism, an organisation founded in the West by former political prisoners of the Soviet Zone.

Hardly more than 300 people had, however, been given permission to move to the Federal Republic since 13th August, and only 19 persons had come to Berlin, although about 5,000 applications requesting for the removal of relatives to Berlin had been received by the authorities and organizations of West Berlin.

The constant provocation and tormenting of the German people by terrorism and despotism beyond the wall cannot but encourage the Germans in demanding freedom for their 16 million compatriots in the Soviet Zone, in particular the freedom of self-determination to which all peoples are entitled.



A group of people's soldiers in front of the Brandenburg Gate. Hundreds of these soldiers and people's police have already fled to the Federal Republic to escape the inhuman acts like shoot to kill which they are ordered to execute. Their average age is 19 to 20.

## PEACE PRESERVING POWER OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY A VITAL FACTOR

THE peace-preserving power of the European communities was one of the major points mentioned in the recent German Memorandum addressed to the Soviet Government. Should the Soviet politicians give this question the attention it merits, it may be of decisive importance in eliminating the present tensions.

The diplomatic correspondent who has stated this view adduces the following reasons for his observations. He says:

The European communities have certainly not been planned on exclusive lines, but are in spirit the instruments of collaboration and world-wide exchange and, naturally, also with Central and Eastern Europe. The post-war history of Western Europe has shown how States, at one time hostile to each other, have joined forces in the interests of the welfare of all, how the citizens of the great communities travel without a visa, and even without a passport, and can exchange spiritual and material values without let or hindrance. The German people and all the peoples of the European community, therefore, ask: 'why should such peaceful collaboration not be possible also with the peoples of the Central and Eastern Europe?'

The Soviet leaders are as yet refusing to take into account the solidarity of the States outside their sphere of influence as a new and real factor. The forecasts which some theoreticians believed they could make, namely, that societies and States founded on freedom must disintegrate due to internal disputes and wars, are wrong. On the contrary, it is a fact that the ideal of social justice has been put into practice much more quickly and extensively within these societies than in the countries under Communist domination. The introduction of the same principle to international polities corresponds to this internal process, i.e., the nations have realised that the interests of the individual State are best served if the principles of social justice also govern international life.

This development, which finds external expression in the formation of large-scale communities, has also resulted in the position that national governments can now advocate only those interests which their partners regard as being justified. This means

(Continued on page 8)

German News Weekly

March 31, 1962

## German Artistes Delight Music Lovers

KNOWN as one of the greatest flautists of today Kurt Redel and Adele Lorenz, the pianist, regaled an invited audience with their delightful flute and piano recital, last Sunday. The place was the A.I.R. Auditorium, New Delhi.

Both the artistes who hail from the Federal Republic of Germany are by profession teache of music in Munich, and were on a brief visit to New Delhi. Kurt Redel is the recipient of several awards, among them the Grand Prix du Disque of the Academy Charles Cros-Paris.

The music critics of all the leading newspapers of Delhi in their reviews had been unanimous in paying warm tributes to the skill and dexterity of the artistes, and the excellence of their teamwork.

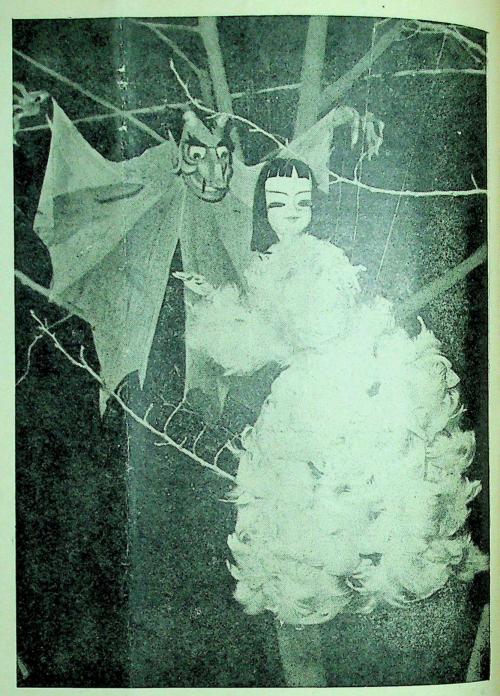
#### Rare Treat

As one art critic would put it "Unlike other groups, the Germans have been giving us specialist music, not sufficiently exploited by the broadcasting service or even by the gramophone records released in this country. They were the only ones to bring a harpsichord to New Delhi.

"In the case of the flute, we were particularly lucky in getting a German artiste. For the transverse flute is a German instrument. Sunday's recital brought out Redel's complete mastery of the instrument. Even those who know that the flute is limpid because it is free from upper partials could not have expected the magical clarity which Redel imparted to it".

He added: "Adele Lorenz accompanied on the piano with confidence throughout and with a rare poetic sensitiveness in the more melodic sequences. She deserves a tribute for her gentle pianism in the case of the pieces by Bach and Mozart".

Another art critic had this to say "Both artistes played with infectious enjoyment and zest. The artistes' skilled interpretation made the work absorbing. Kurt Redel's notes were sweet and clear, his playing nimble, warm, effortless".



Dolls and puppets from all over the world are having a little meet at the Gewerbemuseum in Nuremberg. With their glamorous clothes, they are the protagonists at the exhibition entitled "The World of Puppet-Shows". Special mention should be made of performances with hand puppets doing pieces by the German humorous writers, Wilhelm Busch, Christian Morgenstern and Erich Kästner. In the picture are shown two marionettes, the Devil and the Princess, the main actors in the "Tale of the Soldier" by Igor Stravinsky.

#### SOLIDARITY OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

(Continued from page 7)

that a nationalist—not to speak of a chauvinistic-policy can no longer be pursued.

Comprehension of this interrelationship will also demonstrate to the political observer that it is useless to try to make mischief between Germany and her allies by voicing suspicions of Germany to the allies or the other way round. Germans would be ready to under stand the conceptions developed by the Soviet leaders with regard to 'peaceful co-existence' in the field of foreign policy and the stage wise turning away from a 'dictator ship of the proletariat' to 'socialist democracy' in domestic policy.

blei

be 1

to s

em

Sov

star

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Path. The Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np.

# GERMAN NEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

ibition

mances

ristian

The inder-

loped

regard

stage-

tator-

cialist

the

NEW DELHI, APRIL 7, 1962

No. 14

## NO STATE CAN BE PERMANENTLY OPPRESSED mutual rights and free-will must be respected

THE German nation bears no ill-will to the people of the Soviet Union. But a satisfactory solution of the problem of German-Soviet relations will be possible only if Soviet leaders recognise the title of the German people to self-determination. This point was emphasised specially in the German memorandum handed over in Moscow quite recently.

The German people feel sure that any Soviet citizen who is inspired by Soviet patriotism will readily understand that no permanent friendly relations can exist between two States if one of these States is permanently oppressing and exploiting part of the population of the other State. No power on earth can in the long run disregard the rights and free-will of another nation and certainly not if the nation in question is that of Germany located as she is right in the heart of Europe.

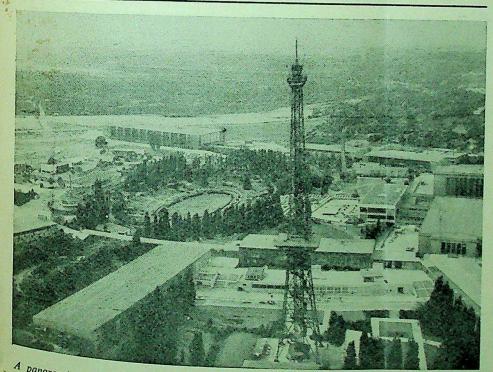
It is not difficult for anybody to see that the unhappy and brutally oppressed population of the Sovietoccupied Zone only puts up with Ulbricht and his accomplices because they are protected by the Red Army. The Soviet leaders must

## QUIZ RESULTS ARE OUT

[See page 3]

bear in mind that there will never be a German-Soviet understanding as long as this clique of traitors is kept in power by the Soviet Union. The German people are convinced that their views and attitude will be understood by the Soviet leaders and the Soviet people.

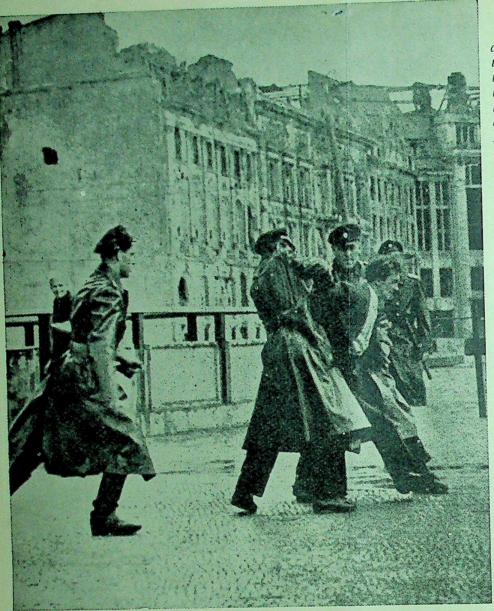
Having appraised the situation realistically the German people know that any solution can only be found gradually and after consideration of the legitimate interests of all persons concerned. It is up to the Soviet Union to meet this approach halfway for progressive improvement.



A panoramic view of the exhibition grounds, commonly known as Berlin's international Broadcasting Place. In the foreground is seen the 165 ft. high Radio Tower of the 10 pavilions, At present preparations are afoot for an artists' exhibition next month.

### In this Issue:

No State can be Permanently
Oppressed ... I
"Do You Know Germany"
Quiz Results ... 3
German Budget and World
Economy ... 4
New Methods Replace the
Old ... 6
Buddhism Carves a Niche in
Berlin 7



## STRUCK BY FEAR

The two pictures, one on the left and the other below, vividly portray the perpetual fear that has fallen to the lot of the population of the so-called "workers' paradise" in the Soviet Zone. Only with walls, barbed wire and mine-infested "death-strips" is it able to check the flow of freedom-loving people fleeing to the Federal Republic. Now, even the last refuge of the East-zonal population—the home—is in jeopardy, A few days ago the Communist

Joachim Fidorra, a 13-year old child was abducted recently from the class. room of his school in the central part of East Berlin. The child's only fault was that he had made a political remark about the regime of Ulbricht.

The "People's Police", as usual, lost no time to take stern steps to silence him. Joachim Fidorra has been sent to a Remand Home in Erzgebirgsdorf Kipsdorf where he will be kept in detention for one year!

overlords ordered the garden-city of Gross-Ziethen to be completely evacuated. Sixty frontier policemen accompanied by transport workers suddenly appeared and cleared the houses of furniture and fittings (seen below). The occupants stand resigned in front of their household belongings before being abruptly bundled on to a lorry and resettled somewhere else. Anyone who dared to protest and revolt against the arbitrary acts of the dictatorial regime is arrested (photo left) and committed to prison.

#### THOSE WHO CAN, FLEE

ALTHOUGH reduced in numbers since the coming of the 'wall' yet those who can manage flee the Soviet Zone to breathe in freedom.

For example, since the beginning of February last a second batch of eight sailors from the Soviet Zone approached the Federal Government for political asylum. These sailors who were on duty on board the ship "Erfurt" managed to escape from the ship when it touched the port of Bremerhaven in the Federal Republic of Germany.

They complained bitterly of the harsh treatment that was meted out to them. They had even to pay for the use of the naval uniforms they had no option but to wear.

The first batch consisted of three sailors who were on board the ship "Eisenach" and asked for asylum in similar circumstances.



German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

All Ste ma

Ger

## HELP FIGHT TB

NATIONAL FUND RAISING

Winners of

## "DO YOU KNOW GERMANY?" QUIZ

They Fly to Germany:

Mr. Narendra Nath Agrawala, Udaipur.
 Shri Subhash Bhattacharyya, Murshidabad.
 Prof. M. L. Jethmalani, Sholapur.
 Mrs. A. Crishna, New Delhi.
 Mr. Ganes Lal Saha, Hooghly.

They get autocycles:

Mr. S. Baskaran, Tamilnad. Mr. Hari Kishan, Shahdara-Delhi.

Chose who rank third, fourth and fifth Wireless set with record-player:

Mr. Prasanta Kumar Mitra, Calcutta. Mr. Ashok Kumar Sinha, Lucknow. Mr. S. K. Chhabra, Ghaziabad. Sri Bijoy Goswami, Howrah. Mr. Manjit Singh, Amritsar.

Wireless set:

Mr. T. R. Nagoji Rao, Simla. Mr. K. R. K. Nair, Rourkela. Mr. Birendra Bahadur Singh, Lucknow. Mr. K. L. Saha, Simla. Miss Subhra Datta, Calcutta.

Record-player:

Mr. R. Shadananan, Trichur. Mr. B. R. Dhawan, New Delhi. Mr. Ram Nath Kapur, New Delhi. Mr. T. C. Roychowdhury, Calcutta. Mr. V. P. Dham, Broach.

One Automatic Camera each:

Mr. Jai Dayal Grover, Muzaffarnagar. Mr. K. T. Govindan Kutty, Neyveli.

All the winners have been duly notified individually.

See the next issue of the 'German News Weekly' for 476 recipients of Consolation Prizes

#### THE QUESTIONS WERE:

What is the name of a large Steel Plant erected by Indo-German Cooperation?

After which eminent German Scholar are the German Cultural Institutes in India named?

Name the biggest city in the whole of Germany.

Who are the two film stars who represented Germany at the recent International Film Festival in New Delhi?

Name the German Chancellor?
What is the name of the famous monument shown in this announcement? An Indo-German motor-truck is seen everywhere in India. Give its name.

#### THE CORRECT ANSWERS ARE:

ROURKELA STEEL PLANT MAX MUELLER BERLIN KARIN DOR, TONI SAILER DR. ADENAUER BRANDENBURG GATE TATA-MERCEDES-BENZ

All answers to the Quiz were treated as correct in so far as they made the right indication. For instance, Rourkela Steel Plant or Rourkela Steel Works was as correct an answer as Max Mueller or Friedrich Max Mueller or for that matter Dr. Konrad Adenauer or Dr. Adenauer or Konrad Adenauer. In view of a large number of correct entries, lots had however to be drawn to determine the names of the lucky winners.

#### Members of the Board of Judges

Mr. B. M. CARIAPPA Mr. T. S. NAYAR Mr. R. GAUBA Mr. P. M. SACHDEV Dr. W. A. RITTER

Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi

Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi
Messrs. J. Walter Thompson Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
Messrs. J. Walter Thompson Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
Editor, 'German News Weekly'.

German News Weekly

4R

he left portray fallen ion of in

walls, deathhe flow eing to ven the l popuopardy.

nmunist

old child ne class.

ral part nly fault political

Ibricht. ual, lost silence een sent

birgsdorf kept in

den-city

mpletely

olicemen workers ared the

gs (seen

resigned elongings

ed on to

mewhere o protest rary acis

arrested

o prison

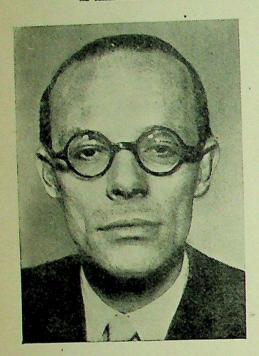
ril 7, 196.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

April 7, 1962

## GERMAN BUDGET AND WORLD ECONOMY

## Finance Minister Starke Makes His Recommendations



Dr. Heinz Starke

THE developing countries had a special mention in the speech of the Federal Finance Minister, Dr. Heinz Starke, introducing the 1962 Budget of the Federal Government of Germany in the Bundestag.

He observed: "The importance of development aid in the Federal Budget is steadily growing. The Federal Government is making all efforts to prove that the Federal Republic assists the developing countries in establishing a sound political, economic and social order to raise the standard of living in these countries and to promote their integration in the world economy". With a view to giving effect to this policy, Dr. Starke recommended:

i) that the initiative of private business in the field of development aid be promoted. For this, the draft budget provided for government guarantees worth 14,000 million D-marks for deliveries to developing countries and for guarantees worth up to a total of 7,000 million D-marks for long-term credits to and capital investment in developing countries, besides promotion of capital investments in developing countries by income tax preferences.

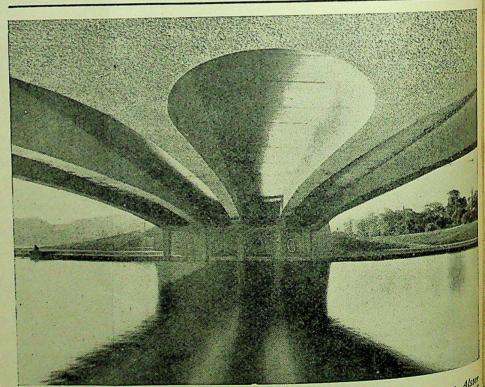
ii) that a total of 2,600 million D-marks be set aside in the new budget for development aid.

Explaining how the Federal Republic in its capacity as a member of the European Economic Community, also contributed particularly to the economic and social development of those overseas-mainly African-States and territories which had specially close relations to the Common Market countries when the treaties of Rome were concluded, Dr. Starke said "At present the association of these States and territories with the Common Market is being adjusted for a new five-year period. In future, as it has been in the past, the Federal Budget will be substantially burdened by the development aid which the association involves.

"Furthermore the budget provides for development aid channelled through a multitude of international organizations... In view of the various forms of such help, a constant co-ordination of the individual aid measures becomes imperative, especially if a growing part of our assistance should be channelled through Common Market organizations as a result of associations with the Common Market. An effective use of German development aid will be especially necessary because the higher and still rising defence expenditures of the Federal Republic of Germany will force us to examine closely and constantly what possibilities are available to raise new funds".

#### Coffee, Tea Taxes

With regard to the demand for a reduction of coffee and tea taxes, he explained: "I regret to say that I cannot support such a demand. May I mention that even if the coffee and tea taxes would be fully removed, which can hardly be expected for reasons of financial policy, the developing countries would get additional orders worth not more than 70 to 80 million D-marks. The Federal Budget, in turn, would get about 840 million D-marks less of coffee and tea tax receipts which might easily lead to a decrease of funds available for development aid, a decrease which would be far greater than the amount for the higher coffee purchases".



The new Lombard Bridge, as seen in the picture connecting the Inner and Outer Alsid in Hamburg, was constructed in 1951-53 to relieve the old Lombard Bridge which is structed to be at a 4-line railway track, a readway and to be at a 4-line railway track. used today to bear a 4-line railway track, a roadway and pedestrian crossings. The name the two bridges originated in the pawnshop, the "lombard", that once stood on the right of the Alster. The two Alster lakes ("die Binnenalster" and "die Außenalster") arose with the Alster was dammed up. They are the great favourites of the people from the suburbs who are out for a walk



## ERNEN DEUTSCH

14

#### Liebe Freunde!

as with ffective

aid will

ise the expen-

blic of

xamine ossibi-

e new

d for a taxes, y that

emand. e coffee moved, ted for e deve-

ditional

n 70 to

Federal

out 840

fee and

t easily

vailable

se which

amount

uter Alsia

nich is still

right bank

suburbs e)

1 7, 1962

es".

If a boy does not obey his parents he is unartig (naughty). His bad manners will be called *Unarten*. As is shown by the prefix un-, this incivility is not evil in itself but signifies only the reverse of a well-considered behaviour. With reference to the language your teachers sometimes observe Sprachunarten in your sentences, too.

Let us take, for instance, the verb machen. Indeed, machen is one of the most common words in our language. This is due to its very general meaning which signifies every way of doing something; and like "to do" it has a nearly unlimited capacity and wideness of expression: to say everything and-finally-nothing. Because of this quality, many students use machen to express each and every way of being active. It definitely helps the speaker to express his ideas more quickly and easily, but it simplifies our language in an "unauthorised" manner. To use it always and without control is one of those Sprachunarten mentioned above.

For instance, see these sentences:

- Neben der Straße wird ein Graben gemacht.
- 2. Morgen werden wir eine Nacherzählung machen.
- Ich machte mit Hans eine Wette.
- The workmen whom we see labouring on the roadside—they do something, sie machen etwas; but as soon as we look more attentively, we find that this can be expressed more accurately and with more imagination: einen Graben ausheben. Consider the expressiveness of this word: the labourers heben (lift) the soil aus (out of) the ground, they dig it up.

Neben der Straße wird ein Graben ausgehoben. The next example is very simple! What are you doing if the teacher wants you to compose a reproduction (Nacherzählung)? You are writing it down—so it should be: Morgen werden wir

eine Nacherzählung schreiben.

#### TIME-HONOURED CUSTOM

In their white gloves and top hats grammar school boys in Bonn are gathered on the banks of the Rhine in order to throw their old school things into the river to the accompaniment of softly played sad music "Right, men, all books over board!"—that was the signal for the operation that was given by one of the boys. Although their school days are over, many of them will still be intensively occu-pied with text-books and exercise books since about 75 per cent of all grammar school boys in the Federal Republic go on to study at teaching colleges, universities and technical colleges. Many of them plump for professions in which they can serve the community, professions which will often exact a high degree of responsibility and many sacrifices from them. 20 per cent of the boys wish to become teachers and 6 per cent doctors.



The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, which has for years been encouraging young foreign scientists by means of scholarships, has pointed out the difficulties foreign students have to cope with in the Federal Republic's overcrowded universities. It says the number of foreign students in the Federal Republic has increased nine times over the past ten years, while the number of university places has only doubled.

The Foundation suggests extension of the system of academic offices taking care of foreign students, and it also urges that more courses in the German language should be held, and more students' homes built. Of the students, awarded scholarships by the Foundation, 32 qualified in Germany last year and seven abroad. Among those who had received research scholarships in previous years, 62 became professors at foreign universities.

A Thomas Mann exhibition was opened on the Mathildenhoehe in Darmstadt recently under the patronage of the writer's widow, Frau Katja Mann. It was arranged by the Federal Foreign Ministry and the Goethe Institute.

The International Congress for Art Education will take place in West Berlin over Easter. It will be returning to Germany for the first time in 50 years. The only previous occasion on which the congress was held in Germany was in Dresden in 1912.

April 7, 1962

## New Methods Replace the Old

### German Experiments Create Interest Abroad

THE Postal Administration, of the Federal Republic of Germany is expected to clear as many as 9 billion letters during the current year. Almost astronomical this figure is being built up by the mountains of letters. postcards and printed matter piling up in the German Post Offices on an average of some 29 million pieces

Since 1952 the daily mail has been doubled. But not so the personnel employed to handle it. It has increased only by 25 per cent. Coupled



Mr. Richard Stuecklen

with the reduction of working hours to 45 per week, the German Federal Post Office has to accomplish considerably more work in less time with proportionally less personnel. How is this gigantic task managed?

#### **Electronic Machines**

Mr. Richard Stuecklen, the German Federal Minister of Posts, and incidentally the author of this article, says: One of the ways out of this difficulty has been found in close cooperation between postal technicians and West German electrical engineering firms. Automation of letter distribution has made rapid advances. Electronic machines have been developed by means of which the mail arriving in post offices is stapled, postmarked and sorted at the rate of 20,000 pieces per hour.

But even the most perfect electronic brain, however, has its limits.

It cannot think independently. The sorting machine cannot deal with place names, but it can read numbers. Starting from that fact the German Postal Administration has developed a system of 2,700 place-name numbers covering the 24,000 towns and villages having post offices which serve some 1,20,000 localities. As regards the 32 cities in the Federal Republic having a population of more than 1,00,000 inhabitants, the name of the city may be replaced by the one or two letters assigned to that city for the number plates of motor vehicles registered there, provided that the letter is being sent to

one of that city's suburbs and the name of the suburb added.

Automation in the sorting of mail will work most efficiently if the sizes of envelopes are standardised. Such standardisation will not be imposed by regulation. Whoever wants to indulge in the luxury of an unusual format for his envelopes or feels that using the new place numbers is too great a strain on him, will have to pay for the fact that letters outside the standard sizes or lacking place numbers cannot be handled by sorting machines but have to be processed by hand. This will ensure that the new sorting machines will impair postal communications between Germany and other countries; the hand system and the machine system will work harmoniously side by side with traditional precision.

However, machen cannot always be replaced as easily as these examples may make you believe. The solution of the third

Ich ging mit Hans eine Wette ein.

Well, you know gehen and perhaps you can imagine the literal meaning of eingehen (which is determined only by its context). But there is no cogent association between a bet and the action of going. So-and this is our advice-learn the noun Wette together with the verb eingehen-and you will always be well on the way.

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

Many students complain about the use of prepositions in the German language. They grumble: "How can we find out their definite meaning if they change their sense just at the moment we think we have a firm grip on And then they quote the well-known example: Nach dem Unterricht gehe ich nach Hause.

Don't you think you have got hold of the wrong end of the stick if you hope to find for each word of your own language an exact equivalent, in the foreign language? Compare two intersecting circles: they have but a part in common, the rest covers different ground. This image illustrates the problem, which can only be solved by constant practice. In particular, prepositions have their own life in each individual language. We have to face "these conditions of their life!" Let us take, for instance, the sentence quoted above: quoted above: Nach dem Unterricht gehe ich nach Hause. Here you find the two principal meanings of the preposition "nach". "Nach" is in the first place a local preposition, answering to the Fragewort 'wohin?' It signifies the destination of a movement like the preposition ""." But "nach" destination of a movement, like the prepositions "zu" and "in". But "nach" is only used with expressions indicating a movement towards a place, when there is no article, for instance with names of places: nach Deutschland, nach Paris, nach Amerika (but in die Vereinigten Staaten, in die Schweiz). Besides this we have no october in die Vereinigten Staaten, in die Schweiz). this, we have no article with adverbs like nach oben, nach rechts, nach innen. And now you will easily understand the idiomatic expression which causes so much trouble with our students: nach Hause. As shown above, in all other cases we use "in" or "ra". (To be continued) cases we use "in" or "zu": in die Schule, zur Post.

#### UBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!

Try to replace the verb machen where it is necessary, by a better one: Bevor ich meine Ferienreise machte, machte ich mir einen Plan.

- Dein neuer Wagen macht großes Aufsehen.
- Der Künstler hat mit diesem Bild ein herrliches Kunstwerk gemachtMein Freund will einer Eil
- Mein Freund will einen Film über seine Erlebnisse machen.

## BUDDHISM CARVES A NICHE IN BERLIN The Concept of a German Doctor Now a Reality

THE one and the only city in Europe to have a Buddhist temple is Berlin and the person to run it is a Buddhist monk from Ceylon, Shanti Bhadra.

d the

mail sizes Such

posed ts to

usual

s that

ve to

outcking

ed by

to be

nsure

s will

inica-

other

and

work

with

these

third

aning

eogent

is our

l you

erman

ning if

rip on

erricht

ick if

valent,

but a

tes the

icular,

ave to

ntence

u find

ne first

ies the

nach'

when

l, nach

Besides.

innen.

ses so

1 other

tinued)

one:

Plan.

macht.

This temple was built 30 years ago by a Berliner, Dr. Dahlke, who had embraced Buddhism during his many years' stay in Ceylon. An author of numerous books on Buddhism Dr. Dahlke also translated many Buddhist scriptures written in the original Pali.

#### Original Concept

The Buddhist congregation in Berlin which has now 300 members was also founded by Dr. Dahlke. When he died in 1928, his sister took over and continued to run the Buddhist House till the outbreak of the last war. For many years after the war the premises of the temple remained a home for the refugee families.

In 1950 the Buddhist Bhikku U. Thunanda from Burma, while in Berlin, revealed his interest in acquiring the House. However, it was not until a few years ago that this temple was again being used for its original purpose.

It is the German Dhaameduty Society of Ceylon which is responsible for the present status of the temple. The Society raised funds to buy the



Shanti Bhadra talking to the Berlin Buddhist Mr. Stutzer.

German News Weekly



The Buddhist monk caused quite a stir among Berliners with his native costume. Here they are casting astonished glances at him as he walks along Kurfuerstendamm.

large estate and temple together with the residential premises and the hall for methodical exercise from the heirs of Dr. Dahlke.

#### Weekly Congregations

Shanti Bhadra who is a representative of this Society holds congregations on last Sunday of every month. First, he would deliver lectures in English and have them translated; but now he has acquired good working knowledge of German language. The temple, whose gateway is decorated with Buddhist emblems, is always open and is frequently visited by school classes and university students on weekdays. On special festival days the whole congregation of Berlin gathers in the temple which stands on the top of a small hill in Frohnau and is surrounded by a large garden. Buddhists from Asian countries who are also living and studying in Berlin visit Shanti Bhadra on festival days and take particular delight in giving him presents. He goes about a lot and his Buddhist costume creates quite a stir everywhere. Living right on the periphery of Berlin Shanti Bhadra never hesitates to take the help of a policeman whenever he is in the heart of the city.

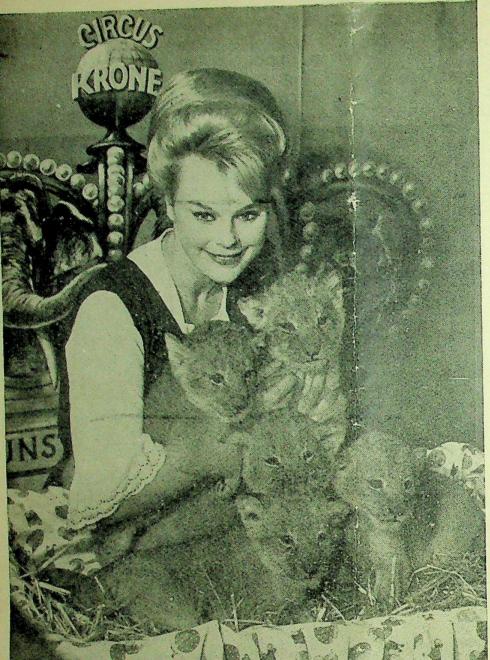
Shanti Bhadra is proud of the fact that the number of people of Berlin who are seriously interested in Buddhism far outstrips the number of members of the congregation.

#### GERMAN INTEREST IN JAINISM

"The Doctrine of the Jains", a translation in English of Dr. Walther Schubring's book in German, is a welcome addition to literature on Jainism. It has been translated from the revised German edition by Wolfgang Beurlen and edited by Amolak Rishi for the publishers, Banarsidass Motilal, Jawaharnagar, Delhi.

German scholarship gained a notable place in Jain research with the German translation of Hemacandra's "Abhidhanacintamani" by Böhtlingk and Rieu in the middle of the last century. A living interpreter of Jainism is Prof. Helmuth von Glasenapp, whose work "Der Jainismus eine indische Erlösungsreligion" is marked by erudition.

The work which divides the subject under seven categories is elaborate in treatment and is a distinct contribution to the literature on Jainism.



These five lion cubs, born in a German circus of international repute, being a rare litter, created a sensation amongst the experts. Their first appearance in public was honoured by the presence of the German film-actress, Elke Sommer. The blond film-star, who last starred in "The Girl and the Public Prosecutor", had an unusual role to play this time. She acted as the cubs' godmother. Here, she is seen holding the two she-lions Elke and Sonja. The three male-lions Cairo, Tarzan and Menelik have nestled down on the film-actress's lap.

#### WALL THAT DESTROYED SPORTS FELLOWSHIP

THOSE who have erected a wall and barbed wire entanglements with their own hands can no longer speak of a German fellowship of sport.

Willi Daume, President of the German Sports Association and of the National Olympic Committee, at the 36th rally of rowing clubs, which took place recently in the Berlin Congress Hall, summed up the present situation of sports in divided Germany,

and accused the potentates of the Soviet Zone of having misused sport for political ends. Daume asked "when the closest links have been snapped, when visits even to relatives are no longer possible, is it right for us to help to cover up these facts by joining in sports' events with the functionaries of the Socialist Unity Party, who helped to build the wall and who approve of it?" In meeting

them, honest sporting comradeship was converted into a dishonest testimonial, said Willi Daume.

"It was painful to think that they could no longer associate with the true sportsmen from the other side; but it would not help them if they stretched their hand of friendship to. party drilled policed sportsmen"

He added: "In the Federal Republic sports' bodies have never-permitted politics to exercise the slightest right of co-determination, Whereas over there they have never missed an opportunity of selling sports to politics".

#### GERMAN AMBULANCE FOR THE RED CROSS

The German ambulance, presented to the Indian Red Cross Society last week, is for the Chairman of the Managing Body of the Delhi Red Cross, Mrs. Rajan Nehru, a token of friendship of the German people for the people of India.

ma fir

tai

of

the

uni

tha

Be

las

the

The gift, which originally came from the Bishop's Organisation, Misereor, in the Federal Republic of Germany, was presented to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Mr. Bhagwan Sahay, who is also the President of the Delhi branch of the Society, by the Rev. Father Francis Rodrigues of the Indo-German Social Service, Delhi.

Thanking Father Rodrigues for the gift the Chief Commissioner said that the ambulance was a gift from a people "whom we hold in great esteem and admiration".

#### KUDOS FOR THE OLD BEARER

The German Ambassador, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, at an informal gettogether of the members of the staff at the Embassy, praised in glowing terms the efficient work of Babulal, the old head-bearer at the Residence.

The Ambassador said that Babulal, who had completed 10 years' meritorious service, was initially employed by Dr. Richter and later he served Dr. Wilhelm Melchers, the former Ambassador.

Wishing him all success for the future the Ambassador presented him with a watch with the inscription -for meritorious service.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Biock 50-G, Shanti Path The Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 nP.

U Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, APRIL 14, 1962

No. 15

## THE BLOW THAT MISSED THE MARK Berlin bustles with life in spite of the Wall

THE greatest threat that the Wall posed for the citizens of West Berlin was to inflict upon them a psychological shock. But it did not materialise. Eight months after the first stone of the visible division was

Berlin into two parts and hermetically sealed off one from the other by means of barbed wire and walls, it looked as if this would seriously jeopardise the economy of the free part of the city—West Berlin. However, such fears proved groundless.

It is interesting to know how the 50,000 workmen who daily crossed

over from East Berlin were replaced when they failed to appear, the way having been barred, at all crossing points, by the soldiers and the Soviet zonal police, on August 13. It is true that the firms which were hit by the sudden loss of man-power instituted measures of rationalisation

(Continued on page 2)

## THE 'QUIZ' CONSOLATION PRIZE WINNERS

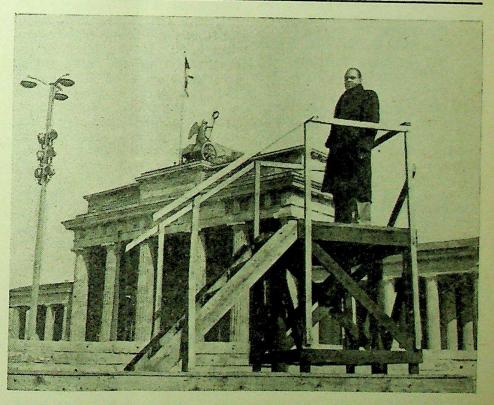
[See pages 3, 4]

placed in position it is now pretty certain that the population and economy of Berlin have completely mastered the new handicaps by dint of its unimpaired vital energy. The blow that was intended to cripple West Berlin failed to hit the target.

Shortly after the 13th August, last year, when the authorities in the Soviet Zone of Germany severed

## In this Issue:

The Blow that Missed the Mark		
Winners of Consolation Prizes		
	•••	3
Laurels for a Great Playwright		
'Twist' M.	•••	5
Beat Faster		8



Standing on the wooden platform is Mr. Ron Hendricks, representative of the "Free Press Journal", Bombay, who, in response to an invitation, recently paid a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. In the background is the Brandenburg Gate, standing on the line dividing the city of Berlin into two sectors.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

deship nonest

th the side; f they hip to n".

neverse the nation. neverselling

NCE:

esented ety last of the ni Red token people

came isation, ablic of e Chief nagwan dent of ety, by drigues Service,

es for ner said it from, n great

r, Mr.
nal gethe staff
glowing
Babulal,
sidence.
Babulal,
meritonployed

for the resented cription

anti Path

#### THE BLOW THAT MISSED THE MARK

(Continued from page 1)

and introduced labour-saving devices, and wherever gaps remained were closed with the help of volunteers from the Federal Republic.

But the important factor which really turned the tables was the reversal of a trend. For the first time it happened in January last that the number of persons wishing to emigrate to West Berlin had exceeded the number of those wishing to leave the city.

The migration of people from West Berlin to the Federal Republic is one of the results of the last war. Some of the factors which enticed people to leave the former German capital were: the large number of jobs available in the Federal Republic; the greater freedom of movement within the country itself; and the possibility of forgetting for a while the visible division of Germany into two halves. Furthermore, West



Saarbruecken, capital of the State of Saarland in the Federal Republic, witnessed two outstanding events early this month. One was the founding of the Indo-German Society and the other the opening of an exhibition "India as the economic partner of Germany"

Dr. Adalbert Seifritz, the President of the Society, said that the new organisation was founded as a stabilizing element conforming to the aspects of international understanding and on the basis of spiritual and human relations. It was the largest Society in the Federal Republic with 22 branches with 12 corresponding societies in India, he added.

Similarly, Dr. Roeder, Prime Minister of Saarland, who was present- on the occasion, described the Indian exhibition as a forum for Indo-German meeting which transmitted a picture of India in all her aspects.

Mr. P. Achuta Menon, Indian Ambassador in Bonn, laid stress on the fact that there was no lack of possibilities for German investments in India. India had a number of industries which were waiting to be built up by the aid of foreign technical knowledge.



The Town Hall of West Berlin with its famous Bell of Freedom

Berlin is afflicted by a rise in the ratio of old people to total population. Many old age pensioners moved to the Federal Republic to live with their relatives there. In October 1961, nearly 11,000 people had left the city. The corresponding figure for November was only slightly more than 8,000. It was, however, the construction of the Wall, which grew stone by stone after August 13th, that gave the green light to many young people. They did not hesitate to follow the advice they had been given to take jobs in Berlin. The result is that the Labour Exchange in West Berlin reports that hundreds of young and hardworking skilled workers are applying there every day for jobs.

The efflux of money that started after that fateful day in August and threatened to impair the economic life of the city also diminished after the population became reassured that the Western Powers, the USA, Great Britain and France did mean to stick to their basic demands—the freedom of Berlin and its approaches. The presence of their protecting troops in Berlin provided a tangible guarantee. The deposits at savings banks and ordinary banks were again rising. After the events of August 13th, furniture shops as well as radio and television shops were undoubtedly the worst hit. This phase, however,

Turnover, by proved transient. Christmas, rose by leaps and bounds and even exceeded those in the Federal Republic.

Much to the annoyance of the Communist officials in the Soviet Zone, West Berlin is still the largest industrial city in Germany. In 1961, West German industrial concerns recorded a turnover of DM 1,000 million worth of goods. Compared with 1960, this meant a growth of ll per cent. A huge backlog of orders will ensure employment for many for a long time. Its electrical engineering works and textile factories still rank in first place. The trade in the products of these industries with the Federal Republic exceeds the total foreign trade of Denmark.

Both the Federal Government and the Senate are making joint efforts to interest more people in working in the old German capital by giving incentives. And these incentives have been a good help to anyone who is willing to take upon himself the handicaps of living on an "island".

Eight months after the construction tion of the Wall, West Berlin is more vibrant with life than before and the Communist officials in the Soviet Zone have had to face the hear that the hate they brought to bear on the freedom enjoyed by Berlin proved Berlin proved only a boomerang.

April 14, 196?

Dut

Del Lal Bha Chh

Jam

Nac

## HELP FIGHT

NATIONAL FUND RAISING

First Five Winners of

## "DO YOU KNOW GERMANY?" QUIZ

receive the prizes they have been waiting for:

These prizes, which made more than 75,000 hearts throb with an expectation of making an air trip to Germany, have been now officially awarded.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who is the President of the Euberculosis Association of India, gave away the prizes at a special function which took place on the morning of April 14, at the Residence of the German Ambassador to India, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz.

The German News Weekly organised the "Do You Know Germany?" Quiz with a view to helping a cause which warranted a special consideration on humanitarian grounds. There could not perhaps have been a better cause than to afford relief to the poor, stricken by a fell disease like Tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis Association of India, which supplied the Entry Cards, received Rs. 75,518 for their "Help Fight TB" funds. The Quiz had attracted entrants from all parts of India and from varying age-groups ranging from teen-agers to old persons.

Out of the total number of cards received, the all-correct entries came to 11,723. In view of this large number of all correct entries lots were drawn by a panel of judges to determine the winners for all categories of prizes.

The seven simple questions have aroused considerable interest among the Indian people in current affairs as is evident from the entries received. They came from people in all walks of life-students, teachers, technical and non-technical personnel, businessmen, civil and military officials, including retired personnel.

#### WINNERS OF CONSOLATION

Mrs. Raj Bhatia, Delhi. Vinod Bhushan, Delhi. N. G. Athavia, Simla. Asoke Nath Dutt, New Delhi. Mrs. Suma Bhagwat Singh, New Delhi. J. N. Kalhan, New Delhi. Umesh Chand Gulati, Delhi. Lal Chand Dhingra, New Delhi. M. R. Bhagat, New Delhi. Miss Sudershankumari Chhabra, Ghaziabad. C. A. Fernandez, Jamshedpur. Bhabani Prosad Banerjee, Nadia. Ravindra, Ghaziabad. Miss Kavita Sharma, New Delhi. Mrs. G. R. Law, New Delhi. Lal Awadhesh Kumar Pal, Basti. Mrs. Prem Agarwai, Morar. V. Mrs. Raj Bhatia, Delhi. Vinod Bhushan,

Mathews, Keralum. Suhas Chandra Dhole, Mathews, Keraluni. Sunas Charles Saharanpur. Prem Narain Sharma, New Narakandu Das Allahabad. Miss Saharanpur. Prem Narain Sharma, New Delhi. Kanakendu Das, Allahabad. Miss Anidita Das, Allahabad. C. L. Gigris, Lucknow. K. K. Subburaman, Madurai. Kasturi Lal Kapur, Calcutta. Sajjan Pal Singh, Delhi. Bahu Pal Sharma, Delhi. Biswa Nath Pal, Calcutta. Dr. S. P. Chablani, New Delhi. Rajendra Pal, New Delhi. Mrs. Bachu J. Master, Bombay. K. S. Ramanujam, Madras. Sudhamoy Rudra, Bhopal. Miss Pushpa M. Rhende New Bhopal. Miss Pushpa M. Bhende, New Delhi. K. P. S. Rengarajan, Tiruchirapalli. P. R. Das, Rourkela. Amrik Singh, Ambala.

Mrs. Kusum Lata Sharma, Bulandshahr. Mrs. Rama Bhagat, Calcutta. Miss Vimal D. Khadhikar, Amravati Camp. M. S. D. Khadhikar, Amravati Camp. M. S. Shanthanam, Madras. Mrs. Kavita Goorha, Kanpur. Sohan Lal Kakar, New Delhi. Santi Ranjan Pal, Calcutta. Mrs. Maridula Mukherjee, Hooghly. S. K. Duggal, Phagwara. Ajit Kumar Paul, Calcutta. Mrs. G. K. Chettur, Coonoor, Shashank, Meerut. Mohd. Naseem Khan, Udaipur. Vijay Kumar Gupta, Ambala Cantt. D. H. Parekh, Poona. Pitter San Kandoi, Nohar. Nimai Chand De, (Continued on page 4) (Continued on page 4)

German News Weekly

ver, by

bounds

in the

of the

e Soviet e largest In 1961, concerns

M 1,000

ompared yth of ll

of orders

or many enginee-

ories still de in the with the

the total

nent and

it efforts working oy giving

ives have one who

nself the

island".

construc. n is more e and the e Soviel the fact to bear by West

erang.

14, 1962

#### HELP FIGHT T. B. - CONSOLATION PRIZE WINNERS

(Continued from page 3)

Santipur. Hari Shankar Sharma, Calcutta. Mrs. Marykutty Antony, Hazaribagh. Prabhatchandra G. Sarang, Bombay. N. Samuel, Trivandrum. Sropati Bhattacharya, Calcutta. Smt. M. Jalan, Delhi. A. M. Trivedi, New Delhi. Batukrai K. Dave, Bhavnagar. Asma Begum, Shillong. Sagar Guha, Bareilly. Tripurari Sharan Tater, Muzaffarpur. S. P. Kapur, New Delhi. S. Husain, Lucknow. Puspa Khan, Nadia. H. V. Chellappa, Bangalore. N. C. M. Ruparel, Kharagpur. Ananda Ray, Dhanbad. Abhijit Shome, Calcutta. J. N. Thakkar, Gwalior. Pushpa Kohli, New Delhi. Man Mohan Singh Bhatia, Durgapur. D. Viswanathan, New Delhi. Sambhu Nath Das, Howrah. Krishan Ram Nagar, Meerut. Anand Kumar Jain, Agra. Sudhansu Roy, Calcutta. Prabhakar Dev Sharma, Meerut. Deepak Kumar Dass, Calcutta. Purabi Dhar, Calcutta. Akhtar Yunus Qidwai, Kanpur. Niranjan Dave, Amritsar. Kusheshwar Jha, Roorkee. Parkash Mehra, Baroda. Miss Zubaida Kidwai, Sitapur. G. R. Katyal, Kanpur. V. Balasundaram, Trichy. Radha Nath Mukherjee, Hooghly Madan Sarup Bhalla, New Delhi. M. S. Nagarajarao, Bangalore. S. A. Mageswaran, Virudunagar. Sudhindra Nath Pandit, Lucknow. Hari Ram Somani, Jaipur. Dr. V. K. Aggarwal, Indore. P. Santipur. Hari Shankar Sharma, Calcutta. Nath Pandit, Lucknow. Hari Ram Somani, Jaipur. Dr. V. K. Aggarwal, Indore. P. Sevaraj, Salem. Dilip Kumar Basu, Calcutta.

#### From 101 to 200

G. S. Pandian, Virudunagar. H. R. Natarajan, Bangalore. Mahendra Kumar Agarwal, Agra. M. V. Jeyaraj, Virudunagar. Anjali Chander, New Delhi. R. Prasad, Jharia. S. N. Sodha, Chotila. S. Mohamed. Hassan, Erode. Manjula Devi, Hazaribagh. Sr. Maria Theresia, Kerala. Narayan N. Desai, Bombay. Lt. Col. B.B. Chandar, New Deihi. Subedar Abdul Jalil, Bhopal. Albert Desai, Bombay. Lt. Col. B.B. Chandar, New Delhi. Subedar Abdul Jalil, Bhopal. Albert D'Souza, Jabalpur. Thakur Prasad Singh, Varanasi. Uggar Sain Bansal, Hissar. Vijay Kumar Kapur, Delhi. R. Srinivasan, R. Souri Rajan, Kranganadhan, all Madras. Shantinath T. Kagati, Belgaum. Romesh Chand Sharma, Jabalpur. Saroj Kumar Chopra, Jamshedpur. S. J. Kumar, Mysore. Amitava Mukherjee, Calcutta. K. Thomas Kurien, Chengannur. J. N. Khatri, Bhavnagar. Lt. Col. M. L. Panjani, Meerut Cantt. Wazir Singh, New Delhi. M. Sundara Rajan, Pondicherry. Mrs. Sunderbai Bhagwan Das, Bombay. Ashok Kumar Sehgal, New Delhi. K. Subramanian, Bangalore. Mrs. A. 'Uma Devy, Madras. Maddusudan Mitra, Calcutta. V. Visweswara Iyer, Bangalore. Subash Talwar, New Delhi. M. Rafique, Aligarh. Mangal May Sen, Howrah. Virendra Kumar Mody, Bombay. John E. Safir, Agra. Debu Mazumdar, New Delhi. Dr. T. Natarajan, Portonovo. Vijay Prakash Saxena, Delhi. Suresh Chandra Agrawal, Mathura. Miss Santosh Mehta, Moradabad. Kamalnayan Singh Chhabra, Jodhpur. Miss Kamala Navagiri, Nagpur. Akshay Kumar, Bareilly. S. C. Gilotra, New Delhi. Mrs. Monica Chakravorti, New Delhi. Premila Santhakumaran, New Delhi. P. M. George, Ranchi. Md. vorti, New Delhi. Premila Santhakumaran, New Delhi. P. M. George, Ranchi. Md. Jaleel Saheb. Masulipatam. Jitendra Vora, Calcutta. Vijay Kumar Varma, Betul. M. R. Krishna Rao, Secunderabad. Krishnadas Saha, Nadia. P. T. Abraham, Calcutta. Satwant Kour, New Delhi. Arun Kumar Anand, Jamshedpur. Bibekanand Banerji, Calcutta. Subhra Maity, Calcutta. N.

Ramachandran, Tikamgarh. S. K. Bhatnagar, Shahdara-Delhi. Thomas Tharu, Lucknow.
L. M. Vaithianathan, Madras. Brij Mohan
Nath Sinha, Gwalior. Albert Philip D'Cruz,
Madras. Harbans Lal, Karnal. Keshav Rao Madras. Harbans Lal, Karnal. Keshav Rao Kulkerni, Hyderabad. Shibprosad Guha, Jamshedpur. G. M. Nawshehri, Srinagar. Ram Lal Mahto, Patna. Prabesh Kumar Chowdhury, 24 Parganas. Miss Meera Chopra, Calcutta. S. C. Koley, 24 Parganas. Sanjoy Kumar Adhikari, 24 Parganas. Anwarhussain A. Saiyed, Ahmedabad. S. K. Sikri, Amritsar. Surendra Kumar Sharma, Salogra. S. N. Sastri, Madras.

> The first prize offers an all-paid return trip to Germany with a stay lasting for a fortnight.

Other prize-winners, ranking second, third, fourth and fifth, have been individually intimated, and their prizes will be sent to them at their home addresses.

Madan Chandigarh. Mohan Mehta, Madan Mohan Mehta, Chandigarn. Vishwajit Talukdar, Pondicherry. Shiv Krishan Bishnoi, Jaipur. L. D. Srivastava, Durg. A. P. Rappai, Ollur. V. N. Devasikhamani, Bangalore. James D'Cristy, Nahan. D. Vedantham, Rourkela. Mrs. Kanta K. Bodani, Bombay. Miss Cordula Miranda, Madras. Anutosh Nandy, Calcutta. V. P. Rhatia. New Delhi, K. R. Joseph V. P. Bhatia, New Delhi. K. R. Joseph, Koratty. Neera Choudhary, Burdwan. Miss Sudesh Arora, Delhi. Puran Pershad, New Delhi. Mrs. Mary Mathew, Trivandrum. Pradeep Kumar, Delhi.

#### From 201 to 300

V. Narayanan, New Delhi. G. H. Marwani, Bhilwara. Baldev Singh Mahal, New Delhi. A. S. Krishna, New Delhi. New Delhi. A. S. Krishna, New Delhi. Borun Kumar Banerjee, New Delhi. S. K. Issar, New Delhi. Pranab Kumar Dutt, New Delhi. Mrs. H. Balwant Singh, New Delhi. Naresh Kumar Saxena, Bijnor. Ganga Saran Yadava, Dehra Dun. P. S. Nigam, Allahabad. K. L. Kapur, New Delhi. N. K. Parikh, Simla. Anil Krishan Kapur, New Delhi. Narendra Saxena, New Delhi. G. Gopinathan Nair, New Delhi. R. K. Sethi, New Delhi. Pradip Mookerjee, Darjeeling. N. E. Benjamin, Bombay. Kali Pada China, Howrah. S. M. Mazhar, Allahabad. S. M. Qasim, Allahabad. Thakur Prasad Singh, Varanasi. M. Seshappa, Madras. G. S. Arora, Simla. Allahabad. Thakur Prasad Singh, Varanasi. M. Seshappa, Madras. G. S. Arora, Simla. Kuldip Singh, Delhi. Dr. Y. Chaturvedi, Gwalior. Gulab Chand Verma, Jaipur. T. N. Sigappy, Madras. V. Kalra, New Delhi. Alok Nath Bhowmick, Varanasi. Baij Nath Sharma, New Delhi. Jharna Sadhu, Purulia. B. Basheer Ahmed, Madurai. M. Hafeezullah, Bangalore. Ishwar Dutt Kotra, Delhi. B. K. Srinivasan, Bangalore. Bansi Lal Mehra, Varanasi. Umesh Kumar Aggarwal, Kangra. Jagdish Chandra Thukral, Roorkee. D. K. Sarkar,

Pondicherry, Panmeshwari (Khazan), Delhi Pondicherry. Panmeshwari (Khazan), Delhi, Kumari Sneh Lata Mall, Gwalior. Jugal Kishore Sharma, Kanpur. Des Raj, Delhi, Kishore Sharma, Kanpur. Des Raj, Delhi, Mishore Sharma, Sangrur. Ashok Jagadesan, Mem Delhi. Mrs. Parvathi Madras. R. Jothi Lalitha, Madras. B. Chari, Madras. R. Jothi Lalitha, Madras. B. Chari, Madras. Harikirat Singh, New Delhi. C. K. Madras. Harikirat Singh, New Delhi. C. K. Madras. Harikirat Singh, New Delhi. C. K. John, Trivandrum. Sayed Tahir Ali, Bareilly. Prem Kumar Rooprai, Delhi. B. V. Panduranga Setty, Madras. A. G. Jayaraman, Madras. Man Mohan Singh, New Delhi. Debesh Kumar Roy, Agartala, M. K. Ittiachan, P. O. Pazhanji. D. R. Sadasiviah, Bangalore. Shashi Kumar Varma, Gurgaon. O. G. R. Panikkar, Bombay. Rama Nand Jain, Delhi. Harbans Lal Luthra, New Delhi. M. R. Prabhu, Simla. Sunit Ghosh, Calcutta. Tata Radha Krishna Murty, Masulipatam. Bhawatosh Bagchi, Patna. Meduri K. Kuppuswami, Nalgonda. Bharat Bhushan Gupta, Gurgaon. L. P. Mathur, Sabalgarh. Ahsan Ali Burney. Bulandshahr. V. Lakhanna Algonda. Bharat Bhushan Gupta, Gurgaon, L. P. Mathur, Sabalgarh. Ahsan Ali Burney, Bulandshahr. V. Lakhanpal, Mussoorie. Miss Patricia Wilson, Madras. Biddya Nath Addy, Calcutta. G. P. Shivaprakash, Bangalore. Dr. D. Samuel, Coonoor, Om Prakash Mathur, New Delhi. Miss Kuntal Mathur, Bijnor. Kuldip Singh, New Delhi. M. C. Srivastava, Jhansi. Adhirkanti Nag, 24 Parganas. Sayed Mahboob Ahmed, Jamshedpur. Mrs. Bhushan Dulari, New Delhi. Sudhindu Chowdhury. Burdwan Kanal Kishor Bhushan Dulari, New Delhi. Sudhindu Chowdhury, Burdwan. Kamal Kishore Kakkar. J. Pattabiraman, Madras. M. Bashyam, Madras. Mrs. F. Lee, Mussoorie. Sukumar Ghatak, Burdwan. Sm. Sulekha De, Howrah. S. L. Dhupar, Varanasi. Raghubar Dayal Singhal, Meerut. Kamlesh Kumari, New Delhi. Jyoti Bimal Gupta Ray, Calcutta. S. Avudainayagam, Tirunelveli. M. J. John, Madras. Ganesh Shankar Pandey, Kanpur. Pandey, Kanpur.

#### From 301 to 476

h

h

st

From 301 to 476

Mrs. Raj Kumari, New Delhi. S. Venkitaraman, Chalakudi. P. R. Naidl, Kurnool (A.P.). Jagdish Prakash Kaushal, Delhi. T. P. Singh, New Delhi. Saki Kumar Banerjee, Calcutta. P. Jayaraman, Madurai. A. K. Sondhi, Calcutta. Zubbir Ahmed, Allahabad. N. B. Majumdar, Agartala. Mohit Kumar Mukherjet, Calcutta. T. V. Lakshminarayanan, Coinbatore. A. K. Chanda, Calcutta. C. B. Wali, Ernakulam. Amivo Ranjan Ganguli, Pondicherry. Om Prakash Shah, Gwallochittaranjan Dass Handa, Jullunder Cant. Man Tosh Mukherjee, Calcutta. Mrs. Kayal Man Tosh Mukherjee, Calcutta. Mrs. Kayal Pondicherry. Om Prakash Shah, Gwallot Chittaranjan Dass Handa, Jullunder Cant. Man Tosh Mukherjee, Calcutta. Mrs. Karal Bhagat, Calcutta. A. C. Fernandez, Mysor. K. K. Ramalingam, Bermo. Avi Batra, Rohtak. Mrs. F. Lee, Mussoorie. Ram Saharanpur. Mrs. Nalin Gurdeep, Meerut Cantt. S. Kalyanarana, Gurdeep, Meerut Cantt. S. Kalyanarana, Chand, New Delhi. Pulak Kumar Raha, Chand, New Delhi. Pulak Kumar Raha, Calcutta. K. Vijayakrishnan, Roman Roman, Roman Rohusan Nag, Calcutta. Sukumar Dutt. Bhusan Nag, Calcutta. Sukumar Calcutta. Dhrubajyoti Sen, Calcutta. Singh Das Mukherjee, Calcutta. Singh Desman Nagrur. Anil Kumar Joshi, New Med Sangrur. Anil Kumar Joshi, New Med Sangrur. Anil Kumar Joshi, New Med Goel, Haldwani. Bipin K. Bodiah. Goel, Haldwani. Bipin K. Bombay. Naveen Chand Gupta, Kasargod. Cantt. Chitpadi Radhakrishna. (Continued on page 6)

(Consinued on page 6)



), Delhi. r. Jugal j, Delhi.

Ashok Parvathi

Chari, S. B. C. Thara, hi. C. K. ir Ali, Delhi, A. G. n Singh, A gartale

Agartala,

Kumar

anikkar,

Harbans

Prabhu, ta Radha

hawatosh

puswami,

Gurgaon.

isan Ali

khanpal Madras, P. Shiva-

Samuel,

ew Delhi.

rivastava

Sudhindu

Kishore ras. Aussoorie. Sulekha

Varanasi.

Kamlesh

upta Ray,

irunelveli.

Shankar

Delhi. S.

R. Naidu,

hi. Sakti

ayaraman,

a. Zubair

Majumdar,

Aukherjee,

an, Cointa. C. B. Ganguli,

Gwalior.

der Cantt. Irs. Kaval

z, Mysore Avi Batra

irs. Nalini

anaraman,

elhi. Pren

nar Raha,
Rourkels
n. Binay
nar Dutta,
ttta. Tarak
nett Singh
h Deswah
New Delhi
Mrs. Meen
Bodan
Ferozpor
Kasargod

orie.

Kuldip

Hauptmann's bust receiving final touches

#### LAURELS FOR A GREAT PLAYWRIGHT

#### Birth Centenary of Gerhart Hauptmann falls this year

THE birth centenary of Germany's immortal writer, Gerhart Hauptmann, will be celebrated in the Federal Republic this year. He was a writer who did not load his books with sublimated emotions but filled them with the powerful vibrant life of the people of Germany.

Unlike Thomas Mann, the son of an old patrician family, Hauptmann, born on November 15, 1862, came from a family of weavers who, though their lot was beginning to improve, still had to struggle for their economic survival. His grandfather had risen from the low status of a poorly-paid weaver to the leaseholder of an inn later converted into a reputable hotel in Obersalzbrunn. Gerhart Hauptmann always chose the themes for his works from these circles of sturdy, unaffected and passionate individuals. The rise of Germany from the poverty of the preindustrial era and the servitude and social inequality that characterised the initial stages of our modern, egalitarian and highly-industrialised society are not only the principal motifs in the author's writings, they are those of his own life as well.

The drama which established Hauptmann's fame was "Before Dawn". The scandal it caused, when it was first performed in 1889, was only rivalled by the tumult that marked the first performances of Victor Hugo's "Ernani" or Richard Wagner's "Tannhäuser". Into the conventional, pedestrian theatre of the time with its stilted dialogue and false pathos came the young, unknown author with a play full of everyday language. His was a drama, moreover, which described, in almost naturalistic fashion, the true facts of the misery and poverty of the people. With amazement, the educated and the sophisticated Berliners saw the stark tragedy of life in a Silesian village in the throes of being industrialized.

## DEUTSCH

Liebe Freunde!

Dürfen wir Ihnen Herrn Ramachandra vorstellen? May we introduce Mr. Ramachandra to you? He is an old student of ours now on his way to Germany. When we told him how much we were going to miss him here, he promised to write us about his experiences in Germany and even gave us his permission to publish—for the benefit of our German News Weekly students-whatever we might find suitable; he wouldn't even mind a few corrections here and there. Mr. Ramachandra left but two or three days ago, and here is his first letter, giving us some impressions of his Lufthansa ride. Rom, den 12. April 1962

Liebe Lehrer und Freunde!

Endlich ist es geschafft! Mein Wunschtraum geht in Erfüllung: ich bin auf dem Wege nach Deutschland. Seit Karachi fliege ich mit der Lufthansa. Die Düsenmaschine ist großartig. Es ist schon ein Erlebnis, wenn sich der riesige Vogel scheinbar mü'nelos in die Luft hebt und man dann hoch über den Wolken dahingleitet. Es sitzt sich so gut in den komfortablen Sesseln; das Essen ist frisch und appetitlich-meine erste Begegnung mit der deutschen Küche; und die Besatzung, vom Flugkapitän bis zur Stewardeß, ist freundlich und aufmerksam. Mit einem Wort-man fühlt sich da oben wie zu Hause. Den "Skipper" bewundere ich sehr: als Kapitän einer Düsenmaschine hat er eine besonders große Verantwortung zu tragen. Trotzdem fand er Zeit für ein paar Worte mit mir. Am nettesten ist Fräulein Inge, eine der Stewardessen. Sie sagte mir, es täte ihr leid, daß sie bisher keine Zeit für einen Abstecher nach Delhi hatte. Aber vielleicht einmal später . . . Jedenfalls habe ich ihr meine Adresse gegeben.

Für heute alles Gute Euer K. P. Ramachandra

Endlich ist es geschafft: I've made it after all; der Wunschtraum, -"e: long dreamed-of wish; die Lufthansa: name of German airlines; die Düsenmaschine,-n: jet die Besatzung, -en: crew; der Flugkapitän, -e: (flight-) captain, skipper; der Abstecher: little extra-trip. little extra-trip.

#### Critic's Prediction

It is interesting to recall how the audience had grown more noisy with the progress of the play. By kicking up a din and drumming their heels on the floor, the audience had tried to ruin the play anyhow. At the end of the play the tumult still had not died down but in spite of that Hauptmann appeared on the stage to thank his audience. There he stood: a slim, grave young man with highly intellectual features, dressed in a well-fitting suit. "All my murderers looked like young girls" was the comment of a well-known dramatic critic the next day. Only Theodor Fontane, then one of the most famous drama critics and journalists in Berlin, recognized Hauptmann's genius and wrote to him: "You can choose the day, you can choose the hour. Let the curtain rise. The stage is yours. It is your move now".

Fontane proved to be right. Hauptmann had helped naturalism

(Continued on page 7)

#### HELP FIGHT T.B. — CONSOLATION PRIZE WINNERS

(Continued from page 4)

Nita Jain, New Delhi. Indranath Saha, Nadia. Nanda Gopal Kundu, Nadia. Ajit Kumar Das, Dhanbad. Amresh Sen, Bhagalpur. Basantoo Ram, Varanasi. Dr. (Mrs.) M. L. Moore, Allahabad. J. Rajamani, Tirunagesvaram. M. G. Venkataraman, Poona. J. P. Kathuria, Sonepat. C. Raghavendra Rao, Chittoor. Ramasubramanian, Madras. T. K. lasiraman, Salem. Roop Chand Thulasiraman, Gupta, Gurgaon Cantt. N. Lakshminarayana, Bangalore. Gopi Chand Jain, Beawer. Jagdish Saran Bhargava, Sagar. Beawer. Jagdish Saran Bhargava, Sagar. S. Amar Singh Kamboj, Patiala. Pradip Kumar Saha, Murshidabad. Brij Bhushan, Amritsar. Kunjoonjamma Punnoose, Kottayam. Mita Sarkar, Jamshedpur. Pratap Singh Agrawal, Delhi. M. S. Narayana Murti, Bangalore. Miss Gool Noshir Irani, Bombay. M. Subba Rao, Piplani. B. Sarkar, Rourkela. Balai Guha, Ranchi. H. Narayandas, Madras. Anand Kumar Gupta, Agra. Shyam Behari Lal, Ajmer. V. H. Kittur, Dharwar. Surendra Kumar, New Delhi. O. R. Mehta, New Delhi. Subhash Chander, Gurgaon Cantt. C. S. Rao, Madras. K. Parvathi, Bangalore. Dilip Kumar Ghosh, 24 Dilip Kumai
A. K. Nandi, Thana.
A. K. Nandi, Thana.
A. K. New Delhi.
Calcutta. Bangalore. Parganas. A. K. Nanui, T. Bhushan Kukreja, New Delhi Mandira Gupta Ray, Calcutta. Howrah. Devitson, Bharat Sankar Mandira Gupa.

Maitra, Howrah. Devitson, Master

Virendra Kumar Vaid, Jaipur. Master

Chapter Gauhati. R. Prakash,

Miss Mesbah Jahan, Gauhati. K. Frakuci, Cochin. Sudhesh C. Sharma, Agra. Miss K. Nalini, New Delhi. Ved Prakash Fatima Bai, Madurai. K. Nalini, New Delhi. Ved Prakash Ahuja, Delhi. Fatima Bai, Madurai. Jagdish Prashad, Firozabad. K. H. Batheja, New Delhi. Firoz Bakht Afroz, Chandpur. Dr. Mohan Lal Agrawal, Indargarh (Western Railway). Rajindra Kumar Bose, Calcutta. N. Gopakumaran Nair, Trivandrum. M. A. Aswath Narayan, Mysore. Siraj F. Lakdawala, Dhrol. V. V. Ranganathan, Palghat. Takht Mal Seth, Delhi.

A skyscraper in Düsseldorf, Germany's big business and trading city. In the foreground is a modern work of art in steel.

Radha Rani, Delhi. N. Roy, Howrah. Salil Kumar Gupta, Calcutta. R. N. Lahiri, Howrah. Santi Ranjan Paul, Calcutta. S. Antony Mary, Coimbatore. Smt. S. N. Rukmini, Bangalore. Arun Kumar, Dehra Dun. Shatru Jeet Garga, Sangrur. Mrs. S. Dun. Snatru Jeet Garga, Sangrur. Mrs. S. Devasena, Coimbatore. Ashoke Kumar Sarma, Calcutta. R. P. Srinivas, Bangalore. M. Chockalingam, Madurai. T. M. Rao, Rourkela. K. C. Mathew, Cochin. Rekha Sharma, New Delhi. K. V. Gopalacharya, Ranchi. Sandip Banerjee, Hooghly. P. C. B. Deo, Cuttack. Jayanta Prasad Mukherjee, Patna. G. S. Gill. New Delhi. Avinash Patna. G. S. Gill, New Delhi. Avinash Chander Saxena, Bhopal. Ananta Kumar Das, Bhilai. Ramesh Chander, New Delhi. Km. S. Habibunisa, Dindigul. M. J. Rao, Jamshedpur. G. S. Chandran, Jabalpur. Sailendra Nath Dutta, Calcutta. Dr. M. S. Abbunglia, New Delhi, Subbash Chandra Ahluwalia, New Delhi. Subhash Chandra Chakravarty, Ranchi. Asis Kumar Choudhuri, Calcutta. K. Ravindran, Bankura. S. Sankaran, Tambaram. Fazlehusain Kaderbhoy Sitarkhan, Dhrol. Satish Ranjan

Roy Chowdhury, 24 Parganas. Kamakshya. Calcutta. Nani Changanas. Roy Chowdhury, 24 Parganas. Kamakshya Prasad Sengupta, Calcutta. Nani Gopal Pas, Calcutta. Mahendra Mohan, Kanpur. Poona. Khundhan Das, Calcutta, Manchard, Poona, Khuzen Mrs. Sharda Dhawan, Poona, Khuzen Mrs. Pombay, A. Prabhakar, Bangale Shikari, Bombay. A. Prabhakar, Bangalore Chandeshwar Khanna, Jaipur. W. A. Chandeshwar Khanna, Jaipur. W. A. Devnani, Pimpri. Tapan Kumar Das Gupta, Calcutta. Asok Kumar Nandi, Calcutta. S. K. Bahl, Handia. R. B. Sharma, Allahabad. S. G. Naganur, Dharwar. B. S. Rawat, Meerut Cantt. M. K. Dasgupta, New Delhi. Nipun Kumar Sengupta, Calcutta B. P. Bhattacharyya, Hooghly. S.V. Raman, Trichy. Ram Sarup Khanna, Calcutta B. P. Bhattacharyya, Hooghly, S. V. Raman, Trichy. Ram Sarup Khanna, Calcutta M. Sundaram, Madras. Miss Renuka Jain, Ramchandra Pilani. Ramchandra Dixii, Gwalior. K. P. Mehrotra, Gwalior. Hans Raj Baid, Calcutta. A. Kalanidhi, Madras. Mrs. V. A. Patole, Nagpur. Madhukar Dinanah Patkar, Bombay. Veena Sharma, New Delhi. Mahabir Prasad Yogi, Jhalawar. Miss Chhanda Das, Calcutta. Miss Karvita Miss Karvita Ahluwalia, New Delhi. Miss Pushpa, Delhi. Bharat Kumar Vadilal Shah, Ahmedabad. Amal Kumar Dey, Chandranagore, Hooghly. Jagdish Prasad Agrawal, Firozabad. Kini Jashbhai Desai, Anand. T. Srinivasan, Madras. K. M. Thomas, Kerala.

help

BIR

to t

his

Tol

brea

new

the

"sca thea We and

the

Soci

that ed : We SOC trea and but the

onl

oro

wit

abo

one (

inte

gre

low the

sch Bea

Ger

H

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

"Sie sagte mir, es täte ihr leid, daß sie bisher keine Zeit...hatte". Mr. Ramachandra writes in his maiden letter, and in using the Konjunktiv ("täte") for indirect speech he touches one of the most difficult points of German grammar. Wherever German is spoken, the Konjunktiv is fighting a rather desperate battle for survival, and teachers of German, who are struggling hard to keep it alive, have to face the fact that—at least in everyday speechit is dying out more or less quickly. "Why bother about it at all then?" many of our students will ask, and not without some justification. Well, in giving up the Konjunktiv completely, the German language (very much like English) would give up a most convenient and linguistically satisfying way of introducing the element of subjectivity into a person's speech. A statement made in the Indikativ ("er schreibt") is more or less considered absolute; the same statement put into the Konjunktiv ("er dächte, er schriebe") expresses most elegantly that it is subject to somebody's personal opinion, doubt, uncertainty. Your teachers hope that you will join them for a tour of exploration of the German Konjunktiv and are sure you will soon join the ranks of the Fighters for the Preservation of the German Konjunktiv. Let us start in today's number by discussing the formation of the Konjunktiv Präsens. Compare:

Indikativ			Konjunktiv		
	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	
1.	ich lese	wir lesen	ich lese	wir lesen	
2.	du liest	ihr lest	du lesest	ihr leset	
3.	er liest	sie lesen	er lese	sie lesen	

Rule for the formation of the Konjunktiv Präsens:

The form to depart from will always be the Infinitiv of the verb. Remove the infinitival ending (-en, -n) and add the personal endings -e, -est, -e, -en, -et, -en to the stem without changing it (compare: du liest—du les-est).

Remember: ich sei (Indikativ: ich bin)-er sei (Indikativ: er ist).

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!

Form the Konjunktiv Präsens of: ihr fragt, er weiß, du heißt, sie sagt, sie sagen, sie singt, ich darf, ihr müßt, er hat, wir sind, er wird, du reitest, du siehst ihr lauft on lauft. reitest, du siehst, ihr lauft, er läuft.

#### ....UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG!

1. Bevor ich ... antrat. 2... erregt. Aufsehen. 3. Der Elektriker legt... 4. Der Künstler hat ... geschaffen. 5... will ... drehen.

German News Weekly



The picture which shows a young lady evoking a delightful image of Spring with the help of a 'floral palette' suggests how important is the role that flowers play in the life of an average German.

#### BIRTH CENTENARY OF GERHART HAUPTMANN FALLS THIS YEAR

(Continued from page 5)

to break into the theatre. He found his counterparts in Ibsen, Shaw and Tolstoy. They all set themselves breaking new ground.

akshya Gopal anpur, huzem

galore. V. A. r Das Nandi,

harma, r. B. S. a, New alcutta

Raman,

alcutta. a Jain,

walior.
j Baid,
Mrs.
nanath

Delhi. Miss

Carvita

Delhi.

dabad. ooghly. Kirti

ivasan,

atte".

unktiv

erman

rather

ggling

ech-

nen?"

Well,

much

ig way

ement

olute;

resses

loubt,

ur of.

in the

Let

unktiv

move

t, -e,

s-est).

st, sie

triker

Hauptmann's aim was to import new resonance to the language of the stage. Three years after the big "scandal", he again took German theatre-goers unawares with "The Weavers". This marked the creation and at the same time the climax of the social drama. All the critical social plays in the world's literature that were to appear later never reached the genius of Hauptmann's "The Weavers". The presentation of the social problem and its solution, treated as it was with great humanity and understanding, was anything but a cliché-ridden play furthering the ends of class warfare. It was not only an indictment, it was also a orophecy. The play seemed to end with a question. Was a new age about to dawn? And would the old one return?

Gerhart Hauptmann enriched the international stage with innumerable great powerful dramas during the following decades and they all scorned the limitations of any mere literary school or fashion. His comedy "The Beaver Coat" took its place alongside

Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm" and Kleist's "The Broken Pitcher" as one of the three greatest comedies in the German language. came his great historical drama "Florian Geyer". The dream-plays "The Assumption of Hannele" and "The Sunken Bell" might well be called the first expressionistic works before those of Thornton Wilder, Clauder or Eliot. "The Rats" whose première had been as unsuccessful as the author's first work was full of genuine human drama. Hauptmann was also highly productive as a novelist although his novels have not yet received the appreciation they deserve. The plays that Hauptmann wrote towards the end of this career was to interpret the tragedy of the Atrides. They were "Iphigenia in Delphi", "Iphigenia in Aulus", "Agamemnon's Death", and "Elektra".

The way in which Gerhart Hauptmann was honoured on his fiftieth birthday gives us some idea of the success and quality of this man's life. He was not surrounded on this occasion by representatives of the German Emperor and the ruling class, but by the representatives of Germany's intellectual élite. For round the slim, pensive man sitting there in Berlin's



During the last decades, the books of Karl May (1842-1912), who is noted for his Red Indian stories, have been translated into twenty languages. On the fiftieth anniversary of his death, a museum devoted to his works and a planned collection of Red Indian curios, was established in Bamberg at the beginning of this year. Episodes from Karl May's books have been recorded by Philips, and since 1948 over 9 million copies of his tales have been printed in the Federal Republic alone.

\*\*\*

An exhibition of "Masterpieces from the Castles of Frederick the Great" was opened recently in the Charlottenburg Palace on the 250th birthday of the Prussian King. The nucleus of the exhibit is a collection of paintings by Watteau and other artists, many of whom worked for a time at the court of Frederick the Great. Of especial notice are several portraits by Antoine Pesne, including a picture of Frederick the Great as Crown Prince in 1739.

\*\*\*

Mr. Karl Bassler, a German architect and formerly Director of the Deutsches Museum, Munich, for 20 years, was in Calcutta recently in his capacity as a UNESCO expert. His assignment was to advise the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in designing and equipping technological museums.

Adlon Hotel sat three Nobel Prize winners, the uncrowned prince of the theatre world, Max Reinhardt, the painter Liebermann, the publishers S. Fischer and Eugen Diedrichs and the flower of Berlin University's professors. Another scene from this man's life forms a grotesque contrast to the above in its tragedy, but it is one, which is closely bound up with Germany's changing fortunes.

It was no end to the writer's personal tragedy. Soviet soldiers drove him out of his house in Agnetendorf in Silesia. He was released from his torment on July 6, 1946, just before his death. A nurse had found him studying the scriptures and sunk in a strange sort of rapture. "He was in ecstasy and heard ineffable words which no one can describe", she said.

German News Weekly

## 'Ewist' Makes Heart Beat Faster

NEW trends in modern dancing tend to be as controversial in the Federal Republic as anywhere else.

The latest craze, the Twist, has caught the imagination of a section of the people in Germany. Are you on the side of the moderns, or do you belong to the old school? This question is not discussed only by fathers and mothers, teenagers and those in their twenties but also at parties and public places. Some journals in Germany are now taking up the fight with zest, and every possible argument is being advanced on both sides. Rock and Roll, Cha-Cha-Cha, Rhumba and now the Twist, are obviously not everyone's cup of tea. Hot, with a beat, full of fire-that is what they, who are young enough and have enough surplus energy to throw away, say. They can get away with the craziest things with charm, for a while! Exaggerated nonsense, hectic overexertion, devoid of relaxation, grace and charm are the adjectives used by those who are not yet old enough to be content as mere spectators, but not so young either. One misses the harmony, while the other misses the dissonance!

#### New Dance Form

Why does one's foot start tapping at the sound of the Waltz, while another's is only inspired by the Rhumba? Psychologists, sociologists and teachers have not yet entered the great debate, not even a public opinion poll. What could they establish? That is all a question of breath! Who would willingly admit that his heart is beating violently not because of his charming dance-partner, but because exertion is bringing him closer to a seizure? That is where pleasure ceases. Yet there is one thing that cannot be denied: whether it is the Waltz, the Tango, the Rhumba or the Twist, on most dance floors there is a terrible crush.

For this reason the wild youngsters as well as the more moderate will soon be glad to resort to the comfortable new dance forms shown by Alexander Knust in his drawings.



The swift movement of the figure as illustrated in the picture above is the essence of 'Twist'—the latest craze in dancing.

### The First German Atomic Ship in the Making

The third merchant ship with nuclear propulsion after the American ship "Savannah" and the Soviet ice-breaker "Lenin", will probably be the first German atomic ship whose planning is now in the final phase. The designs were prepared by the Kiel Howaldt Works.

Aside from its nuclear propulsion, the atomic ship with its 15,000 ton capacity differs from traditional freighters especially in its larger accommodation for the crew. An old-type boiler installation has been added so that the ship is not dependent exclusively upon the atomic reactor. As the constructor point out, the steam will be free of radio-activity. Radio-activity will take place only in the interior of the safety container constructed of refined steel. It is expected that the ship will be finished and pressed into service by the end of 1964.

Vol.

Ra

the

Tub

In

Raj

the

Apr

had

tha

Mr

fulf

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Pathing Regd. No. D-1045

Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 nP.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

nce of

has nip is on the uctors ree of y will of the of refiat the NEW DELHI, APRIL 21, 1962

No. 16

## RS. 75,518 FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST T.B.

## Rajkumari Amrit Kaur's Praise for the "Do You Know Germany?" Quiz

THE "Do You Know Germany?"

Quiz has yielded Rs. 75,518 for
the "Help Fight TB" funds of the
Tuberculosis Association of India.
In acknowledging this assistance,
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, President of
the Association, said on Saturday,
April 14, that this "enormous amount"
had come as a great surprise, and
thanked the German Ambassador,
Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, for his personal
interest in the project.

The Quiz campaign attained its fulfilment on Saturday when, at the

residence of the German Ambassador, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur gave away the prizes to the winners of the awards in the first category. The prize-winners were: Mr. Narendra Nath Agrawala, a 21-year-old student of the B.Sc. course in the Textile Institute, Bhiwani, Technology Punjab; Mr. S. Bhattacharya, a B.Sc. in Murshidabad, West Bengal; Prof. M. L. Jethmalani of the English Department in the Dayanand College, Sholapur, Maharashtra; Mr. G. L. Saha, Assistant in the Commerce and Industry Department of the West Bengal Government Secretariat, Calcutta; and Mrs. A. Crishna, an official in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, New Delhi. Except the first two, who were taking their examinations in their colleges, the other winners were present. Mr. N.N. Agrawala was, however, represented by his father, Mr. C.S.L. Agrawala, Principal of the Civil Engineering Department of the Vidhya Bhavan Rural Institute, Udaipur, Rajasthan. The prize-winners from outside Delhi were paid first-class railway fares for their journey to Delhi and back home and accommodated at a hotel in New Delhi during their stay at the capital.

A large number of Indians and Germans were present at the function.

In welcoming the guests and requesting the Rajkumari to give away the prizes, Ambassador Duckwitz referred to the great interest which

(Continued on page 2)



Mr. Ganes Lal Saha, one of the prize-winners, receiving the certificate of the award from Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, President of the Tuberculosis Association.

## In this Issue:

Rs. 75,518 for the Fi	ght 1
German Rivers—3: The Danube	3
A "Martyr of the Unhappy Wall"	5
Indian Dances in Ger	many 6
Kindergarten for Em Servants' Children	bassy 7
Easter in Germany	8

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

#### PRESENTATION OF PRIZES

(Continued from page 1)

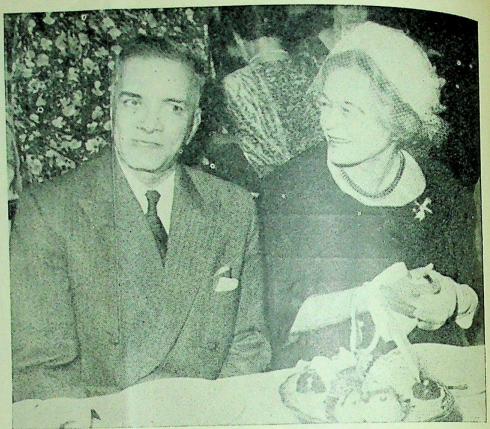
the Quiz had aroused and reviewed the results of the Quiz Campaign. He said:

"We have assembled here today in order to give away the first five Prizes to the lucky winners of the 'Help Fight TB' Quiz undertaken by the German News Weekly. And while we are engaged in this pleasant task, we must not forget to thank the many thousands of participants who contributed to a noble cause. The five lucky winners of the first Prize are representing all those who have helped the German News Weekly in its drive to collect as much money as possible to fight TB in India. The response to our appeal was overwhelming: More than Rs. 75,000 have been collected. These entire proceeds go to the TB Association. Fortunately, no deduction whatsoever had to be made from this amount for any administrative expenses, as all the work involved was done by honorary helpers. I must, therefore, not fail to express my sincere gratitude for all their assistance.

#### 12,000 All-Correct Entries

"As to the questions that were to be answered, the result was both moving and encouraging: Nearly 12,000 participants sent all-correct entries which shows us the keen interest of the readers of the German News Weekly in our German problems and in our efforts to promote Indo-German cooperation. Among the participants all ages and professions were represented-from school boys and girls to students, professors, employees, servicemen, officials, businessmen and even retired people of over 60, from all over India. Many of them not only sent their entry cards, but along with them sent pictures, stories and even complete files giving details and the background to the questions of the competition.

"The Prizes were donated by the German Government, by German firms and individuals. Of course, we should have liked to give prizes to everybody who answered our questions correctly, but it is evident we could not do so in view of the tremendous number of all-correct entries. The idea of the Quiz 'Do You Know Germany?' was not new and was already announced in the last issue of the German News Weekly in 1960. But the idea of a mere Quiz did not satisfy us. So



Mr. Parakat Achyutha Menon, Indian Ambassador to Bonn, and Mrs. Wilhelmine Luckke, wife of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, were the principal guests at the "Indian evening" celebrated at a women's club in Cologne recently. An occasion for Indians and Germans to meet together, the function was attended by many friends of India.

we did some hard thinking in my office and finally we hit upon the right idea when we saw the stamps that were recently issued by the TB Association of India. Here was the way not only to encourage the readers of our Weekly to think about our German problems and Indo-German cooperation, but to actually do something for promoting it.

#### Noblest Task

"I have always considered it my task and this Embassy's noblest task to foster the ties between our two peoples. With this Quiz we started something very new and unorthodox: We joined with the people of this country in their crusade to fight the scourge of tuberculosis in India. The satisfying result proves that our appeal did not remain unheard, and I am sure it will further strengthen the friendship between our two nations".

Before distributing the Prizes, the Rajkumari addressed the gathering. She said she could not find adequate words to thank the organisers of the Quiz for their assistance to the Tuberculosis Association. The splendid result that had been achieved from the project would not have been possible but for the personal interest shown by the German Ambassador in this endeavour. A project of this nature had never been thought of before. It had met with response from people representing a wide range of occupations and interests and had shown that, if approached in the right way, great response could be obtained for a good cause. Fede

Eur

amic

Blac

kilor

Geri

Don

Dan

and

turn

sout

alon

Pass

easte doul

large

squa

Vien

flow

P

A

itself

hills drea

with

the

scap

the

Ulm.

the 1

town

mem

vastl

Th

T

Congratulating the prize-winners on their luck, the Tuberculosis Association President wished them a pleasant and useful trip to Germany. They would all be much interested, she added, to see for themselves how the Germans had worked hard and rehabilitated themselves after the last war. They had made of Germany the efficient and prosperous country it was now, rising from the ruins in which it found itself at the end of the last war.

The Tuberculosis Association was helping to fight the scourge of tuber culosis and to ensure good health for the people. The assistance rendered by the Quiz campaign would further this endeavour greatly. It was a further link in Indo-German friends ship, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said.

April 21, 1962

GERMAN RIVERS-3\*

## THE DANUBE HAS A ROMANTIC SETTING

THE Danube, the most important river in the southern half of the Federal Republic of Germany and Europe's second longest river, rises amidst the crystalline rocks of the Black Forest area. It is about 650 kilometres long on its course in Germany.

Two headstreams, the Brege and the Brigach, join at a place called Donaueschingen to form the Upper Danube. Fed by the Iller, the Lech and other tributaries, the Danube turns below Regensburg, in the south-eastern part of the country, along the Bohemian Forest, and at Passau, near the frontier in the southeastern part, its volume is nearly doubled by the waters of the Inn, its largest affluent. Draining 320,000 square miles, the river passes through Vienna, Budapest and Bucharest and flows into the Black Sea.

#### Precipices, Cloisters and Chapels

Almost at birth, the Danube finds itself at grips with the rugged chalk hills of the Alps. With its setting of dreaded precipices and rocks dotted with castles, cloisters and chapels, the river presents a romantic landscape. After wresting itself free from the mountains, the river reaches Ulm, the first big town on its course, the loveliest of all the old Swabian towns and one noted for memories of history.

erest

ador

this

t of

onse

wide

rests

ched

onse

ause.

nners

ilosis

em a

nany.

ested,

how

and e last

many

untry

ins in

nd of

n was

tuber-

th for

dered

urther

was a

riend-

said.

The Upper Danube separates two vastly different worlds. While the

\*For the previous article in this series see

the German News Weekly of March 31, 1962.

northern bank is hilly, the southern is marked by a series of open plains as far as the Alps that sparkle on the horizon in clear weather. Prehistoric glaciers invaded the region, a fact which explains the number of streams and lakes from which thick mist rises at nightfall. This part of the country constitutes the most luminous landscape in Southern Germany; it is exposed to the sun and the wind on all sides, and yet, with its dismal sluggish waters, peat bogs and marshes dotted with clumps of reeds that echo the cries of strange aquatic birds, the countryside is steeped in melancholy. In Lower Bavaria, a comparatively rich countryside of rolling verdant plains, rocky plateaus extend as far as the Danube.

#### Donaueschingen

Donaueschingen, where the Upper Danube is formed, is a fine little town, the seat of the Princes of Fuerstenberg, one of the princely houses that held a high place in the history of mediaeval Germany. The town is a centre of attraction in South Germany for students of culture and art. It has a large library, the collection including a number of valuable works on oriental learning. Donaueschingen's museum has a rich collection which compels the attention of specialists and laymen alike, while the art gallery of the town is dear to many lovers of art.

The town is the venue every October of a conference on music. It is usually attended by prominent musicians from Germany and outside, and the discussions bring into focus contemporary themes of world-wide interest.

#### Passau

Passau is another town with a superb setting, built on a low narrow rock between the Inn and the Danube which meet at the tip of the town. The architecture here introduces a charming note. On one bank of the Danube lie the Town Hall and the residential districts and on the other rises the old episcopal fortress, the Veste Oberhaus, looking towards Passau and the Ilz, a third stream that flows down from the north to mingle its dark waters with the golden green Danube and the grey green Inn.

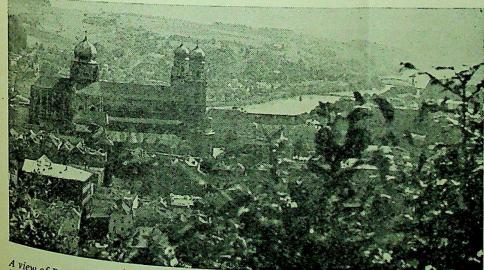
Going up the Danube from Passau, one encounters numerous traces of mediaeval and Renaissance urban civilization. Beyond the convent of Osterhofen one meets with the most impressive landscape in this purely agricultural region.

The best part of the year to explore the vast Danube plain is at the height of summer, when the blazing sun ripens the golden seas of corn.

#### Unique Function

Owing to the relatively small size of European States rather than to own diversions, the Danube performs a unique function both as a waterway and as an international frontier. In the latter role it forms a boundary though of somewhat uncertain value. As a waterway it serves as an outlet for those States which have no sea coast, although the bulk of the river traffic is between the Danubian States themselves.

In the middle of the 19th century a number of States joined together and formed what is known as the European Danube Commission—an organisation for the administration of the Danube. The European Danube Commission changed into an International Danube Commission in 1921 with its seat at Vienna. Since 1938 the headquarters have shifted to Belgrade. After the Second World War the Western Powers did not recognise the Danube Commission; this has resulted in an almost total cessation of traffic on the Danube.



A view of Passau where the Inn joins the Danube. The old cathedral of Passau, known for last architecture the Inn joins the Danube. The old cathedral of Passau, known for the sample of the rivers on the right. its Baroque architecture, is seen in the foreground and the confluence of the rivers on the right. German News Weekly

LIFE IN GERMANY

## Father has Shed His Dignity

THE post-war years in Germany have been witnessing a marked change in the attitude of the average father towards his children.

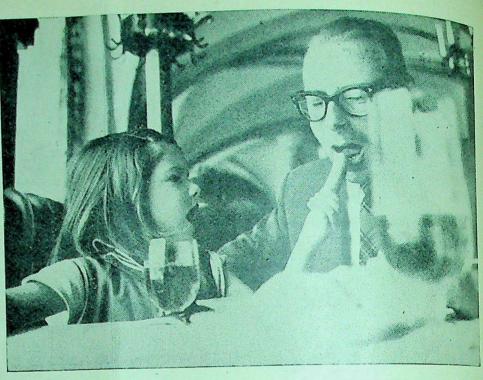
The era of the German father of yesterday, with a sense of traditional dignity, is fading out as surely as a post-war father is emerging on the scene with a refreshingly new paternal attitude towards his children.

Since the war the average German has had to change his ideas about a lot of things. The youth of the country have a responsibility for the future of the nation. The Federal Government have realised this and



Little Katie is getting tough with her garment, but Papa understands her psychology and knows how to win her over.

have, therefore, been carrying out various plans to guide the youth and to promote common ideals for the healthy development of the nation and for safeguarding the welfare of the citizens. In harmony with this trend, the father in Germany has also been modifying his ways in handling his children and in moving with the spirit of the times. He now recognises that it is his definite responsibility to identify himself more closely than in the past with his children, understand their ways,



No table manners can prevail when Papa has the company of Katie at dinner.

outlook and desires thoroughly and devote more time to his children than he had done in the past. The idea of the dignity of genuine manliness which made it necessary for him before the war to appear in public with his offspring only when accompanied by his better half seems to be dying out rapidly.

#### A Fundamental Change

The family man who helps his wife push the pram and perhaps even carries the overflowing shopping basket as well is by no means an extraordinary spectacle in Anglo-Saxon countries. This pleasant and helpful attitude has now taken root in the Federal Republic too. Indeed, husbands here have been quick to learn the art of steering a pram. It would be agreeable to conclude that the post-war man has renounced his rights and privileges willingly, and not just because the head of the family has got the worst of it in the battle of the sexes. How fundamentally some German fathers have changed can be seen from the life of little Katie's Papa. He is outshopping with the young 'lady' while Mama is relaxing for a change. There was a time when most embarrassed German fathers would have had nothing to do with such ideas.

In 1962 Katie's father just shrugs his shoulders with a smile and gives in to the wiles of the four-year-old 'lady' with an urge to go shopping.

A' Saturday morning with Papa provides a fine experience, because

on such days he is quite prepared to turn a blind eye to the distribution of strictly rationed pocket money. But little Katie must not forget the generations of small girls before her who did not have the pleasure of going out with dads.

Jercha of Ea

Repui tunne on M

by So

the \

appar

of the

being

Germ

descr

said .

selfles

Liebe

-is

our l

the r only

It is

of th poss

brigl

com

IS SC

absc

the

ther

er is

shin

Her

and

say

Don

hav

an

wie

Hir

con

Wh

Th

Aco



When Katie goes round shopping along with father, Papa cannot have his way and has give in to the importunities of the child.

It is certain that Papa does not think the poster of the pocket money. He adds con he siderable siderably to his happiness when he accents his accepts his reward: the radiant "thank you" in the eyes of his daughter,

April 21, 1962

## A "MARTYR OF THE UNHAPPY WALL" Minister Lemmer's Tribute to Young Berliner

A 28-year-old West Berliner, Heinz Jercha, who had helped the inhabitants of East Berlin to flee to the Federal Republic of Germany through a tunnel under the Wall was murdered on March 27, at the sector boundary by Soviet Zone security officials.

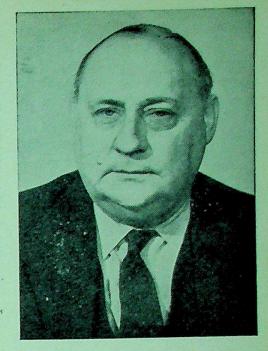
According to inquiries made by the West Berlin Police, Jercha had apparently been trapped by members of the State Security Service before being shot dead.

The Federal Minister for All-German Affairs, Mr. Ernst Lemmer, described Jercha as "a martyr of the unhappy Wall in Berlin". He said Jercha had acted from "personal, selfless responsibility, without any

authorisation, and solely in interests of his fellow-citizens who sought freedom".

More reports of such ruthlessness are coming in.

On April 18, one civilian was killed and at least two members of the "People's Army" were wounded severely when, to prevent their escape to freedom, the Communist Police fired at them. In the first incident, a 24-year-old East-Berliner sped across the border in a lorry when shots were fired at him. The lorry crashed into a wall on the western side, and the man was found dead at the wheel.



Federal Minister Lemmer

## LERNEN DEUTSCH

Liebe Freunde!

ed to

ution

oney. t the

e her re of

t think

ds con-

"thank

ghter.

'He only talks about the weather" — er spricht nur vom schönen Wetter is not exactly a compliment to somebody's conversational skill. Yet our life-and our language-is a constant encounter with the weather. At the risk of being found very boring, your teachers are going to talk todayonly about the weather.

In Germany, April is the most weather-afflicted month of the year. It is the time when winter and spring are fighting for the power, and neither of them seem to win. Within one day you may have samples of every possible type of weather, from snow, frost, hail and cold showers to a bright and warm sun laughing from blue skies. Thus Aprilwetter has come to stand for any fast changing, uncertain situation, and wetterwendisch is somebody who changes his mood just at random.

In India, April is marked by the final victory of the sun, and like all absolute rulers, the sun is seen with mixed feelings. In Germany, throughout the year the rule of the sun is checked by countervailing powers. Usually we are short of sunshine and most of the time longing for more of it. The sun, therefore, enjoys our unrestricted sympathy, and if we say of somebody: er ist nicht wert, daß ihn die Sonne bescheint (he doesn't deserve the sun shining on live), daß ihn die Sonne bescheint (he doesn't deserve the sun shining on him), it means: he is not fit to be on God's earth. Sonne im Herzen haben means to be of a very lucky disposition, to radiate happiness, and if a German calls you his Sonnenschein, he certainly doesn't mean to say you burn him.

Perhaps the most exciting form of weather is a thunderstorm. Ein Donnerwetter loslassen—to let loose a thunderstorm—is what your teachers have to do have to do sometimes if students do not do their Hausaufgabe. After such an explosion of their Hausaufgabe. an explosion the students may be vom Donner gerührt (thunderstruck) or wie vom Blive wie vom Blitz getroffen (as if struck by lightning).

A sudden, unexpected misfortune comes wie ein Blitz aus heiterem conductor) may not me the blue sky. Then even a Blitzableiter (lightning conductor) may not me the blue sky. conductor) may not protect you. Figuratively Blitzableiter is a person on whom you work my view of the says she is one! whom you work off your rage, a sort of scapegoat—my wife says she is one!

(31)

#### HANOVER FAIR **INCREASINGLY** POPULAR

#### India Among Asian Participants

FIVE thousand and six hundred firms will display their products at the eleventh Industrial Fair in Hanover to be held from April 29 to May 8.

The Fair is becoming increasingly popular internationally, and the number of participants this year will be nearly 500 more than last year. Of the total number, 1,100 are firms from abroad, and this number again represents an increase of 400 compared with the figure for last year. Among participants from Asia, India will be represented by two firms, Japan by six and Ceylon by one.

#### One Million Square Yards

Nearly one million square yards will be occupied by the Fair. Three large halls for the display of goods will alone account for 48,000 square yards of floor area.

As was done in previous years, an Air Show will be held simultaneously with the Industrial Fair. About 100 different types of sports and travel aircraft, helicopters, and varied aeronautical devices will be display.

April 21, 1962

### Indian Dances In Germany

RITA Devi, a well-known Indian danseuse, and her ensemble are now in the Federal Republic of Germany giving dance recitals at various cities.

The programmes consist of Bharat Natyam, Kathakali, Manipuri and Kuchipudi dances and are being organised by the Indo-German Society.

The cities covered by the programme are Munich, Nuremberg, Heilbronn, Stuttgart, Saarbrücken, Mannheim, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Wuppertal, Hanover, Hamburg and Bremen and the recitals have won the praise of art-lovers wherever they have been held so far.

The present is Rita Devi's second visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, the first having been in 1958. The Indo-German Society, which organised the last visit also, has now been able to organise a more extensive programme for it has now established 20 branches and has 2,000 members—a great increase over the position four years ago.

#### NEPAL CROWN PRINCE VISITS WEST BERLIN

The Crown Prince of Nepal, Prince Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, arrived in West Berlin on April 13 on a four-day visit. He met leading West Berlin city government officials, including the Governing Mayor, Mr. Willy Brandt. At the invita-tion of the Mayor, he signed the Golden Book of Visitors and also received a memento marking the visit.

#### BERLIN'S SOUND **ARCHIVES**

The voices of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and such other prominent personalities as Albert Einstein, Emperor Wilhelm II and Hindenburg are among the proud possessions of the Berlin State Library's sound archives. Prof. Wilhelm Doegen, head of the archives, now 85, started the "museum of voices" in 1905. He was the first in Garmany to introduce the first in Germany to introduce records for lessons.

His other archives on acting, crime and animal voices are also being constantly availed of at home and abroad.



FIF dor

the to 6

Kinde their

tent f childr

of joy

Sunda

the G

open

entra

Germ

officia

the c

paren

also N

Gund

in the

In

Mrs.

schoo

childr

Mr

Dr. E. W. Meyer, a former German Ambassador to India, who has just celebrated his 70th birthday, and Mrs. Meyer were among the guests at a reception held by the Indian 10th birthday, and Mrs. Meyer were among the guests at a reception held by the Indian 10th birthday, and Mrs. Meyer (central) in W. Barlin on Meyer 10th birthday. Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. P. A. Menon (centre), in W. Berlin on March 27, 1962.

Weather-forecasting is an art of its own. Though part of what we call "exact" sciences it is hardly ever correct. Thus the phrase zuverlässig wie der Wetterbericht (as reliable as the weather-forecast) actually means: to be quite unreliable.

But to vindicate the scientists' honour, let us conclude with that wise old man's story which proves that scientists cannot be substituted. He was known for the quality of his forecasts and his followers consulted him every night for the next day's weather—until he declared one day: "Keine Wettervorhersage heute. Mein Radio ist kaputt". (No forecast today. My radio is out of order.)

WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

"I never know", writes Mr. S. K. Dixit from Meerut, "when and where exactly I have to place a comma in German. I don't think it is very essential. Still I should like to add to my knowledge".

In German, commas are not quite as unimportant as you seem to feel, Mr. Dixit. In any case, commas greatly facilitate the understanding of a text, especially if it consists of long and complicated sentences, and when we read aloud, the comma is the green signal for taking a deep breath!

Here are the most important rules for placing the comma, which-by the way—is called der Beistrich in 'pucca' German.

1. We have to put a comma in enumerations if the individual words are not connected by und or oder: Feuer, Wasser, Luft und Erde. Please note that on account of the conjunction und there is no comma

2. An apposition is always placed in commas: Onkel Konrad, der Bruder meiner Mutter, wohnt in Berlin.

3. Conjunctions indicating a contrast are always preceded by a comma: Du bist klug, aber faul.

4. Subordinate clauses are always separated by a comma:

(a) Es freut mich sehr, daß du gesund bist.(b) Wenn du nach Delhi kommst, mußt du mich besuchen.

(c) Hunde, die bellen, beißen nicht. 5. Infinitivsätze are treated like subordinate clauses: (a) Ich komme zu Ihnen, um Sie um Rat zu fragen.

(b) Der Schüler glaubte, alles verstanden zu haben. ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!

Take a German text and find two examples for each of the rules tioned above mentioned above.

Ihr fraget, er wisse, du heißest, sie sage, sie sagen, sie singe, ich dürst, müsset, er habe, wir seien er wie sage, sie sagen, sie singe, ihr laufet, ihr müsset, er habe, wir seien, er werde, du reitest, du sehest, ihr laufel, er laufe.

German News Weekly

#### KINDERGARTEN FOR EMBASSY SERVANTS' CHILDREN

The Tiny Tots sang in joy as Mrs. Duckwitz declared the school open

FIFTEEN children of both the domestic and service personnel of the German Embassy, of the 2½ to 6-year age group, now have a Kindergarten school right in front of their homes. It is housed in a modern tent fixed on a cemented plinth. All children, big and small, sang songs of joy when it was inaugurated last Sunday by Mrs. Duckwitz, wife of the German Ambassador.

e Indian

nat we

erlässig

means:

rise old

He was

1 every

Wetter-

/ radio

where

sential.

to feel, ig of a

d when

hich-

words

1 Erde.

comma

d, der

omma:

rules

dürfe,

laufel,

1962.

Mrs. Duckwitz declared the school open by cutting a red ribbon at the entrance, in the presence of the German Ambassador, the Embassy officials, their wives, and, of course, the children themselves and their parents. Present on the occasion was also Mrs. Gundevia, wife of Mr. Y. D. Gundevia, Commonwealth Secretary in the Union Government.

In her short inaugural speech, Mrs. Duckwitz said the Kindergarten school was meant to make small children happy, for they would



Mrs. Duckwitz cuts the ribbon before declaring the kindergarten open. The Ambassador, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, and Miss Durga Banerji (by the side of Mrs. Duckwitz), teacher in charge of the school, are also seen in the picture.

learn how to play, how to start with small duties and how to get fun out of learning useful things. The parents, she said, would soon find out its many advantages. For one thing, it would do a lot for the family life since mothers would have some

hours of the day on their hands to do their work without being disturbed.

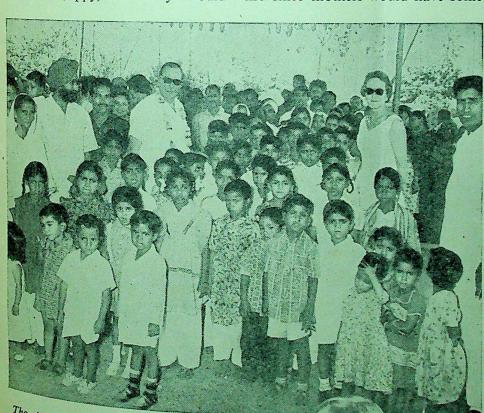
The school has been provided with a small grassy playground, a sand box, swings and toys. The bigger children will use them, too, but they will also take care of the smaller ones. The school will have two guardians whose duty it will be to ensure that the children observe the rules strictly.

Thanking all those who had associated themselves, at considerable sacrifice of their time, with the coming into being of the school, Mrs. Duckwitz expressed her great hope that in future also voluntary help would come forth.

#### **Expansion Plans**

The school has plans of expansion. Mrs. Duckwitz explained that steps would be taken, in due course of time, to start lessons in ceramics and painting for the benefit of the bigger boys and lessons in needlework for the bigger girls.

The school started its career, with the distribution of sweets, under the charge of Miss Durga Banerji. She opened her new register and enrolled the names of her first batch of pupils brought to her by their happy parents. And in true kindergarten spirit, the children began their schooling with song, play and learning.



The Ambassador and Mrs. Duckwitz in the midst of members of the staff, their wives

German News Weekly

### Easter in Germany

Strange Customs Rooted in Tradition

STRANGE beliefs and customs are associated with Easter, the Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of the crucified Christ. Folklore has woven around it superstitions which have a fascination to children and to the young people.

Easter is observed on the first Sunday after the full moon following the vernal equinox. The word "Easter" signifies the festival of Spring in celebration of the awakening of Nature after her winter sleep.

The coincidence of Christ's resurrection with the spring festival and the belief that it celebrates the triumph of life over death, made it easy for the early Church to identify and assimilate the original underlying ideas with the new faith. Goethe incorporates it in Faust with the famous Oster-Spaziergang (Easter Walk), and the throngs who make it a point to go for a walk on Easter Sunday appear to be carrying on the tradition.

#### Coloured Eggs

Coloured eggs are associated with this festival and rabbits are supposed to lay them. The association of rabbits with the presentation of Easter eggs goes back to an old belief that the holy rabbits carried the train of the beautiful gown of the Goddess of Earth. The idea of the egg being treated as a symbol of fertility and of renewed life goes back to the Egyptians and the Persians, who, it seems, ate coloured eggs at the spring festival. The coloured eggs which the rabbit lays about the garden or the house, according to the weather, represent a custom that has spread to most countries of the orld and as long there are confiden these customs are not likely to die. The practice of strewing egg shells about the house to ward off evil spirits is not so common; nor is the belief that boiling eggs on Good Friday "will keep them fresh throughout the year"; and to eat them early on Easter Sunday brings health and good luck. Modern young people may not know that if a girl finds a red egg



One of the time-honoured customs in Germany is to put children to school after East Week. And on the first day of their schooling they are presented with bags of sweets, presentation that keeps the occasion always sweet in their memories.

in a cemetery during Easter night and sends it anonymously to the boy she loves, he will love her for ever. Fortunately, they also do not know that if the girl finds a blue one she is fated to be unhappy.

Gradually, the older and more superstitious Easter customs are dying out, after having been preserved side by side with Christian usage, for many centuries. However, their colourful symbolism seems worth noting, even when it is difficult impossible to determine their original to their original to their original their orig

Vol. I

THE CO.

told t

greate

future

indust

For

Feder

found

associ

form and a

Mark

amou

Con

apita

that a

funds

Feder

other

sent,

seeki

Mi

One of the Easter customs stiffly the Easter eggs. Those who have specialized in this painting, reproduction the eggs Easter good wishes those to whom they are presented.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Printed at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Son. Caxton Press Private Limited New Delhi Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np.

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, APRIL 28, 1962

No. 17

## DEVELOPMENT AID AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY

## Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation Explains New Policy

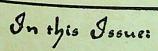
THE Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation, Mr. Walter Scheel, told the Press recently in Bonn that greater emphasis would be placed in future on the contribution of private industry in the sphere of development aid.

For this purpose, he said, the Federal Cabinet had agreed to the foundation of a special development association, which would have the legal form of a private limited company and an initial capital of 75,000,000 Marks (nearly Rs. 9 crores). Of this amount, a third would be paid from the Federal Republic's bilateral apital-aid funds. He went on to say that a further 10,000,000 Marks were still available from the 1961 ERP funds, and that, in addition, the Federal Government would make other regular fund payments.

Minister Scheel said that, at present, the Federal Government was seeking new ways and means to ameliorate the often difficult situation with regard to the provision of credits to German private firms in the developing countries. At the same time, he said, the possibilities of helping such firms through tax exemption should be looked into. In his private, in the Federal Republic should now adopt an active development-aid policy, stressing the improvement of infrastructure and the social conditions of the countries in question, whereas the development of industry and agriculture in these countries

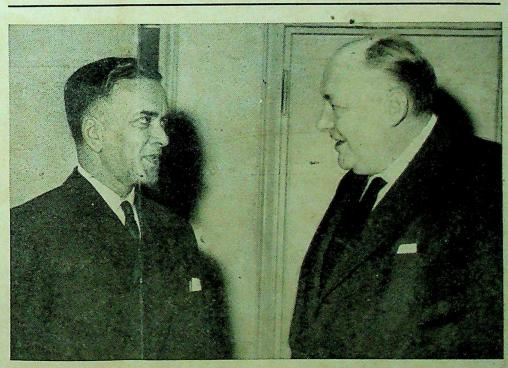
should be more a matter of private initiative.

The main object of the special development association is to provide German entrepreneurs with all available data regarding collapossibilities abroad. This assistance will encourage private companies to participate in development projects. Furthermore, the association can serve as a link between the official aid policy of the Federal Republic of Germany and private investors.



s worth fficult of ir origin. coms still s to paint who has reproduct wishes to

Development Aid and Private Industry	
German Cities—XLV:	1
Rs. 1.478 C-	3
Security Measures Germany:	4
All-Purpose Plane for short distances	5.
a.scances	7



Federal Minister Dr. J. von Merkatz (right), who represented the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, at the opening of the Industries Fair, New Delhi, last year, was one of the prominent guests at a reception held recently in West Berlin by the Indian Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. P. Achyutha Menon.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

#### SCHOLARS CRITICISE **ULBRICHT REGIME**

#### Berlin Wall is too much for them

THERE is strong opposition at the University of Jena to the policies of Walter Ulbricht, opposition roused especially by the recent ruthlessness at the sector boundary in Berlin. This was indicated in Neues Deutschland, the chief organ of the Soviet Zone's Communist Party, in its issue of March 31.

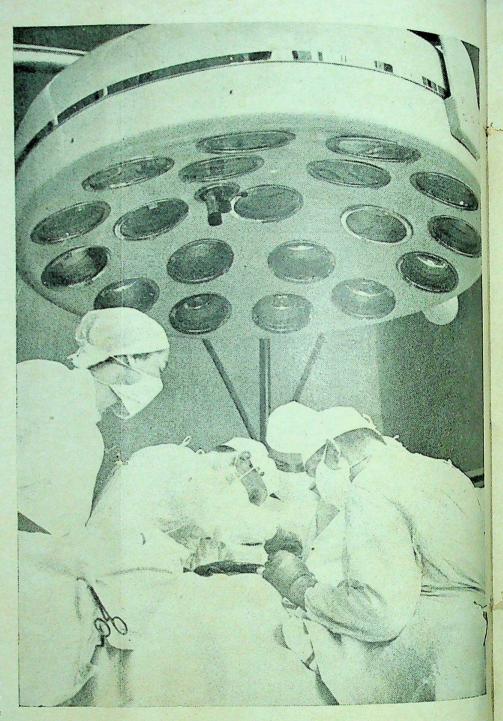
According to this newspaper's report, even professors and students in departments concerned directly with the theoretical foundations of Communism are apparently not loyal to the official line. In any case, Neues Deutschland accuses them of 'political irresponsibility" and of "painting too positive a picture" of things outside the Communist orbit. Furthermore, they are reproached for having "illusions about some kind of unity between the two German states on the basis of a so-called middle line". [The Communist Party of the Soviet Zone propagates the assertion that two German states exist, in the attempt to gain international recognition for the area's illegal regime.]

#### Suppression of Criticism

The controversies at Jena University-where once Friedrich Schiller proclaimed his ideas of freedom and the dignity of man-seem to have taken on such proportions that functionaries of the party's Central Committee have been sent there to suppress the rampant criticism. Two local Communist functionaries were relieved of their duties because they had not succeeded in gaining control over the professors' and students' dissatisfaction with the policies of the Ulbricht regime.

The local secretary of the party, Roscher, who is officially responsible for Jena University, admitted that the professors and students were roused to criticism especially by the erection of the Berlin wall and the terroristic measures undertaken by the regime in connection with it.

The Report of a Commission of the World Confederation of Organizations of the teaching profession shows that since the partitioning of Germany about 75,000 teachers have fled from the Soviet Zone.



#### BRAIN SURGERY TECHNIQUES

Great strides have been made in brain surgery in the Federal Republic of Germany, Developments in the techniques of Germany, and the state of the st Developments in the technique of an operation were demonstrated to research workers and medical specialists at a congress on practical medicine organised by the German Chamber of Physicians and held in Davos, Switzerland, recently.

#### SHIP DOCTOR FLEES TO AFRICA

The Medical Officer in charge of S.S. "Theodor Koerner", a freighter of the so-called German Democratic Republic, fled from the ship a few days ago and sought asylum in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria. This doctor, who had in the past made several unsuccessful atten.pts at escape, has now arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### FORBIDDEN TO MAKE THEIR OWN CARS

Production of small passenger cars by the two state-owned automobile works at Eisenach and Zwickau in the Soviet Zone is to be discontinued. Small cars from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are to be delivered to the Soviet Zone instead. Zone instead. This has been decided by the Carrelland by the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (Comacon).

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

April 28, 1962

THE in

sound with town's

The

composition of G

aroun

indus beaut

The ling e

partly

ally recog

pictur

the fo

insurr

munic

\*For th

the Ger

## GERMAN GITIES-XLV\*

## REMSCHEID: RÖNTGEN'S BIRTH-PLACE

THE valleys and hills of Remscheid Rhineland-Westphalia have resounded for nearly a thousand years with the din and noise of the town's industries.

The distinctive feature of Remscheid compared with other industrial towns of Germany is that the landscape around it has not been invaded by industry and retains its original rural beauty.

The wooded hilly and widely sprawling environs, partly agricultural and partly industrial in character, gradually grew closer to become one recognisable unit, even though the picturesque, mountainous setting and the folding valleys were an almost insurmountable obstacle to compact municipal development.

\*For the previous article in this series see the German News Weekly, dated March 10,

Fermany.

(3

ssenger

auto-

s to be

om the lovakia

Soviet

decided onomic

Lying 6 miles south of Wuppertal, Remscheid has a population of about 120,000. In 1929 two of the most beautiful towns of the 'Bergisch Land', Lennep and Luettringhausen, were incorporated in Remscheid. These two towns add considerably to the general view of Remscheid, for the past is very much alive in them and one finds there the historical monuments and excellent examples of the architectural tradition of these areas.

Remscheid distinguished itself by the industry of its people, the rhythm of which determines its life, and the people's unfailing independence gives it its particular character. The people combine in them the joie de vivre of the Rhinelanders with the stubbornness of the Westphalians. Yet the mountainous landscape shaped the lives of the adventurous people who ventured on the high seas and gave it the name 'Seaport on the Hill'.

Industry apart, intellectuals well as master craftsmen have been born, and many important inventions



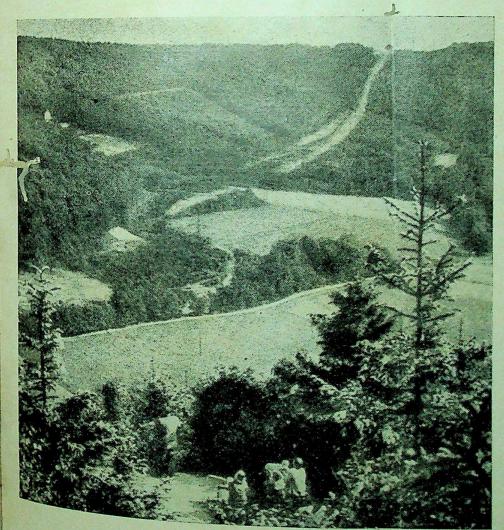
World-famous physicist and discoverer of X-rays: Konrad Röntgen (1845-1923)

have been launched in Remscheid. In Remscheid-Lennep was born Professor Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, the discoverer of X-rays. Here the Mannesmann brothers invented the seamless pipe and built the first electric steel furnace, thus originating the manufacture of the most superb steel. To Remscheid's inventiveness we owe incandescent gaslight. Clarenbach-the reformer, Daniel Schurrmann-the great mathematician, Vossnack—the communications planner and spiritual father of the giant bridge between Remscheid and Solingen-and several others who gave new ideas for the World to enrich itself belonged Remscheid.

#### Hardware Industry

The city was drawn early into industrialisation and commerce. A centre of the hardware industry, Remscheid became famous for the manufacture of fine alloy steel-its cutlery being particularly well known. Machine tools, scythes, drills and other small articles of iron and steel are also manufactured here.

The almost complete destruction of the city in 1943 by no means dampened the spirit and the creative ability of the people. Today, ence again, Remscheid is a picture of modern planning.



A view of the landscape around Remscheid German News Weekly

## RS. 1,478 CRORES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES

## Expenditure in the Federal Republic of Germany highest among 41 Nations

IN the fiscal year 1962, the Federal Government plans to spend DM 12,425,000,000 (over Rs. 1,478 crores) of the tax payers' money for social security.

This is about DM 500,000,000 more than in 1961, roughly DM 2,500,000,000 more than in 1957, and almost DM 8,000,000,000 more than in 1950, the first full fiscal year after the founding of the Federal Republic. In other words, within twelve years, social security expenditure by the Federal Government alone has increased by 164 per cent to about two-and-a-half times the original amount.

"In social-security expenditure the Federal Republic of Germany has first place among the nations of the Western community of peoples." This statement was made to the Bundestag by the Federal Minister of Finance, Dr. Heinz Starke, in connection with the new budget. In his speech as well as in a 741-page document, "1962 Finance Report", the Minister produced an impressive array of figures to prove his point.

#### One-Fourth of the Budget

The DM 12,425,000,000 scheduled to be spent by the Federal Government for social security in 1962 amounts to about one-fourth of the total Federal expenditure. More than one-half of the social-security expenditure consists of State participation in the various social-security schemes (such as health and old-age insurance) which are not entirely self-supporting. About one third of the Federal payments is for war victims.

#### Payment from Other Sources

What sometimes confuses the uninformed observer is the fact that the Federal Government's social-security expenditure does not represent the total amount spent for social security in the Federal Republic of Germany. This total is arrived at only by adding up its three components:

- 1. social-security expenditure by the Federal Government, the Länder (State) governments, and the local authorities:
- 2. expenditure by the various acconomous social-security schemes in the Federal Republic, such as old-

age, health, employment-injury and unemployment insurance; and

3. expenditure from special funds such as the equalisation-of-burdens funds.

These three sources of socialsecurity benefits will pay out a total of DM 44,258,000,000 in 1962—a new high in German history and about four times the total paid in

Employment-injury insurance covers just about all payroll and many self-employed workers in the Federal Republic of Germany, regardless of income. Health, old-age and unemployment insurance covers all manual workers, also regardless of income, as well as most office employees, of whom only those in the high-income brackets are exempted.

#### Where Revenue Comes From

Broadly speaking, about two-irds (some DM 30,000,000,000 annually) ster from contributions of the insured persons and their employers. Out of the taxpayers' money, the Federal Government provides almost one-fourth of the The Länder governments and the local authorities also use tax money for their contribution of roughly DM 1,500,000,000 annually, and the equalisation-of-burdens fund collects about DM 2,000,000,000 a year.

For the average wage earner, this means that from his gross wage about 12.5 per cent is being deducted

for social-security contributions: per cent for old-age insurance, about 4.8 per cent for health insurance (this percentage varies somewhat among the various health-insurance administrations, which are free to fix it within certain limits) and 0.7 per cent for unemployment insurance, The wage earner's employer, in turn, is charged with 15.5 per cent of the gross wage: another 7 per cent for old-age insurance, another 48 per cent for health insurance and another 0.7 per cent for unemploy. ment insurance, as well as roughly 2 per cent for employment-injury insurance, and a 1-per cent contribution to the children's allowances fund (the worker does not contribute to the last two schemes).

#### German Costs Are Highest

In a recently published inquiry, "The Cost of Social Security", the International Labour Office (ILO) in Geneva concluded that the German Federal Republic's social-security expenditure in proportion to her national income was 20 per centthe highest percentage among the 41 nations covered in the survey (including among others, the United States, Britain, France, Sweden and the Soviet Union). The ILO inquiry was based on the 1957 figures. There is every reason to assume from the Finance Ministry's figures and reports that the Federal Republic has retained the extensive distinction of footing the highest bills for social security and the public welfare

Lie

("0

pra

Ge

Pep

As

Sta

Ein

Am

He

Eri

Ge

bei



A haven for the advanced in age: One of the many old-age homes in the Federal Republic Germany where indigent old women are waiting old-age homes in the social security. Germany where indigent old women are maintained in comfort under the social security projects to which both public authorities and private industry contribute. April 28, 1961



The football aces of the German team for the ensuing world soccer championship in Chile begin the day with a "fitness run" to which their 65-year-old trainer, Sepp Herberger, attaches great importance. The players are (from left): Sturm, Nowak, Schnellinger, Kurbjuhn, Wilden, Schäfer, Uwe Seeler and Schulz.

## DEUTSCH

17

Liebe Freunde!

5: 7

bout (this

nong mini. fix it

per

ance.

turn.

nt of cent

r 4.8

e and

iploy.

ughly

injury

ontri-

/ances

ribute

quiry,

LO) in erman

ecurity

o her cent-

ng the survey

United

en and

inquiry . There

om the

d ether

epubl

tinctiqu

ills for

welfare.

st

It is about time for us to continue our Aspects of Written German series, today with a specimen of what is generally called Amtsdeutsch ("official German"). Mr. Harcharan Singh from Chandigarh is taking practical training with the Erlangen branch of Siemens, the well-known German firm. He has been in Erlangen for almost a month now without Reporting to the Einwohnermeldeamt (registration office) for registration. As a consequence, he one day receives the following reminder:

Stadt Erlangen Einwohnermeldeamt

Am Markt 7

Herrn

Harcharan Singh

Erlangen

Gerbergasse 13

bei Gänslin

Ihre Anmeldung beim Einwohnermeldeamt

Wie wir in Erfahrung gebracht haben, haben Sie seit dem 20. März 1962 in Erlangen, Gerbergasse 13, bei Gänslin, Wohnung genommen. Sie haben es bisher versäumt, Ihre Anmeldung beim hiesigen Einwohnermeldeamt Vorzunehmen. Wir fordern Sie hiermit auf, sich unverzüglich unter Vorlage Ihres gültigen Reisepasses und einer Arbeitsbescheinigung in der obengenannten Dienststelle einzufinden.

Mit Hochachtung Lemke

15. April 1962

Betr. (abbrev.) = Betrifft: Concerning...; die Anmeldung, -en: registration; in Erfahrung bringen = erfahren: to learn (to know); versäumen: to fail, miss: Anmeldung vornehmen = sich anmelden: to register; hiesig: local; auffordern: to Arbeitsbescheinigung, -en: employment certificate; obengenannt: abovementioned; die Dienststelle, -n: office; sich einfinden: to appear; Mit Hochachtung: inspector.

## Germany in World Football

#### Prospects in Chile Championship

"LET's drink a glass of cham-pagne to it!" exclaimed the President of the German Football Association, Dr. Peco Bauwens, when he heard of the draw for the World Championship in Football to be played in Chile next month.

He and the other experts on football consider the draw to be unusually favourable for Germany. Several warning fingers have, however, raised and the 65-year-old wizard behind German football, trainer Sepp Herberger, has reiterated his old thesis that the most difficult and dangerous opponent is always the next one.

Nevertheless, there is no disputing the fact that the draw could have been much worse for Germany. But even as it is, she won't have an easy passage in Chile. Germany's first opponent on May 31st will be Italy, a difficult team to beat and



26-year-old Uwe Seeler is the 69th centre-forward the German National Team has had. The most popular footballer in the Federal Republic of Germany, apart from Fritz Walter, he holds the record of 20 scores in 29 international matches.

world champions of 1934 and 1938. Switzerland (on June 3rd) is considered to be the wallflower of the "Big Sixteen", but it should not be

(Continued on page 8)

April 28, 1952

### Galloping Races in Germany

GALLOPING horse-racing has become very popular in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Last year, 1,475 races were held with 12,352 horses on 55 courses. The climax of the sport is the "German Derby" which is held at Hamburg-Horn on July 1st every year. The victor gets DM 90,000 whilst the next three best share DM 35,000. The "Grand Prix of North-rhine—Westphalia" (first prize=DM 70,000) is a sporting and social event of the highest order. The race is run in the State capital of the Rhineland, Düsseldorf, every 22nd of July.

Next year will witness the first holding of the "Preis von Europa" (DM 250,000). Horses and visitors from all over Europe are expected to participate in this international race on 20th October, 1963.

### Music As Dentist's Aid

Employing music in the service of medicine is a novel experiment at present being tried out by Herbert Büttner, a Hanover dentist.

For many people the very thought of a visit to the dentist produces a tension in the nervous system by which sensitivity is increased to pain. Herbert Büttner's idea is to relax this cramp-like condition by means of suitable background music.

His patients were puzzled when a few weeks ago, he greeted them with the question, "What is your favourite melody?" The answers varied from the latest hit song to a military march or an aria from an opera. A short time later the patient was listening to his chosen melody through ear-phones. Only then did the treatment begin.

First results have proved positive. The music not only drowns the whistling sound of the modern drill with its 350,000 revolutions per minute, but helps to prevent pain because it distracts the patient's attention from the dentist's operation and helps him to relax.

The Hanover dentist has made some interesting observations about the reactions of various types of people. His experiments grew out of a hobby.



Participants in a galloping race starting on the course in Düsseldorf-Grafenburg, the only course in the Federal Republic of Germany with a steep uphill gradient

### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

Indian students who in some way or other have established some contact with official institutions in Germany keep complaining of the difficulties and idiosyncracies of Amtsdeutsch-the German language. Our letter on the front page is another example of the linguistic "Unarten" of quite a number of administrators throughout Germany (and we believe they are by no means different, at least in this respect, from administrators all over the world.) It is their common error to believe that by using meaningless "big" words and complicated sentence structures in their correspondence they will create greater authority. Note, for instance, the way they replace simple verbs frequent in common German by noun+verb combinations: "erfahren" becomes "in Erfahrung bringen", "wohnen" "Wohnung nehmen"; "sich anmelden" is inflated into "Anmeldung vornehmen". What could be expressed by the simple preposition "mit" becomes "unter Vorlage" (+Gen.) in our letter. The contents of two or even more sentences are squeezed into one, cf. the last sentence in our example, which in common everyday German would sound somewhat like: "Wir bitten Sie, so bald wie möglich zu uns zu kommen. Vergessen Sie nicht, Ihren Reisepaß und eine Arbeitsbescheinigung mitzubringen." There has, of course, been a lot of criticism of Amtsdeutsch, even on behalf of the authorities themselves. How far the critics have been successful remains doubtful. Pegasus, the winged horse, is our symbol of poetry; "der Amtsschimmel" (the white horse of bureaucracy) its run-down relation. "Der Amtsschimmel wiehert" ("The white horse of bureaucracy is neighing"). Mr. Harcharan Singh is well justified to say now; and shaking his head he will start for Am Markt 7 to have his first encounter with German red tape.

### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!

Transform the following Amtsdeutsch examples into simple verbs: einen Beschluß fassen, in Rechnung stellen, eine Entscheidung fällen, in Zweifel ziehen, eine Mitteilung machen, einen Vorwurf erheben, in Erinnerung bringen, vorstellig werden, Bezug nehmen, zur Kenntnis geben, eine Anordnung erlassen, einen Hinweis geben.

German News Weekly

### ALL-PURPOSE PLANE FOR SHORT DISTANCES

### German aircraft that can hop from town to town and land on grass

HOPES that a small all-purpose plane will soon be put on the market have been aroused by a Hamburg aircraft company.

The need in the United States, Europe, Africa and Asia for a fast, long-range and comfortable commercial machine, at a reasonable price, led to the development of a two-jet plane for a maximum of twelve passengers. Its range is from 720 miles, with twelve passengers, to 1,500 miles with four passengers and no intermediate landings.

The prospects for international business with this new aircraft appear to be very good. Leading men of European and overseas airlines, including the German Lufthansa, have repeatedly emphasized the need

only

some

diffificial"

guistic

many spect,

or to

itence

Note,

erman

ngen',

into

eposi-

ntents

ence in

ewhat

gessen ngen."

en on

iccessoetry;

-down ucracy

haking

r with

verbs:

len, in

nerung

ordnung

for a machine to cover short distances which could also, however, be used for distances up to 600 miles where stops en route are impossible.

The Hamburg "HFB 320", the new aircraft, fulfills these demands. Its speed is as high as is usual these days, and the length of runway required for take-off and landing is small—between 1,020 and 2,130 feet. The low-pressure tyres of the retractable undercarriage make a landing on grass possible. All this is exactly what is needed in a short-distance plane. The "HFB 320" can take off from the most up-to-date airport, land a little later at a small town where there is only a grass-covered runway and from there, because of its speed of 480 m.p.h., quickly reach a distant

destination. Then it can take off once more for little hops from town to town.

The power unit of the "HFB 320" is in the tail. The wings, which are far back on the machine, point forwards instead of backwards. Technical equipment makes flight possible in every kind of weather. The capacity of the two jets gives outstanding climbing ability. The servicing of the machine is very simple and can be carried out in a small space.

The manufacture of the prototype aeroplane was begun in March. The factory, which builds aircraft and parts for the Federal Air Force, states that it is itself in a position to finance this project. The first flight of the "HFB 320" is expected to take place in August 1963. If enough orders are received, mass production will be undertaken in the same year.

### **GERMAN BOY SCOUTS'** GIFT TO INDIA

More than 3,000 pairs of spectacles for India have been collected by the boy scouts of St. Michael's Church in Essen-Dellwig, in the Federal Republic of Germany. This followed an appeal made by the parish missionary group which said that in India there were many people with bad eyes who needed glasses. When the boy scouts heard of this, they started a door-to-door campaign for eye-glasses. The response was so great that the boys returned with boxes full of spectacles.

### ASIAN LANGUAGES FOR **GERMAN STUDENTS**

German UNESCO Commission and the German Academic Exchange Service have undertaken a programme of work to promote the study of Asian languages among German university students. scheme is intended particularly for young German engineers and technologists who look forward to taking up work in developing countries.

The course of studies has been so devised as to ensure a working knowledge of the languages, besides information regarding the countries concerned.



A new Heinkel plane, "HE 211—B—1", has been designed by Sieg sied Günter who is seen grass strips and develop a speed of more than 850 kilometres per hour. Economical in the stern:

In the stern:

German News Weekly

### FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

(Continued from page 5)

forgotten that they clearly beat Germany 3-1 in Frankfurt in 1956. The most difficult match, however, will be against Chile before their home crowd on June 6th. Although Chile narrowly lost by two goals to one in Stuttgart in 1960, they turned the tables in the Spring of 1961 and decisively beat Germany 3-1. German journalists ascribed this defeat to the unwonted climatic conditions, an advantage that the Chileans will again enjoy.

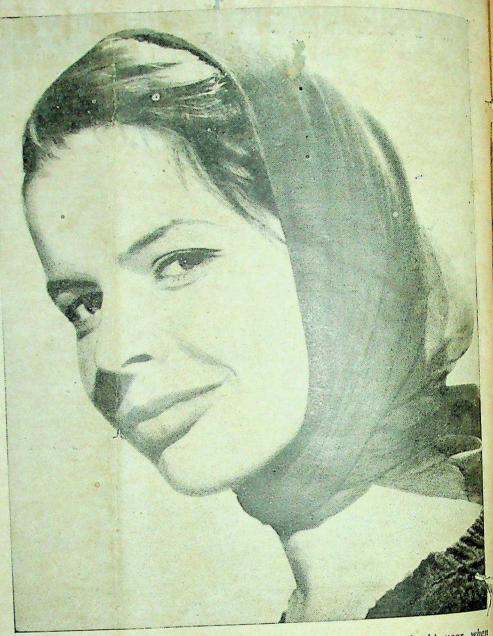
### A Fighting Chance

Despite all this, many people here feel that Germany has a fighting She can at least hope to reach one of the top two places in her group so as to reach the Quarter Finals. Most people in Germany would be satisfied with that. Even the optimists realise that Germany has little chance of repeating her world championship successes of Bern, 1954. Nor is there much hope of being third—as she was in Naples in 1934. With a little luck, however, she might repeat her Stockholm success of 1958 and come fourth, a placing in a tournament of the world's best teams that nobody could complain about.

Everyone understands that the best current Eleven in Germany cannot be compared with the world champions of Bern. But one factor has evoked a measure of optimism—the knowledge that "footballing wizard", Herberger, has always led his team to magnificent successes when—as is the case with big tournaments—he has had them long enough to himself and can assess their best tactics.

Football is the most popular sport in the Federal Republic of Germany. During the latest year for which official statistics are available, the German Football Association embraced 13,734 clubs, with 61,779 teams and a total membership of 1,773,711. No less impressive are the numbers of spectators at the football matches.

The world championship football games, played in 1954 in Switzerland and in 1958 in Sweden, were occasions which for weeks on end took originty in the public conscious-



Heike Pulwer, a young actress, made her debut in the film world early this year when she appeared in the picture "Max the Pickpocket" in an appealing role by the side of Heinz Rühmann.

## INTERNATIONAL BOOK F. FOR GERMAN CHEMIST

The international prize for the best non-fictional book has been awarded to F.L. Boschke, a German chemist, for his first book entitled "Die Schopfung ist noch nicht zu Ende".

The prize is a coveted one and carries a cash award of 50,000 Marks, nearly Rs. 60,000.

In this book the author attempts a bio-chemical explanation of the creation of the inverse. Published

by Econ of Düsseldorf, the book will be available in ten different countries next year.

April 1 marked the tenth anniversary of a well-known German pocket book series, the "Fischer Bücherei". Of about 500 titles published so far, "The Diary of Anne Frank" has reached the highest circulation with 805,000 copies printed so far

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G. Shantl Path Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G. Shantl Path The Published State of Ger

# Supheale

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, MAY 5, 1962

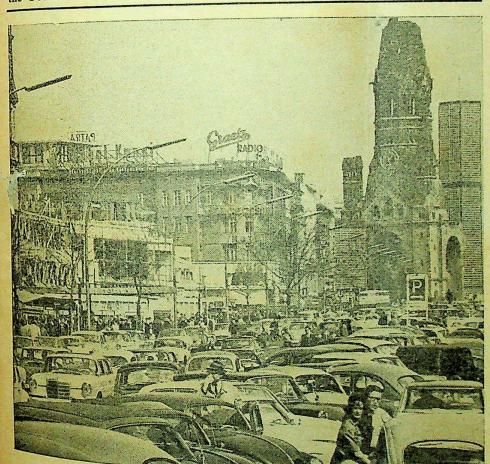
No. 18

### GENUINE SERVICE TO NATIONAL ECONOMY

### Prof. Ludwig Erhard's Appeal to German Entrepreneurs

WHILE inaugurating the German W Industries Fair in Hanover on April 29, Professor Ludwig Erhard, the Federal Minister of Economics,

exhorted German entrepreneurs to show the greatest possible public spirit in pursuing their activities in business and industry.



This traffic jam on Kurfürstendamm by the side of the Emperor William Memorial Church have erected through Berlin, has increased the feeling of solidarity among Germans on both of Germany visited West Berlin and a large number of Germans also visited friends and relatives in East Berlin, under the "day passes" issued by the Communist border guards.

Genuine service in industry and in the cause of national economy meant, Minister Erhard said, that entrepreneurs should show the same interest in national welfare as they did in their own business interests. Especially at the present time, it was more important than ever before that entrepreneurs should exercise sound common sense and act in a sensible way.

Regarding the problem of increasing competition with German industry through imports from other countries, Professor Erhard said he welcomed competition, but he demanded fair terms of competition. While other countries competed with German industry and wanted opportunities for their exports, it was but proper that Germany should be also given fair opportunities of competing in the world market.

Prof. Erhard remarked that varying interpretations of the principle of fair competition could not go together

(Continued on page 2)

### In this Issues

Genuine Service to Nationa	al .
Economy	1
Right-Wing Radicalism	
Almost at an end	2
Friedrich Ebert: the first	
German President	3
Advertising as an	
Investment	4
Quality Standards for	
Food Products	7
Germany Fights Tropical	
Diseases	8-

shest cirs printed

ook will ountries

th anni-German "Fischer tles pubof Anne

### RIGHT-WING RADICALISM ALMOST AT AN END

### Federal Ministry's Investigation Report

RIGHT-WING radicalism in the Federal Republic of Germany is weak and splintered, contradictory and unattractive.

This is the summing-up of an investigation report published a few days ago by the Federal Ministry of the Interior on the activity of Rightist anti-constitutional groups.

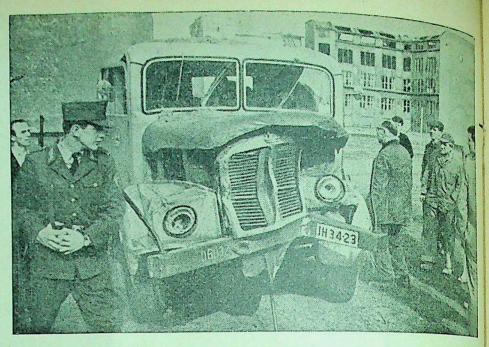
The comprehensive statistics presented in the report leave no doubt that there is not the slightest, noticeable increase in right-wing extremist activity. The report is based on careful observation by special police authorities charged with protecting the constitution.

There were 86 extreme right-wing organisations at the end of 1961, and they had about 35,400 members, the report says. Two years earlier, there were 85 organisations with 54,200 members.

Organisations of the extreme right have lost 33 per cent of their followers in two years. Of the 303 people found to have been responsible for smearing swastikas, 44 per cent acted because of anti-constitutional views and 28 per cent were emotionally disturbed, but with an undercurrent of political motives. The remaining 28 per cent had no political cause for their acts. A quarter of all those caught were aged between 20 and 30, and have not been directly influenced by the Nazi regime. A similar proportion of children and young consisted persons under 20. One comforting fact is that there was no reason to believe that there was any central control over the people responsible for these incidents.

#### Forged Leaflets

The Soviet bloc has tried by means of forged leaflets distributed abroad to awaken the impression that Nazi efforts were being centrally controlled. The main purpose of this was to represent the Federal Republic of Germany to her allies as being contaminated with Nazism and as an unworthy partner. Reports from diplomats abroad of the Federal Republic show that nowhere in the



#### A "DEATH-DRIVE" THROUGH THE WALL

In spite of the ruthlessness of the Communist border guards, many East-Berliners have dared to face even death in their attempts to escape from East Berlin. Klaus Brüske, on of them, who made a desperate attempt, drove off in this three-ton lorry through a gap in the Communist Wall when the vehicle was damaged as it broke through the barrier. He had just crossed the boundary when his strength failed and he collapsed under the bullets fired by the guards. Life was found extinct when his body was taken out of the lorry.

West, neither in the United States, in Great Britain, in France nor in Italy, have people believed the Soviet propaganda.

The isolation of Nazi tendencies in the Federal Republic of Germany may surprise the foreign observer. Those right-wing radical parties which still exist or which follow radical parties such trends in disguised form have failed to achieve any success in Federal, State or municipal elections. In the Bundestag (Lower House of Parliament) elected in 1949 some small splinter groups who had rightradical tendencies, if in cautious form, were still represented. These groups have since disappeared from the Bundestag and other assemblies, thanks to the election rule that only parties polling more than five per cent of the votes are entitled to any seats; they do not even exist in political isolation any more. Their weight is felt nowhere. The public in the Federal Republic of Germany has shown stability in their political and democratic views in recent years. In the 1949-53 Bundestag ten parties had seats and votes. The splintering of opinion and the quest for the right path has more or less come to an end. Only three parties entered the Bundestag in 1961—the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats.

### GERMAN SERVICE FOR EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS

TI

ec

N

El

fir

G

an

El

de

28

di

th

th

ep

sto

to

N

na

be

Be

in

M

ad

at

re

m

M

ur

(S

mC

of

ce

SINCE 1950, the German Service for the Exchange of Students has obtained places for 25,000 students.

Eleven thousand positions abroad were found for German trainees and 14,000 foreign students were found jobs in the Federal Republic of Germany. Within the framework of the International Association for of Students for Exchange the Technical Experience alone, the Service arranged, during the year 1961. for the exchange of 1,736 foreign and 1,227 German students between 2,963 colleges or engineering schools. These figures represent an increase of 28.8 per cent over those of the previous year.

### GENUINE SERVICE

with the policy of integration of Europe and of the free world. Prof. Erhard pleaded that this fact be recognised by all friends of the recognised by all friends of the sphere. In the same way as be Europe could not afford to divided, the activities of the honest businessman should not be hindered the Minister concluded.

May 5, 1962

### FRIEDRICH EBERT: THE FIRST GERMAN PRESIDENT

Saddler's apprentice who rose to be a great statesman

WHEN Prince Max von Baden, the last Imperial Chancellor of the Reich, surrendered the charge of his office to Friedrich Ebert, his compatriot from Baden, on November 9th, 1918, the Reich had lost the war. The terrible inheritance was one of a heavy loss of human lives, of widows, orphans and war invalids, an economy which had been bled white and a State encumbered with debts.

On February 11th, 1919, the National Assembly in Weimar voted Ebert President of the Reich, the first to hold that office. He protected Germany from imminent disintegration and created a democratic State. However, unjustified attacks and abuse from extremists drove Ebert, the man of honour, to his death, at the age of 54, on February 28th, 1925. By sheer decency and dignity Friedrich Ebert had ennobled the office he had been invested with.

liners have

Brüske, one

ugh a gap hrough the

e collapsed

was taken

FOR

**ENTS** 

n Service

dents has

students.

is abroad

inees and

ere found

public d

ramework

iation for

dents for

one, the

the year of 1,736

students

ngineering

resent an

over those

CE

e 1)

gration of

rld. Prof.

s fact be

ds of the

economic

ay as free d to be

the honest

hindered,

ay 5, 1961

"The well-being of the people is the aim of my work": this is the epigraph that adorns a modest gravestone, which hitherto had served to commemorate Friedrich Ebert. Now, however, his birthplace in the narrow, little Pfaffengasse in Heidelberg is to be furnished adequately

to commemorate this great man. Photographs and documents evoke Ebert's personality and the characteristic features of his age. One photo shows Friedrich as an 8-yearold boy in the Sandgassenschule which today bears his name. One of his school reports reminds us that he was anything but a genius at school. A telegram sent on his hearing of the death of his former master, a saddler, in the Hauptstrasse in Heidelberg, shows that even Ebert, the Reichspräsident, had not forgotten him although he had run away from him a few days before the end of his apprenticeship as a result of a box on the ears. A saddler's wooden rest that Ebert himself probably used will be displayed in the house to show that even a craftsman can aspire for the highest office democratic Germany. years in Bremen when he was chairman of the trade unions, journalist and innkeeper at the "Zur guten Hilfe" where the guests were mostly his clients, or as secretary of the workmen's movement when he was elected to the executive committee-all this has been evoked in photographs and papers and welded into a well-rounded portrait of this unusual man.



Friedrich Ebert (1871-1925)—a profile

At Bergneustadt, near Bonn, stands a residential college which serves as the greatest memorial to this great man. It has been raised in fulfilment of his last wish, the wish that on his death, the usual State mourning ceremonies be reduced to the minimum and the money so saved utilised for setting up a Foundation for promoting education, particularly education of Germans in democracy. This residential college is the pivot of a scheme of civic education which is being carried out by the Foundation named the "Friedrich Ebert Foundation".

### MAY DAY IN BERLIN

Federal President Luebke Reiterates Nation's Stand

THE slogan "Freedom Knows No Wall", inscribed on a scaffolding, proclaimed the undying spirit of the Berliners at the May Day Rally held in West Berlin.

Federal President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, and West Berlin's Governing Mayor, Mr. Willy Brandt, who addressed the rally, which was attended by nearly 600,000 people, reiterated their determination maintain the freedom of Berlin.

On the eastern side, in their May Day appeal to the Germans under their control, the Communist (Socialist Unity) Party indicated more tasks for the people. Commenting on the watchwords of the Party for the May Day celebrations, the Spd-pressedienst (Press service of the Social Democratic Party of Germany) wrote

as follows under the heading of 'Derided May 1st".

The 44 watchwords for May, issued by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party, give the impression of subtle derision. Watchword 23, for instance, demands that the "workers in industry and agriculture" should "work honestly". In the language of the State Party this means that they should waive "hidden reserves" in the standards and do more work for the same money. Watchword 28 commands building workers to work "more cheaply", i.e. to give up part of their wages. "Women and mothers" are called upon in watchword 40 to forsake their children and household, in so far as this has not yet been done, in order to present themselves at Ulbricht's manufacturing plants for "co-operation".

#### Objects of the Foundation

Friedrich Ebert passed away in 1925 and the Foundation was brought into existence soon afterwards. The Hitler regime did not allow it to continue because it stood for the philosophy of the democratic way of life. After the last war, however, it was revived, and its main tasks are: (1) to educate the German people in an effort to promote democratic ideals; (2) to award fellowships to particularly mature and intellectually outstanding students; and (3) to promote international understanding.

Several Indians have been guest lecturers at this college and many Indians visiting the Federal Republic of Germany have spent some time at this institution.

German News Weekly

### ADVERTISING AS AN INVESTMENT

### Remarkable Expansion in the Federal Republic

In the Federal Republic of Germany advertising has grown as a powerful factor in the national economy. The expenditure on it has increased enormously and industry has found it an investment.

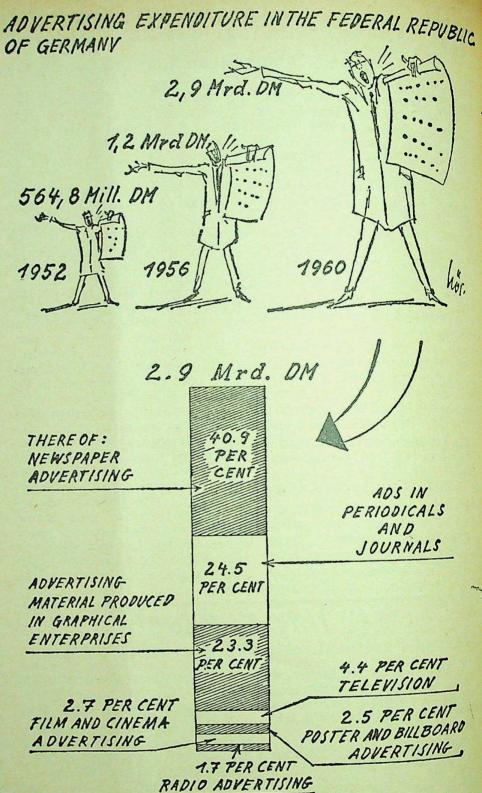
If one is out walking in any large German city, one can see how every empty space is filled with wooden hoardings or round pillars have been built, and all this advertising space is covered with bright-coloured posters proclaiming the virtues of every imaginable product. The night is lit up by brilliant sky-signs, the impression created being one of pulsating life.

In the opinion of foreign experts in the field, German advertising has again reached a high level. And this it has, in spite of the fact that it has only been able to develop properly for the last 12 years, that is, since the currency reform and the introduction of the "free market economy". For, during the period of Government control under the Nazi regime with the war-time planned economy and in the years after the war, there was no room for free advertising.

#### Media of Appeal

Today, newspaper advertisements and posters, as well as advertising through the media of the wireless, cinema and television, offer a chance to the producer and businessman engaged in competitive trade to recommend his wares and sing their praises to the consumer in the form which he considers best and most profitable. Government interference with advertising, in fact, any control from Government is out of the question.

A committee composed of leading persons in the advertising world has been set up. In the "Central Committee for the Advertising Trade" producers and their technical advisers, advertising experts, are represented, in addition to those who actually do the advertising: newspaper publishers, the advertising technicians of broadcasting and television institutions, and many others. The work of the committee is inspired by the principle "truth in advertising" which controls all advertising in the Federal Republic.



Advertising, however, costs money. And, obviously, industry has found out that money spent on advertising is not thrown away, but constitutes a kind of "investment in the market".

The Federal Minister of Economics, Professor Erhard, once declared before advertising experts that "publicity gives the boom in business its dynamic quality". To this a leading German publicity expert made the following reply:

"In the marketing economy the purchaser is like a woman who is being wooed, and who can choose which of her many suitors she prefers. Thus, advertising in the Federal Republic occupies a key position between supply—the producer—and demand—the purchaser, or vice versal as the case may be! For, the tasks of the presentday advertising expers of the presentday advertising expers extend far beyond the duties they had formerly—the mere sale of finished goods.

### INDUSTRY'S ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT AID

Industry in the Federal Republic of Germany regards aid to the world's developing countries as one of the main tasks of its activity. It is considered that private assistance should be given clear preference over public aid measures but that more Government incentives are needed to mobilize private initiative for that purpose. This view has been that purpose. expressed by important leaders who have devoted attention to development aid problems.

BLIC

ARD

the pur-

is being

se which prefers.

Federal position

icer—and

vice versa,

the tasks

g experts

they had

f finished

y 5, 1962

The share of direct taxation in the total tax revenue of the Federal Republic has increased since 1953. Direct taxes, which are levied on income and property, now have a share of 57 per cent against 55.3 per cent in 1953. Accordingly, the

share of indirect taxes (such as turn-over and excise taxes) has fallen from 44.7 per cent to 43 per cent.

German industry's "Aid-to-Berlin Programme" helped to increase production and turnover of industry in West Berlin in 1961. The total value of new orders received by West Berlin enterprises rose by 3 per cent, that of orders from the Federal Republic of Germany alone by 5 per cent.

The Donors' Association for German Science provided DM 28.5 million to support scientific research, teaching and training in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1961. This brings the total of such support in 12 years to DM 161 million.

### GOETHE PRIZE FOR BRITISH COMPOSER

On May 12, Benjamin Britten, the British Composer, will receive the Hanseatic Goethe Prize. He is the 11th recipient of this prize, which carries 10,000 marks. Instead of making a speech, Benjamin Britten will conduct a concert with his own compositions during a ceremony at Hamburg University.

A new theatre specializing in modern musicals and musical comedies will be opened Düsseldorf next autumn.

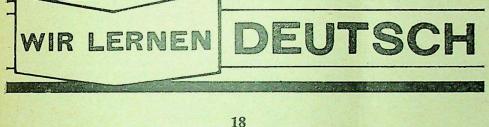
### 30,680 SELF-SERVICE **STORES**

The number of self-service stores in the Federal Republic of Germany rose by 8,061 to 30,680 in 1961. This has been announced by the Institute of Self-Service Shops at Cologne.

### OLD STANDARD AGAIN IN SHIPBUILDING

In post-war shipbuilding, the Federal Republic of Germany has again reached international standard.

German ship-yards are achieving magnificent performances as the picture below, that of the stern of S.S. "Nürnberg", an "Esso" tanker, shows. This tanker, awaiting completion at a Hamburg ship-yard, is, like all ships of its class, being built in two parts each constructed independently of the other. And both are put together only when they have reached the water.



Liebe Freunde!

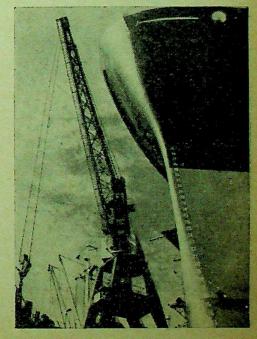
We all have been looking forward to Mr. Ramachandra's first report from inside Germany, after the promising letter he wrote from Rome airport some three weeks ago. Here is the account of his first weeks which our friend is spending in a small town in Upper Bavaria, brushing up his German and fighting occasional attacks of home-sickness.

Bad Aibling, den 2. Mai 1962

Liebe Lehrer und Freunde!

Wißt Ihr, was Heimweh ist? Ich habe es kennengelernt, schon bald nach meiner Ankunft in Bad Aibling. Das ist ein kleiner Ort in Oberbayern, nicht weit von München, wo ich vor drei Wochen aus der Lufthansa-Maschine stieg. Mein erster Eindruck von Deutschland war: Hier ist es furchtbar School Eis und Schnee im April hatte ich nicht erwartet. Es war der erste Schnee meines Lebens — und gleich so viel! Ich friere fast immer. Deshalb habe ich manchmal Heimweh nach Delhi, wo Ihr jetzt sicher auf dem Dach oder im Canchmal Heimweh nach Delhi, wo Ihr jetzt sicher auf dem Dach oder im Garten schlafen müßt, weil es zu heiß ist. In meinem Zimmer brennt Tag und Nacht der Ofen. Frau Nudelmeier, meine Wirtin, heizt mit Fichtenhole. Fichtenholz; das knistert im Feuer und duftet aromatisch. Jetzt verstehe ich, was "" Man kann sie ich, was "gemütlich' ist: eine ganz besondere Atmosphäre. Man kann sie erleben nicht al. " ist: eine ganz besondere Atmosphäre. Winter dazu. erleben, nicht erklären. Vielleicht braucht man den deutschen Winter dazu.

Ihr wollt wissen, wie ich nach Bad Aibling gekommen bin? Ich lerne hier Deutsch beim Goethe-Institut. Überall in Deutschland gibt es Zweigstellen disch beim Goethe-Institut. Zweigstellen des Goethe-Instituts, wo Ausländer schnell und intensiv etwas über Sprach. über Sprache, Leben, Kultur und Gewohnheiten der Deutschen kennenlernen können. Ich für Fortgeschrittene, denn ich habe ja am Max Müller Bhavan in Madras und Schon wiel. denn ich habe ja am Max Müller Bhavan in Madras und Delhi schon viel gelernt. Unser Kurs dauert acht Wochen. Vormittags und nachmittags haben der Vormittags haben der Vormittags haben. und nachmittags haben wir drei Stunden Unterricht. Unsere Klasse hat eine



May 5, 1962

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

# Knight Who Wore an Dron Hand Hero Of A Swabian Festival

A POPULAR festival, known as the Götz Festival, will be celebrated in Swabia, Federal Republic of Germany, from 7th July to 12th August next.

The venue of the Festival will be the courtyard of Jagsthausen Castle, and the programme will include the staging of a drama by Goethe. The Festival is in honour of the memory of Götz von Berlichingen, a knight in Imperial Germany, who died four hundred years ago. He lived in Swabia in the State of Württemberg-Baden and was known for his irrepressible urge for freedom.

One of the first democratically inclined Germans, he exerted himself in the cause of social justice. He became famous through Goethe's play in which the dramatist puts into his mouth an oft-quoted expression "go to blazes" which the knight once used against an opponent. His contemporaries called him the "knight with the iron hand", because he had lost his right hand in a battle and then replaced it with an artificial hand made of iron.



Picture shows the Imperial Knight Götz von Berlichingen



The historic Jagsthausen castle

Pa

eas

do

lar

flo

dre

wit

the

sca

the

Ul

the

toy

me

Lehrerin, eine hübsche junge Dame. Alle Studenten haben sie gern; aber manchmal frage ich mich, ob ein strengerer Lehrer nicht besser wäre.

Jetzt muß ich die Hausaufgabe machen. Bis zum nächsten Mal!

Die besten Grüße, Euer

K. P. Ramachandra

Das Heimweh: home-sickness; Oberbayern: Upper Bavaria; der Eindruck, e: impression; furchtbar: terrible, -bly; das Eis: ice; der Schnee: snow; frieren: to feel cold, to freeze; das Dach, er: roof; Fichtenholz: pine-wood; knistern: to crackle; duften: to smell good; gemütlich: homely; fortgeschritten: advanced; die Zweigstelle, -n: branch; gern haben: to like, to be fond of; streng: strict, harsh.

#### WIE IST DAS BITTE?

Have you noticed how Mr. Ramachandra starts and how he concludes his letter? Wißt Ihr, was Heimweh ist?—Ich frage mich, ob ein ... Lehrer nicht besser wäre. Grammarians among our students will at once recognize these two sentences as Fragenebensätze—indirect questions—i.e. sentences in which a question assumes the grammatical form of a subordinate clause. Using questions, direct or indirect, is a very simple stylistic device to enliven a story and give it a more personal touch. You can find a few more samples in our friend's letter: Jetzt verstehe ich, was gemütlich ist... Ihr wollt wissen, wie ich ... gekommen bin. Indirect questions usually depend on a verb expressing somehow an action of saying, seeing, thinking, knowing or asking something. As in all other German subordinate clauses, the conjugated verb (i.e. the finite part of the predicate) is to be placed at the end of the indirect question. But more interesting than the end is the beginning of a Fragenebensatz; in other words the question: How do we connect the Fragenebensatz with the principal clause? Let us start from the two types of direct questions which we know:

1. Wohin gehst du heute abend? 2. Gehst du heute abend ins Kino? Question (1) is introduced by a Fragewort (an interrogative pronoun of adverb). If such a question is converted into a Nebensatz, the Fragewort is retained. Grammatically it becomes the conjunction:

1. Ich möchte wissen, wohin du heute abend gehst.
In question (2) we have no Fragewort to be used as a conjunction.
Thus we have to introduce a new one: ob.

2. Ich möchte wissen, ob du heute abend ins Kino gehst.

### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!

Convert the following direct questions into indirect ones:

1. Wem hat meine Schwester einen Brief geschrieben? 2. Hast du heute abend Zeit? 3. Fährt der Zug nach Agra? 4. Warum lernen Sie Deutsch?

beschließen, berücksichtigen, entscheiden, bezweifeln, mitteilen, vorweisen, erinnern an, sich wenden an, sich beziehen auf, unterrichten von, anordnen, hinweisen auf.

GERMAN RIVERS-3\*

### THE DANUBE HAS A ROMANTIC SETTING

THE Danube, the most important river in the southern half of the Federal Republic of Germany and Europe's second longest river, rises amidst the crystalline rocks of the Black Forest area. It is about 650 kilometres long on its course in Germany.

Two headstreams, the Brege and the Brigach, join at a place called Donaueschingen to form the Upper Danube. Fed by the Iller, the Lech and other tributaries, the Danube turns below Regensburg, in the south-eastern part of the country, along the Bohemian Forest, and at Passau, near the frontier in the southeastern part, its volume is nearly doubled by the waters of the Inn, its largest affluent. Draining 320,000 square miles, the river passes through Vienna, Budapest and Bucharest and flows into the Black Sea.

Precipices, Cloisters and Chapels

Almost at birth, the Danube finds itself at grips with the rugged chalk hills of the Alps. With its setting of dreaded precipices and rocks dotted with castles, cloisters and chapels, the river presents a romantic landscape. After wresting itself free from the mountains, the river reaches Ulm, the first big town on its course, the loveliest of all the old Swabian towns and one noted for rich memories of history.

The Upper Danube separates two vastly different worlds. While the

\*For the previous article in this series see

the German News Weekly of March 31, 1962.

northern bank is hilly, the southern is marked by a series of open plains as far as the Alps that sparkle on the horizon in clear weather. Prehistoric glaciers invaded the region, a fact which explains the number of streams and lakes from which thick mist rises at nightfall. This part of the country constitutes the most luminous landscape in Southern Germany; it is exposed to the sun and the wind on all sides, and yet, with its dismal sluggish waters, peat bogs and marshes dotted with clumps of reeds that echo the cries of strange aquatic birds, the countryside is steeped in melancholy. In Lower Bavaria, a comparatively rich countryside of rolling verdant plains, rocky plateaus extend as far as the Danube.

Donaueschingen

Donaueschingen, where the Upper Danube is formed, is a fine little town, the seat of the Princes of Fuerstenberg, one of the princely houses that held a high place in the history of mediaeval Germany. The town is a centre of attraction in South Germany for students of culture and art. It has a large library, the collection including a number of valuable works on oriental learning. Donaueschingen's museum has a rich collection which compels the attention of specialists and laymen alike, while the art gallery of the town is dear to many lovers of art.

The town is the venue every October of a conference on music. It is usually attended by prominent

musicians from Germany and outside, and the discussions bring into focus contemporary themes of world-wide interest.

Passau is another town with a superb setting, built on a low narrow rock between the Inn and the Danube which meet at the tip of the town. The architecture here introduces a charming note. On one bank of the Danube lie the Town Hall and the residential districts and on the other rises the old episcopal fortress, the Veste Oberhaus, looking towards Passau and the Ilz, a third stream that flows down from the north to mingle-its dark waters with the golden green Danube and the grey green Inn.

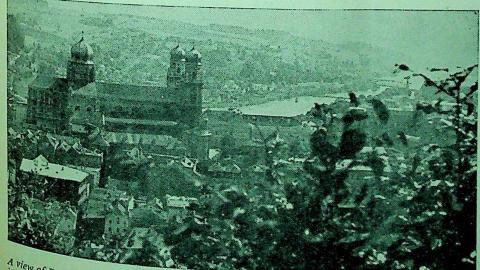
Going up the Danube from Passau, one encounters numerous traces of mediaeval and Renaissance urban civilization. Beyond the convent of Osterhofen one meets with the most impressive landscape in this purely agricultural region.

The best part of the year to explore the vast Danube plain is at the height of summer, when the blazing sun ripens the golden seas of corn.

#### Unique Function

Owing to the relatively small size of European States rather than to its own diversions, the Danube performs a unique function both as a waterway and as an international frontier. In the latter role it forms a boundary though of somewhat uncertain value. As a waterway it serves as an outlet for those States which have no sea coast, although the bulk of the river traffic is between the Danubian States themselves.

In the middle of the 19th century a number of States joined together and formed what is known as the European Danube Commission—an organisation for the administration of the Danube. The European Danube Commission changed into an International Danube Commission in 1921 with its seat at Vienna. Since 1938 the headquarters have shifted to Belgrade. After the Second World War the Western Powers did not recognise the Danube Commission; this has resulted in an almost total cessation of traffic on the Danube.



A view of Passau where the Inn joins the Danube. The old cathedral of Passau, known for Baroque architecture is seen in the Canada and the confluence of the rivers on the right. is Baroque architecture, is seen in the foreground and the confluence of the rivers on the right. German News Weekly

rrichten

; aber

handra

ick, :e:

ren : to crackle; l ; die

arsh.

cludes

Lehrer

ognize

itences

clause.

ice to

a few

h ist...

depend

nowing

es, the

at the

is the do we

t from

Kino?

noun of

rgewort

nction.

1 heute

eutsch?

itteilen,

LIFE IN GERMANY

### Father has Shed His Dignity

THE post-war years in Germany have been witnessing a marked change in the attitude of the average father towards his children.

The era of the German father of yesterday, with a sense of traditional dignity, is fading out as surely as a post-war father is emerging on the scene with a refreshingly new paternal attitude towards his children.

Since the war the average German has had to change his ideas about a lot of things. The youth of the country have a responsibility for the future of the nation. The Federal Government have realised this and



Little Katie is getting tough with her garment, but Papa understands her psychology and knows how to win her over.

have, therefore, been carrying out various plans to guide the youth and to promote common ideals for the healthy development of the nation and for safeguarding the welfare of the citizens. In harmony with this trend, the father in Germany has also been modifying his ways in handling his children and in moving with the spirit of the times. He now recognises that it is his definite responsibility to identify himself more closely than in the past with his children, understand their ways,



No table manners can prevail when Papa has the company of Katie at dinner.

outlook and desires thoroughly and devote more time to his children than he had done in the past. The idea of the dignity of genuine manliness which made it necessary for him before the war to appear in public with his offspring only when accompanied by his better half seems to be dying out rapidly.

### A Fundamental Change

The family man who helps his wife push the pram and perhaps even carries the overflowing shopping basket as well is by no means an extraordinary spectacle in Anglo-Saxon countries. This pleasant and helpful attitude has now taken root in the Federal Republic too. Indeed, husbands here have been quick to learn the art of steering a pram. It would be agreeable to conclude that the post-war man has renounced his rights and privileges willingly, and not just because the head of the family has got the worst of it in the battle of the sexes. How fundamentally some German fathers have changed can be seen from the life of little Katie's Papa. He is out shopping with the young 'lady' while Mama is relaxing for a change. There was a time when most embarrassed German fathers would have had nothing to do with such ideas.

In 1962 Katie's father just shrugs his shoulders with a smile and gives in to the wiles of the four-year-old 'lady' with an urge to go shopping.

A Saturday morning with Papa provides a fine experience, because

on such days he is quite prepared to turn a blind eye to the distribution of strictly rationed pocket money. But little Katie must not forget the generations of small girls before her who did not have the pleasure of going out with dads.

by

ou

011

CO

aı



When Katie goes round shopping along with father, Papa cannot have his way and has p give in to the importunities of the child.

It is certain that Papa does not think of the pocket money. He adds considerably siderably to his happiness when accents his accepts his reward: the radiant "thank you" in the eyes of his daughter. April 21, 1963

### A "MARTYR OF THE UNHAPPY WALL" Minister Lemmer's Tribute to Young Berliner

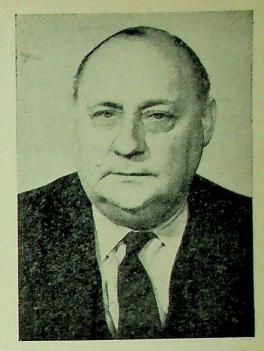
A 28-year-old West Berliner, Heinz Jercha, who had helped the inhabitants of East Berlin to flee to the Federal Republic of Germany through a tunnel under the Wall was murdered on March 27, at the sector boundary by Soviet Zone security officials.

According to inquiries made by the West Berlin Police, Jercha had apparently been trapped by members of the State Security Service before being shot dead.

The Federal Minister for All-German Affairs, Mr. Ernst Lemmer, described Jercha as "a martyr of the unhappy Wall in Berlin". He said Jercha had acted from "personal, selfless responsibility, without any authorisation, and solely in the interests of his fellow-citizens who sought freedom".

More reports of such ruthlessness are coming in.

On April 18, one civilian was killed and at least two members of the "People's Army" were wounded severely when, to prevent their escape to freedom, the Communist Police fired at them. In the first incident, a 24-year-old East-Berliner sped across the border in a lorry when shots were fired at him. The lorry crashed into a wall on the western side, and the man was found dead at the wheel.



Federal Minister Lemmer

ERNEN DEUTSCH

Liebe Freunde!

"He only talks about the weather" — er spricht nur vom schönen Wetter -is not exactly a compliment to somebody's conversational skill. Yet our life—and our language—is a constant encounter with the weather. At the risk of being found very boring, your teachers are going to talk today only about the weather.

In Germany, April is the most weather-afflicted month of the year. It is the time when winter and spring are fighting for the power, and neither of them seem to win. Within one day you may have samples of every possible type of weather, from snow, frost, hail and cold showers to a bright and warm sun laughing from blue skies. Thus Aprilwetter has come to stand for any fast changing, uncertain situation, and wetterwendisch is somebody who changes his mood just at random.

In India, April is marked by the final victory of the sun, and like all absolute rulers, the sun is seen with mixed feelings. In Germany, throughout the year the rule of the sun is checked by countervailing powers. Usually we are short of sunshine and most of the time longing for more of it. The sun, therefore, enjoys our unrestricted sympathy, and if we say of somebody: er ist nicht wert, daß ihn die Sonne bescheint (he doesn't deserve the sun shining shining on him), it means: he is not fit to be on God's earth. Sonne im Herzen haben means to be of a very lucky disposition, to radiate happiness, and if a Country lucky disposition, to radiate happiness, and if a Country lucky disposition, to radiate happiness, and if a Country lucky disposition, to radiate happiness, and if a Country lucky disposition, to radiate happiness, and if a Country lucky disposition, to radiate happiness, and if a Country lucky disposition, to radiate happiness, and if a Country lucky disposition, to radiate happiness, and if a Country lucky disposition is a country lucky disposition. and if a German calls you his Sonnenschein, he certainly doesn't mean to say you burn him.

Perhaps the most exciting form of weather is a thunderstorm. Ein Donnerwetter loslassen—to let loose a thunderstorm—is what your teachers have to do have to do sometimes if students do not do their Hausaufgabe. After such an explosian explosion the students may be vom Donner gerührt (thunderstruck) or wie vom Rlitz Gatas (C. 1997) wie vom Blitz getroffen (as if struck by lightning).

A sudden, unexpected misfortune comes wie ein Blitz aus heiterem Himmel, like a bolt from the blue sky. Then even a Blitzableiter (lightning conductor) a bolt from the blue sky. conductor) may not protect you. Figuratively Blitzableiter is a person on whom you work or protect you. Figuratively Blitzableiter is a person on! whom you work off your rage, a sort of scapegoat—my wife says she is one!

### HANOVER FAIR **INCREASINGLY** POPULAR

### India Among Asian Participants

FIVE thousand and six hundred firms will display their products at the eleventh Industrial Fair in Hanover to be held from April 29 to May 8.

The Fair is becoming increasingly popular internationally, and the number of participants this year will be nearly 500 more than last year. Of the total number, 1,100 are firms from abroad, and this number again represents an increase of 400 compared with the figure for last year. Among participants from Asia, India will be represented by two firms, Japan by six and Ceylon by one.

#### One Million Square Yards

Nearly one million square yards will be occupied by the Fair. Three large halls for the display of goods will alone account for 48,000 square yards of floor area.

As was done in previous years, an Air Show will be held simultaneously with the Industrial Fair. About 100 different types of sports and travel aircraft, helicopters, and aeronautical devices will be display.

not think adds conwhen he

along with

the child.

pared to

ribution

money. rget the

fore her asure of

nt "thank laughter.

21, 1961

### Indian Dances On Germany

RITA Devi, a well-known Indian danseuse, and her ensemble are now in the Federal Republic of Germany giving dance recitals at various cities.

The programmes consist of Bharat Natyam, Kathakali, Manipuri and Kuchipudi dances and are being organised by the Indo-German Society.

The cities covered by the programme are Munich, Nuremberg, Heilbronn, Stuttgart, Saarbrücken, Mannheim, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Wuppertal, Hanover, Hamburg and Bremen and the recitals have won the praise of art-lovers wherever they have been held so far.

The present is Rita Devi's second visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, the first having been in 1958. The Indo-German Society, which organised the last visit also, has now been able to organise a more extensive programme for it has now established 20 branches and has 2,000 members—a great increase over the position four years ago.

### NEPAL CROWN PRINCE VISITS WEST BERLIN

The Crown Prince of Nepal, Prince Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, arrived in West Berlin on April 13 on a four-day visit. He met leading West Berlin city government officials, including the Governing Mayor, Mr. Willy Brandt. At the invitation of the Mayor, he signed the Golden Book of Visitors and also received a memento marking the visit.

### BERLIN'S SOUND ARCHIVES

The voices of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and such other prominent personalities as Albert Einstein, Emperor Wilhelm II and von Hindenburg are among the proud possessions of the Berlin State Library's sound archives. Prof. Wilhelm Doegen, head of the archives, now 85, started the "museum of voices" in 1905. He was the first in Germany to introduce records for lessons.

His other archives on acting, crime and animal voices are also being constantly availed of at home and abroad.



Dr. E. W. Meyer, a former German Ambassador to India, who has just celebrated his 70th birthday, and Mrs. Meyer were among the guests at a reception held by the Indian Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. P. A. Menon (centre), in W. Berlin on March 27, 1962.

Weather-forecasting is an art of its own. Though part of what we call "exact" sciences it is hardly ever correct. Thus the phrase zuverlässig wie der Wetterbericht (as reliable as the weather-forecast) actually means: to be quite unreliable.

But to vindicate the scientists' honour, let us conclude with that wise old man's story which proves that scientists cannot be substituted. He was known for the quality of his forecasts and his followers consulted him every night for the next day's weather—until he declared one day: "Keine Wettervorhersage heute. Mein Radio ist kaputt". (No forecast today. My radio is out of order.)

WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

Fe

an

fo

to

nu

tiv

an

th

pu

da

as

ce

tic

th

fo

di

of

in

al

"I never know", writes Mr. S. K. Dixit from Meerut, "when and where exactly I have to place a comma in German. I don't think it is very essential. Still I should like to add to my knowledge".

In German, commas are not quite as unimportant as you seem to feel, Mr. Dixit. In any case, commas greatly facilitate the understanding of a text, especially if it consists of long and complicated sentences, and when we read aloud, the comma is the green signal for taking a deep breath!

Here are the most important rules for placing the comma, whichby the way—is called der Beistrich in 'pucca' German.

1. We have to put a comma in enumerations if the individual words are not connected by und or oder: Feuer, Wasser, Luft und Erde. Please note that on account of the conjunction und there is no comma after Luft.

2. An apposition is always placed in commas: Onkel Konrad, der Bruder meiner Mutter, wohnt in Berlin.

3. Conjunctions indicating a contrast are always preceded by a comma:

Du bist klug, aber faul.

. Subordinate clauses are always separated by a comma:

(a) Es freut mich sehr, daß du gesund bist.(b) Wenn du nach Delhi kommst, mußt du mich besuchen.

(c) Hunde, die bellen, beißen nicht.
5. Infinitivsätze are treated like subordinate clauses:

(a) Ich komme zu Ihnen, um Sie um Rat zu fragen.(b) Der Schüler glaubte, alles verstanden zu haben.

Take a German text and find two examples for each of the rules mentioned above.

Ihr fraget, er wisse, du heißest, sie sage, sie sagen, sie singe, ich dürfe, ihr müsset, er habe, wir seien, er werde, du reitest, du sehest, ihr laufet, er laufe.

### QUALITY STANDARDS FOR FOOD PRODUCTS

### Woman Minister plans to provide a Food Consulting Service

To improve the quality of food products and to control health hazards from unsatisfactory foodstuffs, a food code is being evolved the Federal Republic of Communications and the federal Republic of in the Federal Republic of Germany.



ated his

e Indian

hat we

erlässig

means:

vise old

He was

n every

Wetter-

y radio

d where

ssential.

to feel,

ng of a

d when

which-

1 words

d Erde.

comma

ad, der

comma:

ie rules

h dürfe, laufet,

h!

1962.

Federal Minister of Health: Dr. Elisabeth Schwarzhaupt

Discussing the need for this code, Dr. Elisabeth Schwarzhaupt, the Federal Minister of Public Health,

The blockades of two world wars and the resulting scarcity of certain foodstuffs induced the Government to issue instructions about admixtures to, or even the adulteration of, a number of food products. It is high time now to overcome any qualitative defects our food may still have.

In recent years a pure food law and a number of regulations have been issued, containing rules regarding the substances that must not be put in food products; there are not, however, any binding, positive standards fixing minimum requirements as to quality. Therefore, experts, who testify in criminal court proceedings involving food adulteration, are mostly compelled to base their opinions on the customs of local food producers, and those customs differ greatly in the various regions

The resulting uncertainty regarding quality standards for food products in Germany is now to be abolished by a project provided for

German News Weekly

in the Pure Food Law of 1958, namely, the creation of a German Food Code. It will be neither a cook book nor a legal code but a compilation of advisory opinions dealing with the visible as well as invisible characteristics of individual food products and the usual methods of manufacturing them.

#### An Aid to Food Inspectors

The Food Code will not be of much help directly to housewives, because a housewife is not in a position to ascertain by herself how much fat or water is contained, say, in a sausage. But the food manufacturer and the food distributor will be shown in the German Food Code what a given food product should consist of, what characteristics it should have, what conditions it for should satisfy when offered sale, and what are the criteria that make it unfit for sale. Above all, food inspectors, judges, and court experts will, in future, have more secure standards to go by.

#### A European Code

Following an Austrian proposal, a commission was set up at Vienna in December 1956 to collaborate in creating a European Food Code; that commission was subsequently called "European Council of the Codex Alimentarius". It is compos-

ed of experts from twenty European countries, including Eastern Bloc States, as well as successor States of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, who have a great deal of experience in this field because of their work in connection with the Austrian Code. That European Council has started to determine minimum requirements to be met by certain food products in all the twenty countries concerned. While the "Codex Alimentarius Europaeus" being developed in Vienna cannot constitute a supra-national food law, it will contain recommendations to the Governments concerned to shape their food legislation along the lines of the standards laid down in the European Code; thus a certain unification in the matter of food legislation will be attained throughout

No Food Code, no matter how well devised, can give complete protection to consumers against health hazards. Even the best of rules do not protect the consumer against indigestible meals being prepared from high quality foodstuffs. German Food Code will, therefore, be supplemented by a food consulting service which the German Federal Government intends to develop in as efficient a manner as possible.



When expert opinion determines the standard marked on food products, there will be no more need for the close scrutiny of labels and discussion at counters, which this picture shows.

### **GERMANY FIGHTS** TROPICAL DISEASES

### Hamburg Institute's Research Outpost

THE German Society for Tropical Medicine which had been established in 1907 but had been defunct for some time, has now resumed its work. Meanwhile, the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Hamburg is setting up an outpost to help in intensifying its research programme.

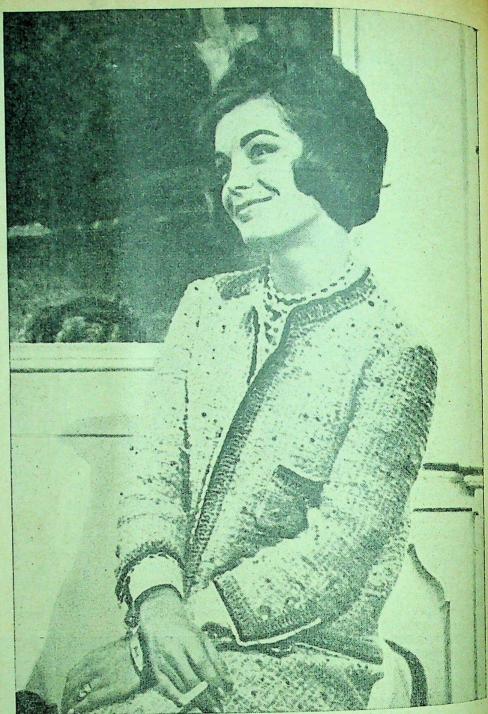
The main function of the reestablished Society will be to serve as an organization to achieve the cooperation of all physicians and medical researchers who have been trained in the special field of tropical diseases at the famous Tropical Institute in Hamburg. Particularly, great value will be placed by the Society on the training of young students and of trainees from the tropical countries. The Society will have its official seat in Düsseldorf.

### Acclaimed by Authorities

Meanwhile, the Tropical Institute in Hamburg has been trying to establish a research outpost for its work in tropical areas. establishment of such a subsidiary, German tropical medicine is to be given a better chance of carrying out intensive research work in tropical surroundings. The facilities will be used not only by its own members, but also by guest researchers of other institutes, universities and countries undertaking to carry out in the fields of tropical medicine, biology, epidemiology, and the control of epidemics. project has found great acclaim amongst the competent authorities in Hamburg and those of the Federal Government in Bonn.

#### Location of the Outpost

Although such a scientific subsidiary and outpost need not necessarily be located in one of the centres important tropical of the most diseases, its location must be sufficiently central so that an entire area can be worked from such point. On the other hand, the wide range of tropical diseases such as plague, leprosy, malaria, sleeping sickness and worm diseases of many kinds, cannot be found concentrated in one



Since 1953, when she made her debut in the film world, Romy Schneider has achieved great successes and has become an actress of world renown.

spot, however convenient it may be for the various research purposes.

The new outpost of German medicine will comprise scientific laboratories, a polyclinic and a small hospital with 15 to 20 beds as a field station. The implementation of the plan will enable medical researchers to undertake expeditions to the points of concentration of certain diseases and epidemics.

Through the Federal Ministry of Health in Bonn it has become known that the Federal Minister, Dr. J. von Merkatz, and Minister of State Dr. Carstens in the Foreign Office, in an exchange of letters, have welcomed this idea. Financial resources of the German Develop ment Aid Fund are expected to be made available for carrying out this project.

most

One

since part

know

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Path The Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np.

Dufficale
14 = 2

## GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, MAY 12, 1962

No. 19

### ASSISTANCE FOR HANDICRAFTS

Seminar in Germany was most opportune and quite welcome

-MRS. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAY

Seminar in Munich and Berlin was most opportune and quite welcome. One found there a great deal of sincerity and an earnest desire on the part of the advanced countries to see in what ways they could share their knowledge and their equipment in the

field of handicrafts with the developing countries", said Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, President of the Indian Co-operative Union and Chairman of the All-India Handicrafts Board, Government of India, summing up her impressions of the Handicrafts Seminar held recently in Munich and

Berlin where she, along with Mr. D. N. Saraf, Director of Handicrafts, represented India.

The Seminar was organised by the German Institute for Developing Countries, in co-operation with the Central Association of German Handicrafts and the Central Organisation of the German Chambers of Handicrafts. The object was to provide an opportunity for experts in the field of handicrafts to discuss and compare experiences. The question of vocational training in handicrafts and details regarding the assistance that could be rendered by the Federal Republic of Germany to handicrafts in the developing countries were the special problems discussed.

Mrs. Kamaladevi added that, from the point of view of the developing countries, the Seminar represented a heartening move. So far, the

(Continued on page 2)



When, during his recent tour of the Federal Republic of Germany, Prince Birendra Bikram memento by Mr. Willy Brandt, Governing Mayor of the Eriy. The Prince was given a the Town Hall, and at the invitation of the Mayor, His Royal Highness signed the City's Golden Book of Visitors.

### In this Jesues

Assistance for Handicrafts	1
German Rivers—4: The Main	3
German Trade Unions are Pillars of Democracy	4
World Museum of Printing	6
Occupier-owned Flats in the Federal Republic	7
Information for Foreign Scholars	8.

anti Pathi d at The

ying out

ved great

Minister,
Minister,
Minister
Foreign
letters,
Financial
Developected to

### HANDICRAFTS SEMINAR

(Continued from page 1)

practice had been for the advanced countries to discuss with the developing countries only big projects, that is, schemes relating to big industries. At the Handicrafts Seminar, one from the developing countries felt happy that at last, the importance of small industries, particularly the handicrafts, was being recognised and that it was found worthwhile to give assistance to the handicrafts also in the developing countries.

The main recommendations of the Seminar covered two subjects, (1) the supply of experts and machines and tools for developing small industries and the handicrafts, and (2) setting up in the advanced countries training centres for the benefit of persons from the developing countries. The recommendations showed a realistic approach to the problem in the developing countries, and, if implemented, they would go a long way in modernizing methods of production and organisation in the field of handicrafts in the developing countries, an improvement urgently needed, Mrs. Kamaladevi said.

#### International Fair

The Seminar in Munich coincided with an International Handicrafts Fair which was inaugurated by Professor Ludwig Erhard, Federal Minister of Economics. India was represented at the Fair by a stall set up by an Indian businessman at Munich and by another where Indian silks and garments made of them were on show.

Addressing the Seminar, Senator Joseph Wild, President of the Central Association of German Handicrafts, referred to the importance of small industries and handicrafts in developing countries and the problems these were facing as a result of the changes being brought about in the countries. He expressed the hope that the discussions at the Seminar would suggest ways and means of developing the handicrafts. And, he assured the handicrafts in developing countries of assistance from the German handicrafts.

Mrs. Kamaladevi described the growth of handicrafts in India and the measures undertaken to develop them. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, she said, the Government of India had allocated Rs. 2,640 millions, about 3.8 per cent of the total outlay on the Plan, for the development of



Artistic handicraft products in ivory, wood and metal from India displayed at an international exhibition in Saarbrücken recently won the appreciation of Germans. The Saarland Chief Minister, Dr. J. F. Röder (left) was interested in a replica of an elephant and discussed its craftsmanship with Mr. P. Achuta Menon, the Indian Ambassador to Bonn. Mr. Simonis, the Saarland Minister of Labour, and Mr. Josef Schmitt, Speaker of the State Parliament (third and fourth from left), admired the craftsmanship of some of the metal articles.

handicrafts and cottage and small enterprises which had a great role in the economic development of India. For, out of about 15 million people employed in industrial occupations, nearly 12.3 million were working in household enterprises, small workshops and factories with a labour strength of less than 50 workers each.

New tools and improved techniques, Mrs. Kamaladevi pointed out, constituted an important factor in the development of the small enterprises and handicrafts. And this was a field in which Germany could help India substantially.

#### Display of Products

Along with the Seminar, the Indian delegation organised a display of a few new samples of Indian handicraft articles not sent to Europe before. This display roused keen interest.

Mr. D. N. Saraf pointed out the directions in which Germany could assist handicrafts, especially in training.

The Indian delegates visited the school of wood-carving at Oberammergau, a modern carpentry school at Garmisch Partenkirchen, and several other institutions associated with small industries and handicrafts.

### CONTROL OF SOVIET ZONE ECONOMY

impo

also

stati

in the

gene

Rhin

itself

havil

The

Rhin

on t

of h

sunn

fertil form

and

of

regio

well.

G

an o

as a

lovel

ancie

tione

his v

(Aut

area

indu

anyt

Worl Fran

centi

On

the ;

facto

cializ

the

also

Ever

as th

of th

Rhir

indu

T

berg

and

prin

vide

cast

Wür

Fo the (1962.

Th

### A Secret Agreement

THE economy of the Soviet Zone of Germany will be completely amalgamated with that of the Soviet Union, if Mr. Walter Ulbricht, the Soviet Zone dictator, and the USSR Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, carry out a secret agreement they reached earlier this year in Moscow.

Detailed, documented information on their meeting, which took place between February 26 and 28, has become available to the Federal Government in Bonn, and State Secretary Franz Thedieck of the Federal Ministry for All-German Questions reported on the development in a control of the deve ment in a radio broadcast on Apr. 21.

The core of the agreement between the SED chief, Mr. Ulbricht, and Soviet Prime Minister Khrushchev is the decision to submit the production programme and the plan regarding the range of industrial production in the Soviet Zone to the State planning commission of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Thedieck described this as degreeded a degradation of the Soviet Zone of Germany to the status of an nomic colony of the Soviet Linion. nomic colony of the Soviet Union,

May 12, 1962

## THE MAIN IS KNOWN FOR ITS MAGNIFICENT VALLEY

FIVE hundred and twenty-four kilometres long, the Main, the most important right-bank tributary of the Rhine, is a great river which also has many hydro-electric power stations situated on its banks. Rising in the confines of Bohemia and flowing generally westwards, it falls into the Rhine at Mainz.

The Main Valley is magnificent in itself; besides, it has the merit of having on its course Bamberg, one of the beautiful towns in Germany. The region between the Main and the Rhine is a vast open plain bordered on the north by the Taunus range of hills and on the south by the sunny hills of the Odenwald. This fertile plateau, enclosing the triangle formed by Frankfurt, Darmstadt and Wiesbaden, is, moreover, one of the most highly industrialized regions in Germany, nay, Europe as well.

#### Industrial Centre

ernational

land Chief

cussed its

monis, the Parliament

ticles.

ZONE

ent

iet Zone

mpletely

e Soviet

icht, the ie USSR

Khrush-

ment they

Moscow.

ormation

ok place

28, has Federal

nd State

s of the -German develop

Apr. 21.

t between

cht, and

ishchev is

roduction

regarding

luction in

planning

viet Zone f an "eco Union".

y 12, 1962

nion. d this as

Goethe scoured this countryside in an open carriage, treating the region as a vast park where vineyards and lovely estates alternated with the ancient convents and churches mentioned in his Diary and also in his work, "Herbsttage am Rhein" (Autumn Days on the Rhine). This area has now turned into a great industrial centre far removed from any trace of romanticism. The Hoechst works lying on the riverside near Frankfurt constitute an important centre of the chemical industry. On the left bank of the Main lie the modernized "Opel" automobile factories. Upstream, Offenbach specializes in leather products, while the Merck plant in Darmstadt also represents the chemical industry. Even Wiesbaden, formerly known as the "watering place", lying north of the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the Rhine is now to the confluence of the Main and the Rhine is now to the Rhine is no Rhine is now becoming increasingly industrialized in its southern suburb.

Delightful Countryside

The north-west tip of Württemberg between the Neckar, the Main and the Tauber—the domain of the princely Hohenlohe family—provides a pleasant walk from castle to castle through delightful countryside. Würzburg and Bamberg, two towns

For the previous article in this series see the German News Weekly, dated April 21,

German News Weekly

in the Main Valley, have their names coupled together although they stem from two different worlds. A race of mighty builders, the lords, counts and princes of Schönborn, conferred on these two towns and others in Northern Bavaria all their architectural wonders.

Of the towns mentioned, Würzburg, an old town, has a romantic setting in the hills and vineyards on either side of the river. The main part of this town is situated on the lower right bank of the river. The left bank rises steeply to more than 400 feet above, and carries the Marienberg fortress, the residence of the Prince-Bishops for nearly five centuries. Two modern bridges connect the sectors of the town on either side of the river. The harbour on the Main in Würzburg was built to accommodate sea-going vessels, and an enormous volume of shipping is being handled at this harbour every year.

Bamberg castle was built on the heights for Emperor Henry II. The skill of the architects and the sculp-

tors who created the cathedral and the wealth of the priceless treasures it contains bear witness to the bounty of the donor, the last scion of the Ottonian dynasty. The beauty of Bamberg lies in its rich variety of buildings of every style, forming a harmonious whole. From the sumptuous residence in Würzburg to the imposing castle in Pommersfelden, from the Cathedral Square in Bamberg-Johann Leonhard Dientzenhofer's masterpiece—to the layout of the rococo Veithöchstheim Garden all the fine buildings were initiated by the Schönborns.

#### Charming Little Towns

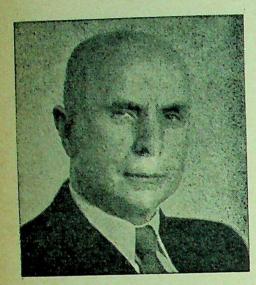
In the environs there are a number of charming little towns, partmedieval, part-baroque, marked by romantic half-timbered houses in Franconian style. They lie in the region where the Main almost forms a square surrounding the wooded heights of the Spessart Range. It is an exhilarating experience to go down the river as far as Aschaffenburg. There is a remarkable baroque church a little further on in Amorbach.



The fortress of Marienberg, a bastion at the Main crossing, was the seat of the Prince-Bishops of Würzburg from the 13th to 18th centuries.

### GERMAN TRADE UNIONS ARE PILLARS OF DEMOCRACY

### Many of their leaders sacrificed themselves in resisting Hitler



The late Mr. Jakob Kaiser, a trade union leader who became a Federal Minister

TRADE Unionism in Germany is celebrating its centenary this year. Since 1862 when book printers in Leipzig, now in the Soviet Zone of Germany, established what they named a "werkverein" (society of craftsmen), the trade unions have developed into one of the pillars of democracy.

In Germany, as elsewhere, it was the 19th century, with its rapid industrialization and resulting social problems, that gave the trade unions their greatest impetus. For the first time they became clearly defined, both as to organisation and programme.

The pioneers of trade unionism came from the printing and tobacco-processing industries. In 1868, an important German Workers' Congress was held in Berlin. It agreed to establish twelve different occupational associations of trade-union character.

#### An Important Feature

An important feature of the tradeunion movement in Germany consisted in the Arbeiterbildungsvereine (workers' educational societies), which had chiefly cultural aims. From these came August Bebel, at that time leader of the Social Democrats.

Then came a setback. After two attempts had been made on the life of Emperor Wilhelm I, the year 1878 saw the passage of a law, known as the Sozialistengesetz, by which the government was authorised to ban organisations that pursued "Socialistic (then, as now in the West, the word

"Socialistic" was by no means synonymous with "Communistic", as it is used by Communists today) aims intended to undermine the prevailing order of the State and of society".

The Sozialistengesetz operated for 12 years. It slowed down the development of trade unions, but by no means stopped it. Under the leadership of Karl Legien, a "general commission" of trade unions—a kind of federation—was set up. In 1892, it had 300,000 members and by 1913 the number had risen to 2,500,000.

#### Several Branches

Side by side with the trade-union movement that was originally influenced largely by the Socialistic theories of the 19th century, such as those of Karl Marx, similar trends were in progress on a Christian foundation. Adolf Kolping (1813-1885), a shoemaker who became a Catholic priest when he was 33, recognized the need for social-welfare activity, and was supported by Bishop Wilhelm Emmanuel von Ketteler, in Mainz. organised journeyman Kolping craftsmen into "families". Today these unions are internationally known and bear their founder's name. Bishop von Ketteler was a pioneer of the international Catholic Workers' Movement.

#### Inter-denominational Basis

The Christian trade unions developed on an inter-denominational basis from the outset. In 1873, the first of them was established in the Ruhr: the "Association of Workers in Wood Stone and Metal-Processing". When the first Congress of Christian Trade Unions took place in Mainz in 1899, some 145,000 such trade unionists were counted in Germany.

Yet another trade-union movement was formally established in 1868 on the initiative of the liberal "Progressive Party" (Fortschrittspartei). Its founders were Max Hirsch, who had carefully studied the British tradeunion system, and Franz Duncker, from whom these trade unions took their name: Hirsch-Dunckersche-Gewerkschaften.

After World War I, the individual trade unions united in new associations. The free, Socialistic trade

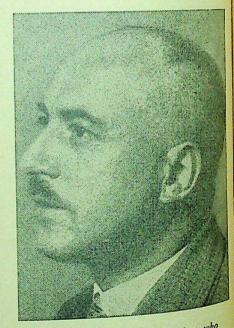
unions formed what was called the Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (General German Trade Union Federation), the Christian trade unions, the Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund.

### Political Responsibility

In addition to the social betterment to which they were dedicated, the trade unions began, after 1918, to be faced by political decisions. During the years of the Weimar Republic (1919-1933), their role in this respect was one of cementing democracy against the forces of radicalism, whether of the left or of the right.

After Hitler came into power, the persecution of the trade unions began without delay. Still Nazi-suppression could not strike at the roots from which the trade-union movement grew anew since 1945.

Many trade unionists were active in the resistance movement against Hitler. Before July 20, 1944, when



Wilhelm Leuschner, one of those who opposed Hitler

the underground movement made its final attempt on Hitler's life, and afterwards, hundreds of unionist were executed—among them Wilhelm Leuschner, Nikolaus Gross, Heinrich Körner, Bernhard Letterhaus, Frank Körner, Otto Müller, Oswald Leuninger, Otto Müller, Oswald Wiersich.

(Continued on page 5)

May 12, 1961

fro

ind

Sec

sta

fac

(di

We

str

ev

de

on

de

bi



### DEUTSCH WIR LERNEN

19

Dear Friends!

ed the

chafts.

Union

trade chafts.

erment

ed, the

, to be

During

epublic

respect nocracy icalism,

e right. ver, the

s began

ression

s from

nt grew

e active

against 4, when

se who

nt made

life, and unionists

Wilhelm

Heinrich

us, Franz Oswald

, 12, 1961

The other day a student inquired: "How are people in Germany able to write poetry by means of tow, and are you sure they know the difference between a novel and ordinary water pipes?" And he quoted a sentence from a German book: "Man dichtet eine Wasserleitung mit Werg". Well, I could not but laugh at that moment, but then I could easily give the solution of this mystery: dichten is a verb with two faces which look, indeed, into different directions; on one hand dichten means "to write poetry", on the other it is to "tighten a leak". We have a lot of words like this in our language which by identical forms cover different meanings. See, for instance, the following one from our sentence above: die Leitung stands for "pipe" or "line" as well as for "the management" of a firm or factory. It is a line of the management of a firm or factory. factory. Its chairman would be called der Leiter, but he himself would not agree with being misused as a ladder for picking apples from a tree (die Leiter) or even as a conductor for electric current in a scientific experiment (der elektrische Leiter).

In a quiet hour we enjoy reading einen Band (a volume) of poems, but we should try in vain to tie up a parcel with it; for that we need das Band (the string). The language is a surprising magician—only by changing the gender it transforms an old gate (das Tor) into a young fool (der Tor). And not even this separates the two faces from each other: die Wirtschaft means at the same time "economics" and the "inn". Thus you can believe that der Halm is at the bathroom although der Hahn is at home in a farmyard as well as in the bathroom, although only one of the control o only one of them is able to crow (the rooster—the tap). Der Absatz is the heal of them is able to crow (the rooster—the tap). the heel of a shoe, but the shopkeeper does not think of this if he deplores den schlechten. den schlechten Absatz of his goods (the poor sale). And now, before closing down, let's house to his goods (the poor sale).

down, let's have einen Absatz (a paragraph).

In most cases we can identify the meaning of the word from its context;
but I remain a second fellows and I, who had just but I remember a day when we—my school-fellows and I, who had just passed our final examination—did not do so. When the Principal bade us farewell he remember a day when we—my school-fellows and I, who had just passed our final examination—did not do so. When the Principal bade us farewell he remarked: "Einige von Ihnen werden später in die Wirtschaft gehen". But we decided to follow his advice instantly and, his speech being finished, met in a pub!

### Jazz Band's "Musical" Send-off

JAZZ Band musicians have a high sense of humour and can conquer any situation.

An amateur band in Bonn (see picture on the left) gave a "musical" send-off at the city railway station to its saxophonist (man at the door of the railway carriage), leaving the band for Army service. The guard and the passengers could have objected to this performance. But, in harmony with the high spirits of the young players, they winked at it, and the band had its way.

#### TRADE UNIONISM

(Continued from page 4)

Jakob Kaiser, despite his underground activity, survived Nazi persecution, and after the establishment of the German Federal Republic, became Federal Minister for All-German Questions. Another trade unionist, Anton Storch, was the Federal Republic's first Minister of Labour.

#### Federation of Unions

After World War II, 16 trade unions in the free part of Germany united in the non-partisan and supra-denominational Federation of the German Trade Unions (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund: DGB). This Federation now comprises some 6,500,000 members. In 1955, the Christian Trade Unions, too, were re-established; they and their affiliated groups today have a total membership of about 200,000. The chief white-collar workers' organisation is the German Office Employees' Union (Deutsche Angestelltengewerkschaft — D.A.G.), with approximately 450,000 members.

The trade unions have a considerable influence on public life in the Federal Republic. They have been very determined in their fight for better wages, but their methods of achieving their aims have been marked by moderation. Very few big-scale strikes have been called.

In the Soviet Zone, the organisation called the "Free German Trade Union Federation" (Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund) is merely a tool of Communist propaganda and power politics, an agent of the ruling Communist (S.E.D.) Party.

May 12, 1962



Gutenberg (1400-1468)
Reproduction from a woodcut

### 7,000 AIRCRAFT PER DAY

Twenty - five - year - old Frankfurt airport, ranking third among European airports in 1961, saw, during the year, 100,000 take-offs and landings by the airliners of 59 international airways. The number of passengers taking off or landing every day was 7,000 and during August and September, the months of peak traffic, every 3½ minutes were marked by an airliner taking off or landing. Every fifth aircraft using the airport was a jet liner. One of the airport's runways is four kilometres long, the longest in Europe. The total area of the airport is 800,000 square kilometres.

### MORE THAN 200 CARS FOR 1,000 INHABITANTS

In 30 of the 53 large cities in the Federal Republic of Germany, the density of motor cars in relation to the population of the cities is more than 100 per 1,000 inhabitants. Saarbrücken leads the list with 207 cars, Frankfurt following with 151 and Bonn with 138. The ownership of cars has crossed the 100,000 mark in seven of the large cities. Hamburg leads in this respect, with 204,000 non-commercial vehicles, and West Berlin and Frankfurt follow with 176,000 and 102,000 non-commercial vehicles, respectively.

German News Weekly

### WORLD MUSEUM OF PRINTING

Commemoration of Mainz's 2000th Anniversary

TO commemorate the 2,000th anniversary of Mainz, the birthplace of Gutenberg, the inventor of modern printing, the Gutenberg Museum in the city will be converted into a World Museum of Printing.

This will be an important item in the anniversary programme celebrations which will cover the period June 21-25. Visitors will be able to see demonstrated at the Museum not only the development of the printer's art from its beginning to the present time, but also the manufacture of paper. A paper mill will convert rags into the finest hand-made paper. In Gutenberg's workshop, a printer attired in 15th century dress and using a hand press, will print pages

from the Bible for the numerous visitors to take home as souvenirs.

One of the greatest treasures of the collection in the the Gutenberg Bible. Created in 1445, it was the first book printed with movable type. Only 40 copies are still in existence. Then, there is the 1459 Mainz Psalter, the Catholicon of 1460, the Schöffer Bible of 1462 and—going back some centuries—the hand-copied prayer-book of Charlemagne.

TH fu

popu

Gerr

toda

the (

muc

man

conc

for

certa

on th

in w

area

On prefe

their

type

occu

of s

toda

com

buil

тесе

buil

this

shar

new

cou

spea

und

Lat

of

Rep

to |

fur

Ste

 $G_0$ 

DN

to

ad

Pro

thr

F

M

One of the 35 exhibition rooms in the new building is devoted to a portrayal of the life and times of Johannes Gensfleisch of Gutenberg, known today simply as Gutenberg, the inventor of printing from movable type.

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

Some weeks ago we talked about the local meaning of the preposition nach. Now let's keep an eye on its temporal aspect. Remember, please, our favourite example: Nach dem Unterricht gehe ich nach Hause. Nach dem Unterricht—now the preposition stands for a temporal succession: at first we have our lesson, but then, the lesson being finished, we go home. The opposite for nach in this regard is vor (whilst it is von or aus, if nach indicates a displacement): nach dem Essen—vor dem Essen.....Or, nach gives the mere subsequence of a special order: zehn Minuten nach zwölf, ein Schüler nach dem anderen.

Besides these two shades of meaning nach can be used in still another sense. Dieser Mann handelte nach dem Gesetz—in the meaning of "according to" in this case nach signifies the conformity of an action to a phenomenon of general value: Die Buchstaben sind nach dem Alphabet geordnet. Thus we often find nach as a substitute for a literal quotation: Nach Goethe ist die Metamorphose das Gesetz allen Lebens. (According to Goethe metamorphosis is the law of all life.) And just in the sense of "according to" we have this preposition in a lot of idioms, for which we can give here only a few examples: nach menschlichem Ermessen (as far as one can judge), nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen (to the best of one's knowledge and belief), nach dem Munde reden (to talk up to somebody).

Let us close with the hint that nach here stands sometimes after the noun: meiner Meinung nach (in my opinion), dem Namen nach (by name), der Nase nach gehen (to follow one's nose).

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!

Try to define the different meanings of the following nouns: der Anstand, der Stollen, die Messe, der and das Schild, die Anlage, die Ausgabe. Find more examples!

#### .....UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG!

- 1. Ich kann mir denken, wem meine Schwester einen Brief geschrieben hat-
- 2. Ich frage dich, ob du heute abend Zeit hast.
- 3. Können Sie mir sagen, ob der Zug nach Agra fährt?
- 4. Erzählen Sie mir, warum Sie Deutsch lernen!

(38)

### OCCUPIER-OWNED FLATS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC Widely Popular Aid to Property Ownership

THE type of property known as full ownership in flats is now widely popular in the Federal Republic of Germany.

erous

irs.

es of

m is.

d in

inted

opies

there

the

röffer

some

ayer-

ms in

por-

annes

n to-

entor

sition

lease,

Nach

sion: home.

f nach

gives , ein

nother

ccord-

heno-

ordnet.

Goethe

meta-

ng to"

e only

udge),

pelief),

er the

name),

: der

isgabe.

hat.

Many people have asked why today more than ever in the past the occupier-owned flat has risen so much in popularity, and why so many savings agreements have been concluded with building societies for this purpose. One reason is certainly the highly strained situation on the property market. Particularly in what have been called congestion areas, land prices have soared high. On the other hand, many people prefer to live in city flats, as near to their places of work as possible.

#### Important Factor

Both wishes will be fulfilled by the type of property-ownership called the occupier-owned flat. The construction of such flats is an important factor today in the activity of many housing companies. One of the largest building societies in the country recently reported that of the flats built more than 30 per cent were of this type. In several other housing companies and building societies, the share of occupier-owned flats in the new construction programme in the country is even larger.

Flats in multi-family houses, so to speak, are several one-family homes under one roof. The special property

### Rs. 9 CRORES FOR ROURKELA

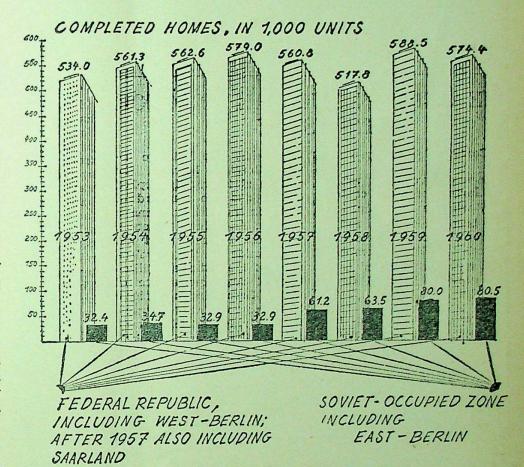
In Bonn on May 4, Mr. Rolf Lahr, State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mr. P. A. Menon, Indian Ambassador to Bonn, signed an agreement for further assistance to the Rourkela

Under this agreement, the Federal Government will advance to India DM 85 million (nearly Rs. 9 crores) help meet repayments due on the Rourkela Steelworks. This advance is towards the aid already promised by the Federal Government as member of the Aid-India Club through the World Bank.

This credit helps to make India's balance of payment position easier. comprises the flat, while everything outside the flat is the joint property of all occupier-owners of the building.

Building costs for this type of home are lower than for a comparable detached house in the same location. The owner building a detached house must pay the price for the site and all ancillary costs alone; under the new scheme, how-

Taxation concessions granted by the government for occupier-owned flats are the same as those for detached houses: thus, in savings agreements with building societies the respective amounts can be claimed as special deductions, and housing premiums of up to DM 400 per year will be given. The purchaser of an occupierowned flat, moreover, will be able



Since 1953, every year, no less than 500,000 homes have been completed in the Federal Republic of Germany whereas in the Soviet Zone of Germany the aggregate for the entire period 1953-1960 has been 418,000.

ever, such costs will be shared by owner-occupied flats in the house.

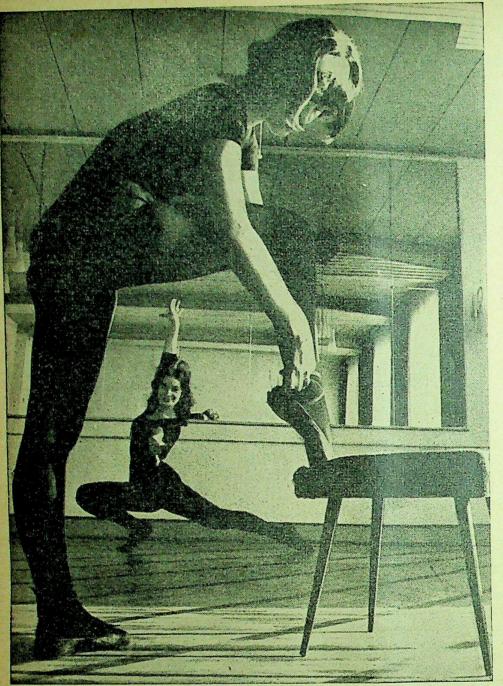
The owner of such a flat can lease, let, sell and encumber this property and transfer it by inheritance. The property rights in the own flat, contrary to a lease or rental agreement, cannot be terminated. It is a popular means of investment and it creates improved old-age security. The latter point is particularly important for people who want to provide for their old age. Rents are steadily increasing and future pensioners fear lower incomes in their old age.

to enjoy the benefits of the high special depreciation allowance which is available during the first ten years.

As several families live in the house under one roof, the new type of home will require a certain measure of consideration for one's neighbour. But it is recognised that all those for whom this is no major obstacle, and those who want to replace the present uneconomical normal lease or rental agreement by payments that go into the acquisition of own property, will find this scheme very useful.

German News Weekly

May 12, 1962



A ballet rehearsal in Hamburg where, in the "Studio für Musical", rising young talent is trained for the stage, the film and television. The training covers dancing, acting and singing. It is directed by Hedi Höpfner, one of the two sisters who were a very successful pair of dancers some years ago. At an evening recently, the pupils were warmly applauded for their performance in scenes out of the famous musical "Westside Story" and out of "Musical Dance".

### WEST BERLIN'S TRADE WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS

A large part of West Berlin's trade is with the developing countries. Last year, 27 per cent of the city's exports, valued at 380,000,000 Marks, went to these countries. West Berlin's imports from the same countries are proportionately large and show the close link of the city with these nations. For example, imports of fruit amounted in value to 65,000,000 Marks and of coffee to 100,000,000 Marks last year.

Berlin's Industrial Exhibition to be held from September 22 to October 7 next will bring out these trade

### INFORMATION FOR FOREIGN SCHOLARS

### Academic Exchange Service Brochures

According to the figures recently issued by the German Academio Exchange Service in Bonn, 323,000 students were enrolled during the summer term last year at German universities and technological colleges. Every term the number grows, and with an increasing number of foreign students coming to Germany, this will undoubtedly swell further. In 1961, about 24,000 foreign students were studying in the Federal Republicroughly the population of a small German market town.

Vol.

UN

14, tl

Repu

techn agrici

bandr

distri of eig

from

will Th Mr.

Econ

Finar

of Ir

von the I

behal

devel

provi distri

Gove distri

A techn

The German Academic Exchange Service receives thousands of letters every year from foreigners who would like to study in Germany. They seek a variety of information, but what most of them want are reliable details on study courses in the Federal Republic.

#### Informative Publications

Some years ago, the German Academic Exchange Service made a good start with the publication of its brochure "Foreign Student in Germany". It was a general introduction to life and study at German universities. It emerged, however, that prospective students from abroad and overseas required more specialized information about individual spheres of study.

To meet this demand, and following close on the brochure "Technical Study and Technical Training in Germany", comes a third, entitled "Medical, Dental and Veterinary Study in the Federal Republic".

Like the others it is distributed free Like the others, it is distributed free of charge.

### The Blue Book

The latest brochure, with the traditional deep-blue cover, has 36 pages.

Fuller information can be obtained from the universities themselves. The new student guide published by the German Academic Exchange Service in Nassestrasse, Bonn, however, gos a long way towards meeting the increasing demand for more detailed information on the Federal information on study in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Pathie Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Caxton Press Private Limited. New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 nP.

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

R

demia 23,000 g the

n unilleges. s, and oreign

is will

1961, were blic—

small

hange

letters would

They

n, but

ederal

erman

nade a

ion of

ent in

intro-

erman

er, that

ad and

cialized

spheres

follow-

chnical

ing in

ntitled

erinary

ublic".

ted free

e tradi-

brages.
btained
es. The
by the
Service
er, goes
ing the
detailed
Federal

NEW DELHI, MAY 19, 1962

No. 20

### AID TO INDIAN AGRICULTURE

### Large-scale German Technical Assistance for Mandi District

UNDER an agreement signed in New Delhi on Monday, May 14, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will provide technical assistance for developing agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and dairying in the Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh. A team of eight advisers and seven technicians from the Federal Republic of Germany will work in the district.

The agreement was signed by Mr. S. Krishnamurti, Joint Secretary, Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of India, and by Mr. Wilhelm G. von Heyden, Charge d'Affaires of the Federal Republic in India, on behalf of the Federal Government.

A significant step towards German technical aid in the agricultural development of India, the agreement provides for assistance in Mandi district on the lines of the Indian Government's intensive agricultural district programme.

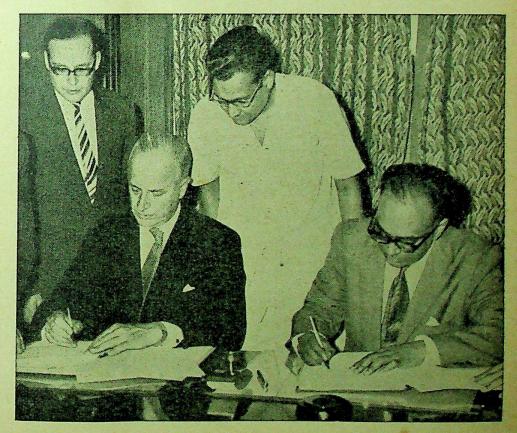
In this Isoues

Ald to I - I		
Ald to Indian Agriculture Germany Greets India's New President	1	
Sala Cities YIVI	2	
Fed Breeding	3	
of ampion of F	4	
hou do girle et.	6	
Alexander von Humboldt Foundation grants	7	
grants	8	

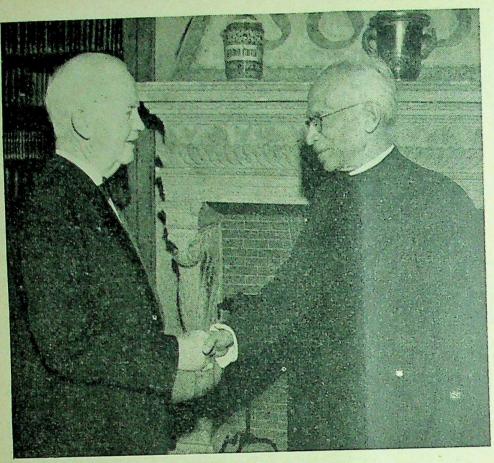
The Federal German Government has been extending aid in the development of Indian economy mainly in the fields of handicrafts and industries, but the new joint project is intended to bring to India, now on a larger scale, the experience and the latest equipment in the field of agriculture and related industries, besides German know-how.

In addition to assigning to Mandi a German agricultural assistance team of eight advisers and seven technicians, the agreement provides that, with the aid of the Federal Republic of Germany, an agro-technical development centre be established in the district with training facilities,

(Continued on page 2)



The agreement for German technical assistance to agriculture in Mandi, Himachal Pradesh, was signed by Mr. S. Krishnamurti (right), on behalf of the Government of India, and Mr. W. G. von Heyden (left), on behalf of the Federal Government.



India's new President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Federal President Dr. Heinrich Lübke exchanging greetings when the former visited the Federal Republic of Germany last year to receive the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade.

### GERMANY GREETS INDIA'S NEW PRESIDENT

### Congratulatory Messages from Leaders of the Federal Republic of Germany

DR. Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor, and Prof. Heuss, former President, offered their felicitations to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on his assumption of office as President of India.

Following is the message from the Federal President:

On the assumption of your high office as President of the Republic of India, I convey to Your Excel-lency my own and the German people's sincere felicitations. I have the happiest recollections of our meeting in Frankfurt and look forward with anticipation to see you again in India.

For the great task that lies ahead of you, I wish you strength and May the Indian good health. people under your presidentship be blessed with further years of fruitful reconstruction, and may the cooperation between Germany and India grow even closer in the service of peace.

In his message, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer stated:

On the occasion of the assumption of your high office as President of the Republic of India, I should like to convey to Your Excellency my sincere felicita-With them go my best wishes for your personal wellbeing as well as for the welfare of the Indian people, for whom we entertain the friendliest feelings.

Prof. Theodor Heuss, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, said:

I often gratefully recall your friendly and human goodwill which delighted me during our repeated meetings in our two countries. The convictions on which you have based your spiritual teachings and public activity have not only borne fruit in your own country but have strengthened public consciousness beyond its frontiers. I feel sure that these blessings will continue to attend.

### AID TO AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 1)

SAL

CI

Aindu shoppin

resident

the so

is the

speciali Mounta

Republi

It is

on iro

has m

parks,

cultura

city-pla

suburbs

neering

element

by this on wha

deposit Kiruna

Moreov

salt and

gitter is

no seco

the hi

Republ.

cent of

400 fa

wooded

account

hectares

by no

Federal Federal

of city

of Salz

platforr

While a

live on

in Han

the Fed

no less

an area

In its

kind of

betweer

the heat

the tim

Salzgitte

for city Althous

suburbs

of Salz

before

dential,

German

demonstration and trial areas and a rural technical training and repair shop. Other material contribution of the Federal Government will be a soil-testing laboratory, a stationary and a mobile plant-protection station and model installations for animal husbandry, dairying, fruit, processing and water management The training of selected Indian spe cialists in the Federal Republic of Germany is also intended.

Besides the promotion of food grain cultivation, the production processing and storage of fruits and vegetables will be intensified and moreover, great attention will be paid to the development of animal husbandry, animal breeding and dairyfarming. "Intensive mixed farm. ing" will be the general line on which development of agriculture will be followed up.

#### Favourable Background

The natural and economic conditions of Mandi, and of Himachal Pradesh in general, offer a favourable background for the introduction of intensive mixed farming in order to improve the economics of the existing small farms and to contribute, a the same time, to the provision of a more balanced diet for the Indian people. In the course of time, when the joint project of Mandi will have proved successful, the pattern of agriculture to be developed in that area may be spread out not only to the neighbouring districts but, with certain modifications, also 10 other parts of India.

The experts of the German Agricultural Assistance Team to be assigned to Mandi will bring with then proved experience in "intensive mixed farming" and related industries and activities. In the Federal Republic of Germany small and medium-size family farms are preponderant. agricultural, horticultural and dain outputs are top ranking. Agricultural feeder in the same top ranking. feeder industries as well as market ing and processing practices have set an example. Germany is the birth place of the modern cooperation organisation in the field of agricultus credit credit, supply, marketing and pocessing. And agricultural research extension, and rural education reached an outstanding standard

The first group of German experience is expected to arrive in Mandi distinction shortly.

May 19, 19

E

as and

repair

butions

will be

tionary

Otection

ons for

, fruit.

gement

ian spe-

ublic of

of food.

duction.

uits and

ed and,

will be animal

ng and

ed farm.

on which

will be

ic condi-

**Himachal** 

vourable

uction of

order to

e existing

ibute, at

sion of a ne Indian me, when

will have

attern of

d in that

not only

ricts but

, also to

n Agricul

e assigned

vith them

sive mixed istries and

Republi

dium-size

rant. Het

and dain

gricultura

as market

tices have

s the birth

cooperating

agricultura

g and probal research

ation had

standard.

ay 19, 19

ınd

### GERMAN CITIES-XLVI\* SALZGITTER: A MODERN TOWN WITH RURAL CHARMS

CITY of modern office buildings, Aindustrial establishments, fine streets, shopping centres and well-planned residential flats, all interspersed with residential flats, and interspersed with the soothing features of a village, is the ideal of many townplanning specialists. Salzgitter in the Harz Mountains area of the Federal Republic of Germany meets this ideal.

It is just 20 years old and has risen on iron-ore deposits. Salzgitter has modern shopping streets and parks, office buildings and a varied cultural life; laid out on generous city-planning lines and with workers' suburbs and farm settlements, engineering and industry are the main elements of the impression created It has been built by this city. on what is the largest iron-ore deposit of Europe, after the Swedish Kiruna area and the Lorraine fields. Moreover, there are potassium, rock salt and mineral-oil mines. Salzgitter is a city of a kind of which no second can be found even in the highly industrialized Federal Republic. Approximately sixty per cent of the area is still used by 400 farming establishments. The wooded area within the city limits accounts for approximately 2,000 hectares. The city is criss-crossed by no less than 39 kilometres of Federal A roads, 111 kilometres of Federal B roads and 160 kilometres of city streets. The railway station of Salzgitter, however, has only two platforms and two ticket windows. While approximately 113,000 people live on 21,300 hectares in Salzgitter, in Hanover, the nearby capital of the Federal State of Lower Saxony, no less than 560,000 people live on an area of only 13,450 hectares.

### "Gold-Digger" City

In its early years Salzgitter was a kind of gold-digger city, sprawling between the Harz Mountains and the heath, but it has been growing all the time. This development makes Salzgitter a most interesting field for city planners and sociologists. Although tall buildings and modern of Salzeitte arisen, the city planners of Salzgitter still face much work before this conglomeration of residential areas dential, business and industrial areas the German News Weekly, dated April 28, nan experis

German News Weekly

can be rounded off to make a reasonable and harmonious whole.

The landscape is shaped by the structures of ore mines, blast furnaces and industrial combines, where the processing of the raw materials into semi-finished and finished products goes on day and night. Still, there is much unused land between the individual parts of the city. Großsalzgitter, which is to become one of the most modern large cities of the Federal Republic, has already been planned with wide streets, modern blocks of flats and residential areas that will alternate with tall buildings. Between the buildings and the residential areas there will be "oases of quietness", parks, meadows and woods. The completion of these

plans, however, will take quite a few years. Another important problem has to be solved: ever since its foundation, Salzgitter suffered from very strong fluctuations and migrations of population. Only a harmonious community, the planners say, will make people stay in the area. Salzgitter is a young city with young people who want to live in the modern way. Foreign workers have also come to work here. Visitors arrive every day to see this social experiment, a large city in which numerous farmers live and work, in which there are ore mines, blast furnaces and farm buildings right side by side with modern cineman, bungalows, skyscrapers and sports arenas.



#### NEW NEPALESE ENVOY TO BONN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Mr. Kali Prasad Upadhyay (centre), who has been appointed Nepal's Ambassador to Bonn, presented his credentials to the Federal President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, on May 4th. Mr. Walter Scheel, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation (right), was also present.

### LIVESTOCK BREEDING IN FEDERAL GERMANY

### Scientific System of Collection of Data for the Farmer

IN every country the economist has to decide whether increased animal production is desirable, and it is known that the price may have a remarkable influence on the production level.

To the farmer the net profit indicates the limits of the desired production of each animal. Yet these economic considerations can only be applied if, by breeding, a potential has been developed which can be utilised to a lesser or higher degree. This is the work of the breeder who, by selection and planned mating, concentrates the desired production qualities in his breeding stock from which animals -especially sires—are continuously made available to regular farmers, in order to propagate the good qualities in the widest possible way.

#### Herdbook Associations

When, 80 years ago, herdbook associations were formed in Germany, the breeders did not see as far as that. Registration of animals was done solely on genealogical grounds, on conformation and colour. Today, in the Federal Republic of Germany, as far as cattle is concerned, 144,842 herds and 992,832 cows of a total of 1,254 million heads are affiliated to herdbook associations.

Recording of production—about celebrate 60th anniversary—is carried out on as many 35.4% of all cows in 239,592 herds

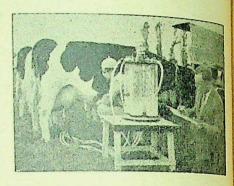
in the German Federal Republic, and became the pace-maker of the idea of economic production. The herdbook associations got scientifically trained directors with a lot of practical experience who regarded the stock registered in their herdbooks as one single big herd and whose advice was, and is, in most cases, willingly accepted by the breeders.

Furthermore, a decision had to be made between nation-wide herdbooks of a breed, or regionallyorganised herdbooks. The country shunned the tendency toward bureaucracy, so often seen in nation-wide organisations, and preferred the closer contact between the expert herdbook director and his breeders, as is possible in regional associations with between 20,000 and 60,000 registered cows, depending on the density of herds.

### Breeding Value of Sires

All research work in the field of animal husbandry revolves around the determination of the breeding value of individual animals—mainly This is done either on the basis of the animal's own production, or the production of its progeny. There are a great number of methods applied which are constantly being improved. A good example of indications given to each breeder, on

these grounds, is the catalogue of the monthly auction sales organised by the herdbook societies. This cata. logue gives the complete pedigree with all production figures.



A quarter milking machine tests the quantity of milk given and the speed of milk flow from each individual quarter of the udder.

For all bulls of special interest, additional investigations are carried out today in order to determine their breeding value (expressed by their daughters), even as far as protein and solids-nonfat content of the milk, degree of uniformity in production from each quarter of the udder, and the production of milk per minute are concerned.

#### A New Stimulus

Liel

hav

tead

for

hav

Ang

wit

Ge

rev

abr

the wh

the

COL

der

pro

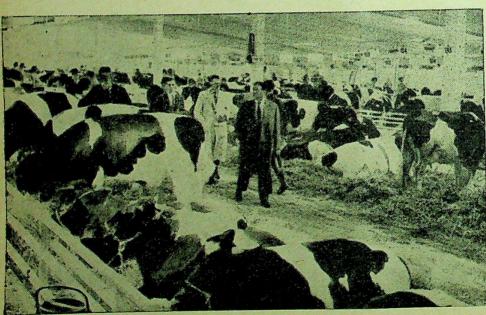
det

de

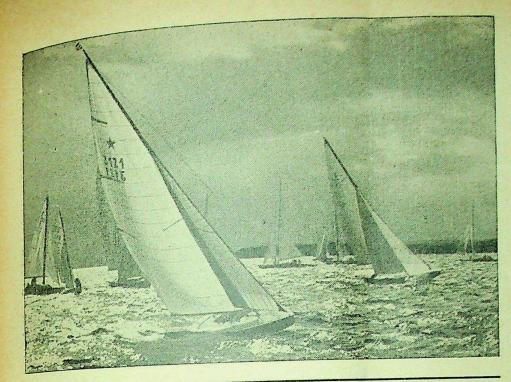
A new stimulus to progeny testing was the development of artificial The new technical insemination. venture of deep-freeze of spermentails the possibility of storage of the semen of young bulls until their test period is over or, in the case of specially proven bulls, for later matings planned in the interest of the breed.

German working methods have been refined. By sound co-ordination of research work, organisation, and the measures of the practical breeder, an increase of production has been achieved during the past 50 years, particularly after the war, which would have been regarded as Utopial even 20 years even 20 years ago. It is important that this achievement was not confined to the fined to the real breeding herds, but is to be found all over the country.

—Excerpts from an article in "Agriculum's Alimited Information of Germany No. 21". A limited number of copies of this and similar oild publications are available from the Agricultural Division of the German Embassy fit of cost to those specially interested. May 19, 1961



The auction of a large number of cows by the "Schwarz-Bunte Schleswig-Holstein" Union marked the opening of a new auction hall in Lübeck, the North-German coastal town. The hall has stables for 400 animals and accommodation for 1,500 persons.



## WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

20

Liebe Freunde!

nised

cata.

gree

er of

terest, arried their

their

rotein

of the roduc

udder,

k per

testing

tificial

hnical

sperm

age of

l their

e case r later

rest of

have

ination n, and

reeder

s been

years,

which

Jtopian

portant

ot con-

ds, but

ountry.

ricultural A limited ilar other Agricult Assy free

9, 1961

The holidays are here. Examinations are over and most of our students have probably done well and are now enjoying the well-deserved rest. Your teachers, too, have done their part and will now retire to isolated cool places for a schöpferische Pause (creative pause). Thus for the next two months we have decided to make our lessons more vacation-like: Wir verbinden das Angenehme mit dem Nützlichen—we combine business with pleasure by reprinting one or two German short stories of renowned authors. Today we start with Ilse Aichinger's "Lake Ghosts", a short story from the volume "Der Gefesselte"—"The Man in Chains", which appeared in 1953. The story reveals Ilse Aichinger's special talent for satire. It is a satire on three common abnormal types who arouse our pity or our irritation. All three seem trivial: the man who is too timid to admit defeat or even a mistake; the woman who calls attention to herself through some act or gesture of self-effacement; the paranoid who feels that everyone is laughing at him and is finally driven to self-destruction by his insecurity. All three types have this in common: that they cannot live an inner-directed life but are over-dependent on outside sanctions. However, one must not look for metaphysical profundities in this sketch. It is a delightful piece whose strength lies in the detail of it. detail of its execution; above all, it is a story that improves on longer acquaintance.

#### SEEGEISTER

Den Sommer über beachtet man sie wenig oder hält sie für seinesgleichen, und wer den See mit dem Sommer verläßt, wird sie nie erkennen. Erst gegen den Herbst zu beginnen sie, sich deutlicher abzuheben. Wer später kommt oder länger bleibt, wer zuletzt selbst nicht mehr weiß, ob er noch zu den Gästen

#### LAKE GHOSTS

Throughout the summer you pay little attention to them or take them to be like yourself; and if you leave the lake at the end of the summer you'll never recognize them. Only toward fall do they begin to stand out more clearly. If you come later or stay longer, if you finally no longer know yourself whether you

### Boat-Racing Championship

Lake Constance is the venue of the International Lake Constance Star championships which are held at the end of May usually. Picture on the left shows some boats of the star class in the Bay of Bregenz, near the entrance to the Lake.

Boats from different countries compete for the challenge prize in the international star championship contest and for the prize for the best star boat originating from Lake Constance. Also at the end of May will come off on Lake Constance the races for the "Hammong-Perkin Star Class Trophy—C. event" and the "Lake Constance Perkin-Elmer Prize for the Dragon Class". The latter award, donated by a firm in Uberlingen on Lake Constance, was won last year by the German boat "Nausika".

### THE BERLIN WALL'S TOLL OF LIVES

SINCE the erection of the wall in Berlin on August 13, 1961, as many as 21 persons have been killed by the Communist "People's Police" in attempting to flee to West Berlin from the Soviet Zone of Germany. This announcement, made on May 2 by the Press Office of the Berlin Senate, is based on exact investigations on the part of the West Berlin criminal police. Eight of the victims were women. addition, at least eight persons were severely injured during attempted flight.

### GERMAN PRIVATE INVESTMENTS ABROAD

Private investments abroad from the Federal Republic of Germany reached the net value of DM 1,181 million (approximately Rs. 140 crores) in 1961, against DM 676 million in 1960, the Ministry of Economic Affairs has announced. This brings the total private German investments abroad between 1952 (the year when they were allowed again after the war) and the end of 1961 to DM 4,109 million.

### A CHAMPION OF FREEDOM OF THOUGHT

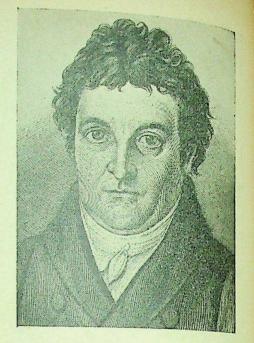
### Philosopher Fichte was born 200 years ago

MAY 19th is a significant date in the history of philosophy in Germany, for it was on this date 200 years ago that Johann Gottlieb Fichte, regarded as one of the foremost German philosophers, was born in Rammenau, now in the Soviet Zone of Germany. He was the son of a humble textile worker.

Having distinguished himself as a great scholar, Fichte taught for some time as Professor of Theology at Jena University, now in the Soviet Zone of Germany. He was dismissed from that position in 1799 following a dispute about atheism and its importance, a dispute in which he put forward views regarded as contrary to the prevailing teachings.

Later on, Fichte worked at Erlangen and Königsberg, the home of the famous philosopher Immanuel Kant, and went over to Berlin where, in 1810, he was appointed as the first Rector of the newly founded Berlin University.

Already in 1793, he had written on the philosophy of government, demanding back from the Princes of Europe the "freedom of thought which they had suppressed up to the present". He was not afraid of making even extreme demands. From 1808 Fichte identified himself closely with the rising against Napoleon I. He advocated the arming of the whole people and in 1807-8, made his famous "speeches to the German nation". He died in 1814 at the age of 52 during the "Wars of Liberation" in which Germany freed herself from French domination.



react

taine

the F

Die Z

not r

futur

now.

wher

earn bore

contr

alrea

enqu

girls

statu

and

beco

Wor

as :

Was

bec

said

a h

jou

12

Th

Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762-1814)

### HERDER'S WRITINGS

### Basis of Research on Languages

Johann Gottfried Herder's life work (1744-1803) was the basis upon which European philosophy of language and systematic research work on languages developed.

The "Philosophische Bibliothek", published by the Hamburg Verlag Felix Meiner, contains extracts from the collected works of Herder, edited by Professor Erich Heintel, under the title "Johann Gottfried Herders Sprachphilosophie". The book. which has been published with the aid of the German Research Association opens, after an introduction by the editor, with Herder's famous "Abhandlung über den Ursprung der Sprache" (Treatise on the origin of language). This work, which appeared in 1772, was awarded the prize of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin. Sections of the influential "Fragments" follow, in which Herder discusses ancient and modern languages, as well as selected passages from his book "Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit" (1784-1785), (Thoughts on the philosophy of human history), and from "Verstand Erfahrung" (Reason Experience).

oder schon zu den Geistern gehört. wird sie unterscheiden. Denn es gibt gerade im frühen Herbst Tage, an denen die Grenzen im Hinüberwechseln noch einmal sehr scharf werden. Da ist der Mann, der den Motor seines Bootes, kurz bevor er landen wollte, nicht mehr abstellen Er dachte zunächst, das konnte. sei weiter kein Unglück und zum Glück sei der See groß, machte kehrt und fuhr vom Ostufer gegen das Westufer zurück, wo die Berge steil aufsteigen und die großen Hotels stehen. Es war ein schöner Abend, und seine Kinder winkten ihm vom Landungssteg, aber er konnte den Motor noch immer nicht abstellen, tat auch, als wollte er nicht landen, und fuhr wieder gegen das flache Ufer zurück. Hier-zwischen entfernten Segelbooten und Schwänen, die sich weit vorgewagt hattenbrach ihm angesichts der Röte, die untergehende Sonne auf das östliche Ufer warf, zum erstenmal der Schweiß aus den Poren, denn er konnte seinen Motor noch immer nicht abstellen. Er rief seinen Freunden, die auf der Terasse des Gasthofes beim Kaffee saßen, fröhlich zu, er wolle noch ein wenig weiterfahren, und sie riefen fröhlich zurück, das solle er nur. Als er zum drittenmal kam, rief er, er wolle nur seine Kinder holen, und seinen Kindern rief er zu, er wolle nur seine Freunde holen. Bald darauf waren Freunde und Kinder von beiden Ufern verschwunden, und als er zum viertenmal kam, rief er nichts

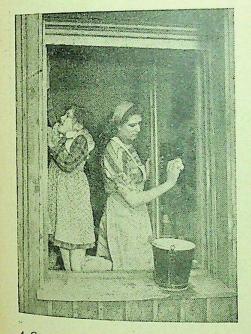
still belong among the guests or are already one of the ghosts, you'll distinguish them. For there are actually days in the early fall when the boundaries become sharp once more as they make a transition. There is the man who could'nt shut off the motor of his boat just before he wanted to land. At first he thought it was nothing serious and that fortunately the lake was big; he turned around and rode back from the eastern shore to the western shore, where the mountains rise up steep and the big hotels are located. It was a beautiful evening, and his children waved to him from the wharf; but he still couldn't shut off the motor, pretended that he didn't want to land, and again rode back to the flat shore. Here, amid distant sailboats and swans which had ventured far out, in view of the red glow which the setting sun cast on the eastern shore, the sweat came out of his pores for the first time, for he still couldn't shut off his motor. He cheerfully called out to his friends who were sitting at coffee on the terrace of the hotel, that he wanted to ride around just a little longer and they cheerfully called back, why When he didn't he do just that. When he came by for the third time he called that he only wanted to get his children, and to his children he called that he only wanted to get his friends. Soon after that both friends and children had vanished from both shores, and when he came by for the fourth time he no longer called anything.

German News Weekly

### What Do Girls Think of Housewives? Findings of an enquiry by a Hamburg newspaper

WHAT do girls think about becoming housewives? Interesting reactions to this question were ascerreactions an enquiry held in the Federal Republic of Germany by Die Zeit, a Hamburg newspaper.

The enquiry showed that girls do not reject the idea of working in their future homes as their mothers do now. And it was also found that wherever mothers worked to help earn money for the family, the girls bore their share of the work and thus contributed to securing for housewives the esteem that they are already enjoying. The object of the enquiry was to find out what young girls of the present day think of the status and prestige of housewives and whether they would like to become housewives in their own time.



A German housewife busy with household chores receives enthusiastic cooperation from her daughter.

The old saying that "Men love women who can cook" was used as a reply by one of the girls who was asked why she wanted to become a good housewife. Another said that she did not like to become a housewife, as she was "too lazy" she rather wanted to become a journalist. Naturally, girls between 12 and 20 years to whom questions Were put wanted to be something else in life, not only housewives; only 25 girls said they would need no knowledge of housewifery,

for, they said, it would be all right if they could open tins. They thought that if one of two persons in a household spent all her time for the household, this would be a terrible waste of time. Others said that the "harmony of family life" which could only be created by a good housewife was absolutely necessary, and the continued love of a husband could be won and maintained by good meals. Several girls stated that to be a housewife was the natural vocation for women.

Fifty of the girls selected for the interviews were attending a primary school in Frankfurt, 38 attending a secondary modern school in Munich, and 50 were grammar school girls in Hamburg. Most of them were between fourteen and seventeen years and many had elder sisters and brothers. The mothers of 25 per cent of the girls interviewed were working to earn money.

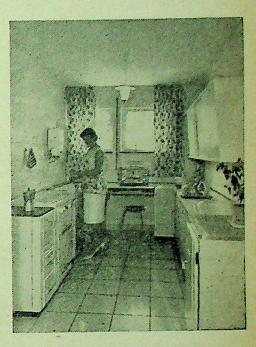
#### Finances, the "Weak Side"

Primary school girls were found to know most of the household tasks. They would go shopping for the whole family, all on their own. They were able to clean the house, to wash and also cook independently and without supervision. And while many of them emphasized that they could also keep the family within a budget, particularly the grammar school girls admitted that "finances were their weak side". Grammar school girls do their own cleaning and occasionally would go shopping for mothers. Pressing shirts and looking after babies was considered most 70 per cent of all girls interviewed said that often they had to wash dishes for the entire family.

The secondary modern school girls gave one stereo-type answer: do everything: Clean, wash, mend, darn, sew, shop, iron, cook, look after baby and many other things". It appears that this is due to the fact thay they learn these things in school. But while 34 elementary school girls said that they could cook, only 13 grammar school girls claimed to be able to do that.

Do they really all want to be good housewives? If a good Sunday roast of meat is a sure indication of a family's happiness, and the crowning of the housewife's art, it could appear

so. For 104 girls said that Sunday dinners must be particularly good. The reasons given are not good housekeeping but prestige. If the whole family joins together, they say, the housewife-mother should take the trouble of preparing a good meal for them. Most of them, however, said: "If one has worked for a whole week, it is only fair that one should treat oneself to a good dinner on Sunday".



A housewife enjoys her tasks in a modern kitchen

Do these young girls really want to become good housewives? Faced with the question whether they would like to have a sewing machine, a typewriter or a bicycle (if they had none of these three items) most of them definitely did not pick the sewing machine. The typewriter was chosen by the great majority of the girls interviewed.

Not only their own attitude to household work but also the type of home these girls live in is important. By answering all questions of the questionnaire correctly a girl could win up to fifteen points. Most of them achieved about ten points. An impression could be derived from the personal data and a number of leading questions about their home and mothers, of the family lives and girls whose homes of these girls: mothers are housewives, but not of the homely type are sparingly equipped for the tasks of housewives.



### CULTURAL NEWS

The collected poems of the lyricist, Rudolf Hagelstange, who was one of the two delegates from the Federal Republic of Germany to the Tagore Centennial International Literary Seminar, New Delhi, last year, have appeared in 'Insel-Verlag' in Frankfurt under the title "Lied der Jahre, Gedichte 1931-1961" (151 pp. 14.50 DM). Hagelstange became known after the Second World War and is one of the leading lyricists of the mid-century generation. Born in 1911, he wrote his "Venezianisches Credo" from the impressions of war and imprisonment. This collection of his poems shows the phases of development of the writer over three decades.

The Thomas Mann exhibition, which was on view in Darmstadt recently, will be shown in the near future in several other countries. This exhibition, "Thomas Mann—his life, environment and work", is organised under the patronage of Mrs. Katja Mann, and contains copious documentary material, including 55 large photos.

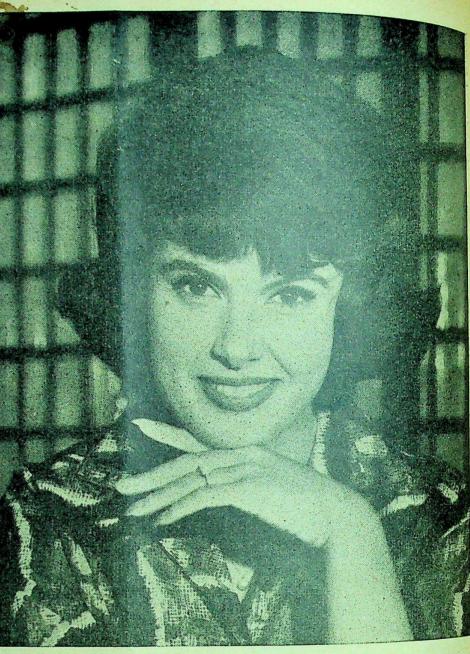
#### FRANKFURT AIRPORT

The airport at Frankfurt has the longest runway in Europe. When several new constructions now in progress are completed, the airport and its facilities will occupy an area of about 80 square kilometres and not 800,000 sq. kilometres as mentioned in our last issue. The traffic during the peak season last year was 7000 passengers in a day.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS INTIMATIONS

When you go home during the vacation of your college or leave your station on a holiday, kindly make your own arrangements to have your copy of "German News Weekly" redirected to you till you return to your permanent address. Intimate to the Embassy only long-term changes of address. And when you do so, please do not fail to mention your Reference No.

Editor



Uschi Siebert, a comparative newcomer to the German screen, has already won the hearts of film-fans.

### ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT FOUNDATION GRANTS

THE Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, which specializes in the international exchange of scholars who have completed university training, received 717 applications for the academic year 1961-62.

It made 217 new grants and extended 71 already existing ones. For next year the Foundation plans to make 220 new grants, 80 extensions and 100 short-range extensions. With that, the Foundation will have reached the numerical limit that it has set itself for the sake of maintaining close personal relations with the

individual ship-holders. The Foundation's funds come from the Federal Foreign Office. Its budget in 1960-61 amounted to DM 1,757,290 (approximately Rs. 21 lakhs). In addition, DM 25,000 were contributed by the German Research Association for sending scientific books to former holders of Humboldt scholarships, and DM 11,400 by the chemical and DM 11,400 by the chemical industry for the purchase of research material. The Donors Association for German Science donated DM 205,000 in 1960 and another DM 195.000 in 1961.

Vol. IV

W I Fed

MR. V ter f announce provide private countrie which t to unde assistan Minister Western countrie amounts

Addr South-I Associa Ministe of the Govern the ceil German vestmen countri even wied good

Wes

backed the Fe

> Dev Gern The 5,400 in H Gern Tea Moto

28-62

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, MAY 26, 1962

No. 21

### WESTERN ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### Federal Government Improves Safeguards for Investments Abroad

MR. Walter Scheel, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, has announced that the Government will provide increased safeguard for private investments in developing countries. This is one of the measures which the Government have decided to undertake for promoting private assistance to these countries. The Minister has also disclosed that Western assistance to developing countries during the last six years amounts to 38 billion dollars.

Addressing a meeting of the South-East Westphalian Employers' Association at Neheim-Heusten, the Minister said that, during the course of the next few weeks, the Federal Government would raise considerably the ceiling of the guarantees given to German undertakings for their investments of capital in developing countries. He pointed out that, even where private investments offered good prospects of return and were backed up by agreements between the Federal Government and the

Western Assistance to
Developing Countries
German Rivers—5
The Elbe
5,400 Firms Participated
in Hanover Fair
German Football
Team in India
Motorcycling
Championships
Prince Charles Likes
German School
... 8

The

the et in 290

ddi-

uted

tion

mer nips:

nical

arch

1 for

governments of the developing countries safeguarding the capital, German investors feared that investments were attended with risks. It was hoped, he said, that the increase of the ceiling of guarantees and other radical improvements in the condi-

tions governing investments would remove this fear of too great a risk. The Minister added that the Federal Government also desired to assist the firms interested in making investments in foreign countries in

(Continued on page 2)



#### GERMAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

When the German football championship was won last week by the First Cologne Football Club at the Olympia Stadium, West Berlin, in the presence of 91,000 spectators, the players carried their Captain, Hans Schäfer, on their shoulders. A football team from Stuttgart visited India last week when it played matches in Calcutta and Bangalore. A report on this visit may be seen at page 6.

### INCREASE OF GUARANTEE

(Continued from page 1)

regard to the gains to be achieved. A Society for assisting investors in the developing countries is to be formed, and this Society would make it easy for the small and medium-sized undertakings in Germany to invest their funds in developing countries. This Society, Minister Scheel added, would only have an advisory function although it might step in with capital for short periods under limited liability terms.

out that the Western world had already assisted the developing countries substantially. During the period 1956-1962, the free countries of the West had provided 38 billion dollars for assistance to developing countries whereas the countries of the Communist bloc, including the People's Republic of China, had provided only 750 million dollars. This lead of the Western world in the export of capital to developing countries would ensure for the developing countries the same benefit as they are receiving now.

Aid to developing countries is recognised as one of the main tasks of activity of private industry in the Federal Republic. But it is urged that more incentives should be provided by the Federal Government. This will be the main task of the new Society sponsored by the Federal Government.

### A Tunnel Did the Trick!

A group of 12 persons, mostly old people, succeeded in escaping to West Berlin through a 32-metre long and 1.5-metre-diameter tunnel on May 5, 1962. This follows a similar escape by 28 persons who, in January 1962 crossed the border between Frohnau and Glienicke also through a tunnel.

According to one of the 12 escapees, they built the tunnel over 16 days when they all worked hard. He added that units of the Communist Border Police of the Soviet Zone had been patrolling the area constantly; still the escapees dodged them successfully.



While on a tour of the Federal Republic of Germany earlier this month, at the invitation of the Federal Government, the Right Reverend M. M. Athanasius (left) of the Syrian Mar Thoma Church in Tiruvella (Kerala) and Church dignitaries from other parts of the world were received in Hamburg by Prof. Witte, Evangelical Bishop (second from right),

### SOVIET ZONE PUTS TRADE-UNION JOURNALIST INTO JAIL

The Supreme Court of the Soviet Zone of Germany has pronounced a sentence of 13 years' imprisonment on Heinz Brandt, editor of the newspaper published by the metal-processing trade union in the German Federal Republic.

The conviction of Mr. Brandt, which took place behind closed doors, has aroused widespread indignation in the country. As one of the Germans who opposed Hitler and as a German of Jewish faith, Mr. Brandt had already spent 11 years in prisons and concentration camps under the Nazi regime. In 1958, he fled from the Soviet Zone to the Federal Republic. On June 17, 1961, during a visit to West Berlin, he fell into a trap set for him by the Soviet Zone State security service.

### Espionage Charge

The Communist accusation against Heinz Brandt was one of espionage. However, as the Council for an Indivisible Germany has pointed out in an appeal to the International Federation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels, the mere circumstance that he was tried in secret proceedings indicates that the Soviet Zone regime does not have a clear con-

science. The Council has requested an international investigation of the case, noting that the circumstances of Mr. Brandt's conviction were just as obscure as those under which he was kidnapped. It was pointed out by the Council, moreover, that the Soviet Zone regime was continuing the totalitarian methods of jurisdiction during the Nazi era, applying those very methods that represent a violation of human rights.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS INTIMATIONS

When you go home during the vacation of your college of leave your station on a holiday, kindly make your own arrange ments to have your copy of "German News Weekly" redirect ed to you till you return to you permanent address. Intimate the Embassy only long-term the Embassy only long-term changes of address. And when you do so, please do not fail to you do your Reference No.

May 26, 1961

is 15

wher

birge Sea.

kilor

situa

forei

with a nu the

busy

and

river

Cent

birge

regio

From is a

river

fame

to T

which

rece

west

of t

othe

B

Boh

the

West

in d

the

bur

wid

Ger

bec

larg

and

on

Ma

of

read

me

firm

mil

is (

ves

T

A

Fr

GERMAN RIVERS-5\*

### THE ELBE: GATEWAY TO HAMBURG PORT

THIRD in importance among the Central European rivers, the Elbe is 15 kilometres wide at Cuxhaven where it flows into the North Sea.

From its source in the Riesengebirge to its mouth in the North Sea, the river is about one thousand kilometres long. And its role as a great waterway is enhanced by the situation of Hamburg, Germany's foremost international port, on its course. The Elbe connects Hamburg with south-eastern Europe, and by a number of canals it is linked with the Oder in the east and with the busy industrial area along the Rhine and the Ruhr in the west.

#### The Course

Syrian

right).

quested

of the

stances

1 were

r which

pointed

er, that

s conti-

ods of

zi era,

ds that

human

SS

during

ege of oliday.

range-

direct

to you

rate 10

ng-term d when

fail 10

No.

Editor

West of the Czech border, the river flows through Dresden in Central Germany, crosses Mittelgebirge and cuts its way through the region known as Saxon Switzerland. From Dresden to the sea the Elbe is a typical river of the plains. The river next flows past Meissen, famed for its porcelain, and then on to Torgau known for its old fortress which has made a name for itself in recent history.

At Magdeburg, further up northwest, the Elbe receives the waters of two rivers, one in the east and the other in the west.

#### Wide Flat Country

Between its emergence from the Bohemian plateau and Magdeburg, the Elbe takes a generally northwestern direction, a course which is in direct line with that of Aller and the Lower Weser. North of Magdeburg, the Elbe begins to flow through wide flat country, the so-called north-German low plain. The river becomes broader; at Hamburg, the largest city on its course, it is twoand-a-half kilometres broad.

The Elbe is bordered by marshes on both banks and from just beyond Magdeburg there are no settlements of any size along the river till it reaches Hamburg and its twin settlement at Altona which stands on firm, dry sand. Though still about 85 miles from its mouth, the river here is deep enough for even very large vessels to sail into Hamburg Port.

For the previous article in this series see the Garage November 12th May the German News Weeky, dated 12th May 1962.

The Elbe at Hamburg has nothing lacking to convert the bustling scene composing the gateway into that of one of the largest trading ports in the world. The smell of water smacking of tar, wood and rope fills one's nostrils, one's eyes follow the deep rise and fall of the tide and one's ears are pierced by the chugging of the engines and the roar of propellers beating the water.

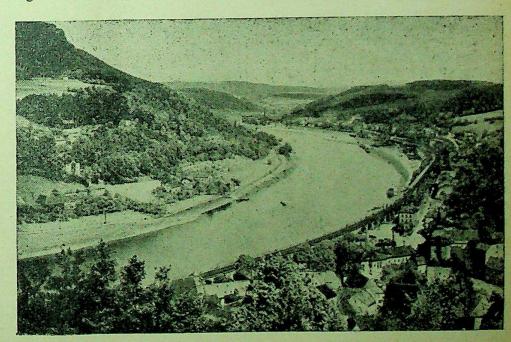
#### The Dockyards

The dockyards echo with the din of pneumatic hammers, and the welding torches shoot up tongues of blue flame; above the river whistle the husky sirens of cargo boats which reply to the strident cries of hooters on pilotships and tugs. Such is life on the Elbe at Hamburg the port of the wide estuary, the low forest of squat chimney stacks and the verdent banks. The old town of Hamburg is intersected by a large number of narrow canals which serve as convenient channels for the transport of goods. They are bordered by warehouses, cellars and the lower class of dwelling houses.

The view from the Elbuferweg, a wide boulevard overlooking the river, flanked by beautiful public parks and the opulent homes of the great Hamburg families, is really entranc-At several places the navigable channel of the Elbe skirts the high shore and one has the impression that it would almost be possible to touch the big ocean-going ships by stretching out an arm. Along the Elbuferweg the Hamburg landlubbers quell their hunger for distant lands and their thirst for seafaring by leaning over the balconies at Altona. The two-and-a-half million inhabitants of Hamburg depend largely upon the activities at the harbour, and to a great extent their prosperity is interwoven with the ups and downs of the river Elbe. This has proved true only too well. Under the Soviet occupation its participation in the European trade has since been limited very much.

#### International Commission

After the Second World War the Elbe was internationalized by the Treaty of Versailles. It was administered by a commission representing nations as important as Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, a symbol of the economic significance of navigation on the Elbe. Today the greater part of the river's course lies within the control of the Eastern Whenever the cold bloc States. war has threatened to grow into "the defence of the a hot war, Elbe" has been a slogan of political and military debate in most parts of the world.



The Elbe as it passes by Koznigstein, a charming little town on the course of the river.

German News Weekly

May 26, 1962

### 5,400 Firms Participated in Hanover Fair

Big Display of Sensational Inventions and Curiosities

INDIAN women in sarees were among the thousands of people who visited the German Industries Hanover, which concluded recently, and types of Indian wood were among the materials employed in the construction of the pavilions and exhibition halls. Nearly 5,400 exhibitors, about 1,100 of them from abroad, participated in the show. For ten days, Hanover, the capital of the Federal State of Lower Saxony, had converted itself into an international centre of industry.

The Hanover Fair has a world-wide importance because it demonstrates the economic strength and solidarity of the Western world and of its Asian and African friends. It is the symbol of progress in engineering and in industry that has been achieved in Europe, in the United States, in Asia and in Africa. The event has truly been called a "Show of Superlatives". Wherever one went round there were sensations, curiosities and small inventions that would change our daily-life.

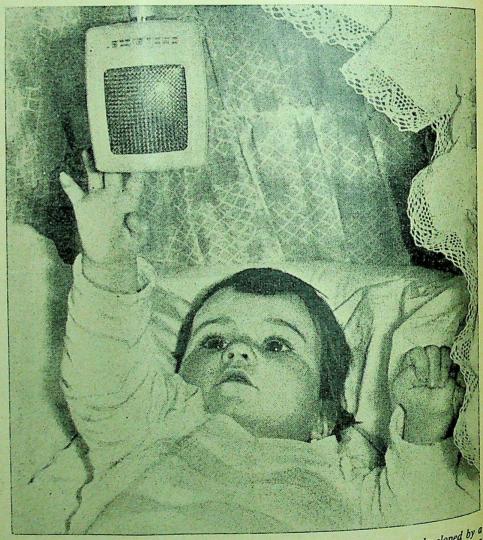
#### Gigantic Crane

At the entry to the "steel forest" there was a gigantic crane on rubber wheels, the largest of its kind in the whole world, able to lift 81.5 tons, the weight of a locomotive or of 100 cars of the middle-sized class. Another company showed a device called "mole" for constructing conduits underground without disturbing the traffic above ground. In the porcelain and chinaware house, German firms presented two sensablack porcelain, through and through, and malachite porcelain, green throughout. Apart from that, a gigantic chandelier was on show; it weighed a hundredweight and had been designed by an Italian designer for its German manufacturer.

For the more cautious visitors there was a stable air-raid shelter built of pre-fabricated re-inforced concrete elements, which had an egg-shaped cross-section, a maximum width of three metres and a length of nine metres. It provides shelter for 40 people, and resists pressureweight of almost twenty atmospheres; also, it provides protection against hazards like radioactivity and heat radiation.

An exhibition stall of the electronics industry was particularly popular. Here the smallest television screen was shown side by side with the largest. In a doll's house there was the smallest equipment of a screen, diagonally two inches, and next to it a screen which was 2,000 times larger, the Eidophor maximum pro-This projector can produce jector. moving pictures of a size of up to seven metres by ten, which is most suitable for television transmission of proceedings in university lecture In the field of novel household equipment, one could see an ashtray with a built-in music-box, collapsible dinner sets, ultra-micro scales with a weighing range of two milligrams, a chair for the writing desk with push button control and an "aircraft for Mr. Everyone" a sports aircraft at a very low price. An electric express-train locomotive stood almost like a monument of engineering on a concrete base, and near it visitors could admire the saloon car of the last German Empress, which, beside a Krupp magnet of several tons and gigantic haulage plant of the Rhine Ruhr company and modern hotel equipment, looked like a relic from old times.

Much had been shown and much had been done to make the Hanover Fair attractive to visitors.



Every sound made by a child is transmitted by this "babysitter microphone" developed by a long German firm. It is easily fitted to the child's bed or play-cage and is connected by only to cable to a wireless set. The parents who might be sitting in the next room have only press a button to discover whether their offspring is already asleep or is still fooling around. The mother can go about her household chores without worrying about the child, for the patient "babysitter" is keeping watch at the bed of her child. It is equipped with an adjustable transistor booster and is driven by a three-volt battery.

German News Weekly

May 26, 1962

Liebe ]

in the

Er h

zintank längst

Wasser Er dac

weiter !

sei der

kam v

ihm üb

nicht,

kein B

kam ar

lagen

in den

die Li

Nebel t

fuhr k Ufer e

noch ei

Wellen

und gi

den lec

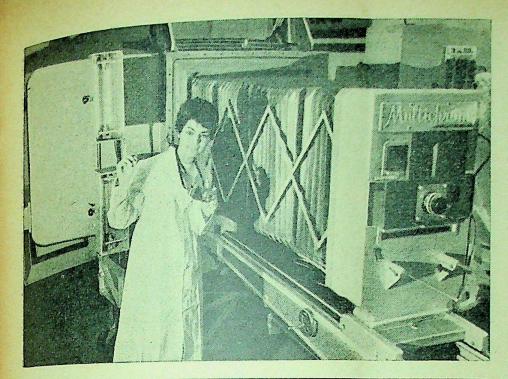
fuhr in

ihn nur

Tank

ausgesc

Aber



## WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

21

Liebe Freunde!

ing

and le"

ice.

tive

of

and

the

nan

upp

ine-

otel

mon

uch

1962

We proceed with the short story "Lake Ghosts" which was started in the last issue:

#### SEEGEISTER

Er hatte entdeckt, daß sein Benzintank leck war, das Benzin war längst ausgelaufen, aber das Seewasser trieb seinen Motor weiter. Er dachte jetzt nicht mehr, das sei weiter kein Unglück und zum Glück sei der See groß. Der letzte Dampfer kam vorbei, und die Leute riefen ihm übermütig zu, aber er antwortete nicht, er dachte jetzt: "Wenn nur kein Boot mehr käme!" Und dann kam auch keins mehr. Die Jachten lagen mit eingezogenen in den Buchten, und der See spiegelte die Lichter des Hotels. Dichter Nebel begann aufzusteigen, der Mann fuhr kreuz and quer und dann die Ufer entlang, irgendwo schwamm noch ein Mädchen und warf sich den Wellen Wellen nach, die sein Boot warf, and ging auch an Land.

Aber er konnte, während er fuhr, den lecken Tank nicht abdichten und ihn nur mehr der Gedanke, daß sein ausgeschöpft haben müsse, und er

#### LAKE GHOSTS

He had discovered that his gas tank was leaking and his gas had long since run out, but the lake water was driving his motor. Now he no longer thought that it was nothing serious and that fortunately the lake was big. The last steamer passed and the passengers called to him in high spirits, but he did not reply; he now thought: "If only no more And then none boats came!" The yachts lay in the bays with furled sails and the lake mirrored the lights of the hotels. A thick mist began to rise, the man rode criss-cross and then along the shores. Somewhere a girl was still swimming; she threw herself into the waves which his boat churned up and then went in to land.

But he could not mend the leaking tank while he was driving and so he kept going on. Now his only relief was the thought that some day his tank must exhaust the lake; and

### A GIANT CAMERA

A giant camera, seen in the picture on the left, which would be of no use to amateurs, was shown at "DRUPA62", the International Printing and Paper Fair in Düsseldorf, which was opened by the Federal Minister of Economy, Professor Ludwig Erhard, earlier this month. As a reproduction camera for size 80 × 80 cm, it is used for making printing plates and cylinders. It has a ground glass screen of 1.50 × 1.25 m. which can be extended considerably. How tiny in comparison is the camera for normal films displayed by a young photographer who wears it around the neck! The "DRUPA" was a "Fair of giants". A type-setting machine exhibited there produces 15 newspaper lines in a minute and 30,000 words in an hour.

### RITHA DEVI IN GERMANY

Under the auspices of the German-Indian Society, Ritha Devi and her troupe of Indian dancers recently visited the Federal Republic of Germany on their fourth European tour and gave dance recitals at various cities.

Before going on to France, the troupe gave performances in the North German towns of Hamburg and Bremen. Here, as in other German towns, the dancers were enthusiastically received by both the public and the Press. A Hamburg press report said: "Through her performances, which she combines in part with explanatory talks, and by her numerous publications, Ritha Devi has contributed much to returning to their original form those forgotten dance-forms which in the course of time had suffered so much under foreign influence".

Ritha Devi and her party presented dances in the Bharat Natyam style from Madras, the Kuchipudi style from Andhra and the Kathakali form from Kerala. Rarely has the German public had the opportunity of seeing such perfect performances of expressionist dancing.

The Bremen daily newspaper, the Weser Kurier, wrote of Ritha Devi: "In her exquisitely beautiful, graceful and often vivacious movements, she revealed the 'music' in the dance much more effectively than the accompanying voices and instruments could do".

## GERMAN FOOTBALL TEAM IN INDIA

## Warm Greetings in Calcutta and Bangalore

THE visit of a German football team from the VFB ("Verein Für Bewegungsspiele"), a prominent football club in Stuttgart, to Calcutta and Bangalore last week marked a further step in Indo-German exchanges in the field of sports.

The team, which was on a tour through Asian countries, played a match with the IFA XI, Calcutta, on May 17 and another with a Mysore XI at Bangalore on May 20. It won the Calcutta match by three goals to one and the Bangalore one by eight goals to one.

At a dinner in Calcutta, Mr. Kalipada Mukerjee, Minister in the West Bengal Government, welcomed the guests and commended their display on the football field.

## Tribute to Indian Team

Dr. F. Walter, President of the Stuttgart club, who is accompanying the German team, paid a tribute to the Indian players whom the Germans had met at Calcutta. At Bangalore, the visitors were the guests of honour at a party given by the City Municipal Corporation.

Football is the most popular game all over Germany and excites huge crowds every week. The team which visited India is well known all over the world. Twice it has won the German championship and also the German Cup.



Indian champion P. K. Banerjee (right) and German goalkeeper L. Fischer exchanging, at Calcutta, the flags of their clubs.



Indian football player Arun Ghosh (right) and German rightback Werner Walter in action during the match at Calcutta.

dachte, es sei eine merkwürdige Art des Sinkens, den See aufzusaugen und zuletzt mit seinem Boot auf dem Trockenen zu sitzen. Kurz darauf begann es zu regnen, und er dachte auch das nicht mehr. Als er wieder an dem Haus vorbeikam, vor dem das Mädchen gebadet hatte, sah er, daß hinter einem Fenster noch Licht war, aber uferaufwärts, in den Fenstern, hinter denen seine Kinder schliefen, war es schon dunkel, und als er kurz danach wieder zurückfuhr, hatte auch das Mädchen sein Licht gelöscht. Der Regen ließ nach, aber das tröstete ihn nun nicht mehr.

Am nächsten Morgen wunderten sich seine Freunde, die beim Frühstück auf der Terrasse saßen, daß er schon so früh auf dem Wasser sei. Er rief ihnen fröhlich zu, der Sommer ginge zu Ende, man müsse ihn nützen, und seinen Kindern, die schon am frühen Morgen auf dem sagte er Landungssteg standen, dasselbe. Und als sie am nächsten Morgen eine Rettungsexpedition nach ihm ausschicken wollten, winkte er ab, denn er konnte doch jetzt, nachdem er sich zwei Tage lang auf die Fröhlichkeit hinausgeredet hatte, eine Rettungsexpedition nicht mehr zulassen; vor allem nicht angesichts des Mädchens, das täglich gegen Abend die Wellen erwartete, die sein Boot warf. Am vierten Tag begann er zu fürchten, daß man sich über ihn lustig machen könne, tröstete sich aber bei dem Gedanken, daß auch dies vorüberginge. Und es ging vorüber.

he thought it was a strange sort of sinking—to suck up the lake, and finally to be sitting in his boat on the dry bed. Shortly after that it began to rain and he gave up this idea too. When he again passed the house where the girl had been bathing he saw that there was still light behind a window; but upshore, in the windows behind which his children were sleeping, it was already dark; and when he rode by again shortly after that, the girl, too, had put out her light. The rain stopped but this did not comfort him any longer.

Next morning his friends, who were sitting on the terrace at break fast, were surprised that he was out on the water so early. He called to them cheerfully that the summer was nearing its end; you had to make use of it! And he said the same thing to his children who were on the wharf even this early in the morning And next morning, when they wanted to send out a rescue expedition after him, he waved them off; for after all, now that he had talked himself into cheerfulness for two whole days, he couldn't permit a rescue expedition any more, especially in the face of the girl, who, every day toward evening, waited for the waves that were thrown up by his boat. Were thrown up by his boat the fourth day he began to fear that people might begin to make fun him, but he comforted himself with him, but he comforted himself with the thought the the thought that this too would pass. And it did pass.

FOLI Comm the 50 engines time the champ in Stu of Gel class t last year

This two-cae engine the wire Georg attain m.p.h. 11,000 Comp proba any se

For factor the grain rethe befactor mousl motor

In cur gauge

## MOTORCYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS German Device to Reduce Air Resistance

FOLLOWING a decision of the Motor Racing Commission (FIM), motorcycles of the 50 cc class, the "whisky glass", engines, will be admitted for the first time this year to the motorcycle world A motorcycle firm in Stuttgart in the Federal Republic of Germany, leading in the smallest class through its Europa Cup victory last year, is, therefore, preparing to take part in the world championship races.

This miniature motorcycle has a two-carburettor rotary slide valve engine of about 9 h.p. Last autumn, the winner of the Europa Cup, Hans Anscheidt of Stuttgart, attained a maximum speed of 86 m.p.h. with it, the engine performing revolutions per minute. Compared with bigger engines it has probably the best performance of any so far known.

ction

rt of

and

t on

at it

this

assed

been

still

hore,

h his

ready

again , had opped

1 any

who break.

as out

led to

er was make

thing n the

rning.

vanted

n after r after

himself

e days,

edition

face of

toward

es that

fun of

elf with

ld pass,

00 ıt. ear that

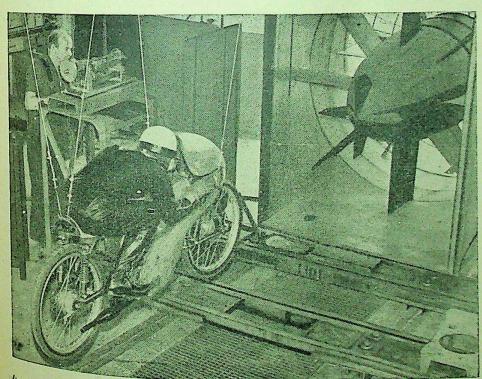
## The Decisive Feature

For victory in racing the decisive factor is not engine power but the greatest possible diminution of As for racing cars air resistance. the bodywork is one of the deciding factors and so the fairing is enormously important for the racing The most suitable motorcycle.

fairing for the miniature motorcycle has been developed by the Stuttgart firm in a long series of tests in the wind channel, in which the same air conditions can be produced as on The constructors the racing track. were able to reach general conclusions by watching the behaviour of woollen threads glued on to the fairing. The exact values are obtained by using delicate instruments to measure the tension of the ropes by which the machine is suspended in the wind It has been possible by this device to reduce air resistance by 25 per cent, and this corresponds to an increase of four or five miles per hour in the maximum speed.

#### Technical Miracle

It is thrilling to speculate how this little technical miracle will stand up to foreign competition in the coming racing season. Perhaps, the Stuttgart firm will succeed in adding new lustre to the description "Made in Germany" for miniature engines in international racing which is the hardest and most incorruptible of all quality tests for motor vehicles. This will represent a further advance in technique and also an addition to the thrills of motorcycling.



In currying out wind channel tests a technician registers every movement of the needle on the As the wind speed rises, he makes corresponding entries on a sheet of graph paper. German News Weekly



This picture shows all the steel ropes and the threads directly connected with the measuring instruments and causing the deflection of their needles. The woollen threads show the observer the exact movement of the air currents and the parts whose shape causes eddies. An ideal condition had been attained when this picture was taken.

## GERMANY SECOND IN WORLD PRODUCTION OF MOTOR CARS

Automobile manufacturers in the Federal Republic of Germany have won the second place among the manufacturers of motor cars in the world. A total of 1,006,243 units were exported in 1961, or about 47 per cent of the number of cars produced. This compares with 83,454 in 1950, or 27.3 per cent of the production. Despite the fact that imports of automobiles into Federal Germany are free from quantitative restrictions, they have played only a minor role so far. In the 1,000 cc to 1,500 cc class, imported cars accounted for only 5 per cent of all car registrations in 1961 (29,852 imported cars against 586,425 made in Federal Germany).

than 5,800,000 motor vehicles were counted on the roads in the Federal Republic of Germany at the beginning of this year. The number is expected to reach 12 millions by the end of the decade. In 1961, there were 81 cars for every 1,000 people in the Federal Republic. This figure put the Federal Republic of Germany at the 12th place among the world's countries the highest degree with motorization.

## PRINCE CHARLES LIKES GERMAN SCHOOL

PRINCE Charles, the Prince of Wales, is enthusiastic about attending a German school.

This became known when the 13year-old Prince and his father, Prince Philip, returned to England from a visit to the Continent of Europe recently. The two had gone on a visit to their relatives at the castle of Wolfsgarten (District of Offenbach) where they spent four days.

The Bonn correspondent of an English newspaper reported that he had heard it mentioned that Prince Charles was highly impressed by his German cousins' enthusiastic description of their lives at the private school of Salem located on Lake Constance. He is believed to have expressed the wish to be permitted to attend this school for one term.

Prince Philip, who himself had spent a year at this school, is said to be considering a plan to send his son, Prince Charles, to Salem for a few months when he attains the age of 16.

## 12 PER CENT INCREASE OF POPULATION

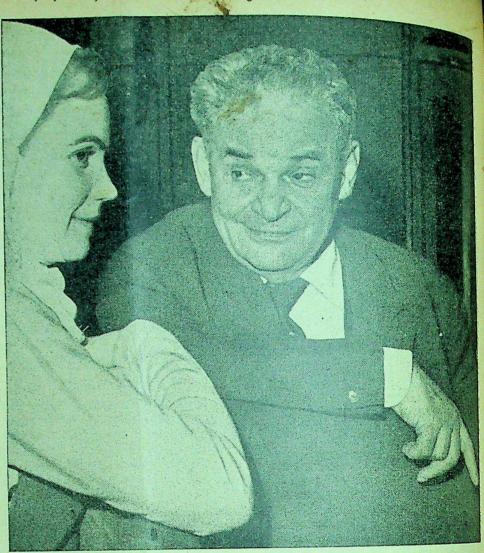
THE population of the Federal Republic of Germany is now 53,975,000 and that of West Berlin 2,197,000.

This is shown by provisional results of the census, held last June, which have now been published.

As in all post-war censuses, women are again in the majority, numbering 3,000,000 more. This means that for every 100 men in the Federal Republic of Germany there are 112 women.

The estimated T on of the Federal Republic presents an increase of nearly 0,000,000 or 12 per cent in the last 12 years.

The increase in the population is due not only to births but also to the return of exiles and the influx of refugees from the Soviet Zone. In addition, there are at present many foreign workers in various parts of the Federal Republic.



Fritz Kortner (right), a famous German theatre manager and actor, is now 70. His latest achievement was the successful production in West Berlin of the play "Andorra", by the Swist dramatist, Max Frisch, whose works in German have been staged repeatedly in Germany.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY

VOCATIONAL Education Germany: By Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar. Copies available from the Popular Book Depot, Bombay-7. Price Rs. 6.

An informative survey of vocational education and the arrangements for vocational guidance and apprenticeship training in the Federal Republic of Germany, this book is quite timely in the context of India's efforts towards the training technical personnel for her economic development. Mrs. Hirlekar has visited the Federal Republic of Germany several times, and the present book is the outcome of an on-the-spot study made possible by an invitation from the Inter Nationes, Bonn, an organisation promoting cultural exchange activities.

Germany has a great tradition in vocational education. The close correlation of arrangements for training young people with the actual working conditions in industry has been one of the factors that have substantially contributed to the efficiency and techniques of production for which industry in Germany has a reputation.

The regulations governing vocational education are formulated by an office built up by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry Employers' Associations. Thus the practical part of the training is undertaken by the industry while the theoretical part and the supplementation of the training is mentation of the training by other appropriate measures is undertaken by the State.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant Paths The Regd. No. D-1045

Regd. No. D-1045

Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi, Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np.

Vol. IV

THE that of ciga the Sta enter a German claim t basis ( Dr. Be the Fed

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

ny.

n in

close

rain-

ctual

has

have

effiction

/ has

vocaed by nbers and as the ng is while

other taken

NEW DELHI, JUNE 2, 1962

No. 22

## "THE FILM IS NOT A COMMERCIAL ITEM"

## Functions of the Industry and Problems of its Future

THE film is not a commercial item that can be sold like a packet of cigarettes. It is living art. And the State can help the film industry enter a new phase of success if the German film Joes not renounce its claim to be an art, which is the real basis of its existence, points out Dr. Berthold Martin, Chairman of the Federal Parliamentary Committee

for Culture, in an article examining the problems of the film industry and outlining remedial measures.

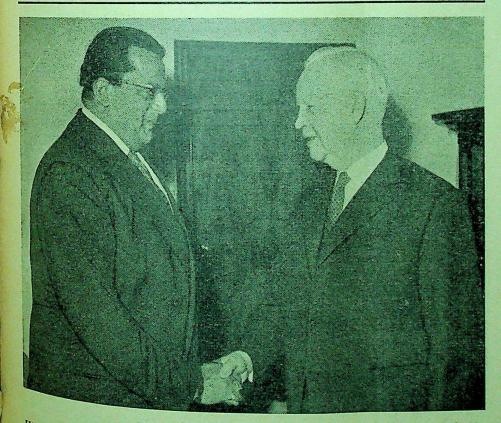
The film industry in the Federal Republic of Germany is ensnared in a crisis, writes Dr. Martin. That is not to say that there is a crisis of the German film. Film and film industry need not be identical. They have developed differently in Germany

and in other countries, and do not represent a unified whole. The film industry and its distributors were in the heyday of the German film only its commercial, administrative organisation, rather as publishing is a function of literature, and not the other way round. This has largely changed. To ask about the future of the German film is to recognize the order of things, and to study them independently of the present crisis in the film industry. Its crisis will be solved automatically when the stagnation of the German film has been overcome and if no new attempt is made to reverse the order of priority of the functions of the film and of the film industry.

## Organic Sequence of Functions

A brief glance at the past of the German film shows that it is quite possible for it to enter a new phase of success. The German film has after all had great times; it was

(Continued on page 2)



His Highness Maharaja Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Governor of Mysore, was on a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany as part of a world tour.

## In this Issue:

1
3
4
5
7

## MR. FELIX v. ECKARDT



MR. Felix von Eckardt, head of the Federal Government's Press and Information Office, appointed plenihas been of the Federal potentiary Government in West Berlin.

Born in 1903 in Berlin, Mr. von Eckardt grew up in Hamburg. A scion of journalists, he joined a newspaper office as an apprentice and at 23 distinguished himself as a correspondent at the League of Nations in Geneva. Several years of editorship followed till in 1929 he became Press Attache in the German Embassy at Brussels.

versatile personality, Mr. Eckardt distinguished himself as a scenario writer when he could not continue in journalism under the Hitler regime. For a while, he was content to run his own farm in Mecklenburg where he took special interest in horse-breeding. With the end of the war, he moved to Bremen and became editor-in-chief of a prominent newspaper there. An experienced journalist and civil servant who enjoys the confidence and esteem of the Chancellor, as an Ambassador, Mr. Felix von Eckardt was the Federal Government's representative at the United Nations for some time. In 1952, he was appointed Chief of the Press and Information Office.

## "THE FILM IS NOT A COMMERCIAL ITEM"

(Continued from page 1)

even able to hold a leading place in the world. Even its average products were respectable, and could make their way in the international market. The sequence of functions was at that time on organic lines. An analysis of present-day troubles shows that productive forces are more hampered than encouraged. A sign of this is that first the film industry, then the film itself, became more and more dependent upon the distributors, who abused their power according to their own ideas.

#### The Distributors' Anxiety

Is it surprising then that the distributors fearfully tried to avoid any risk attached to artistic judge-In particular, they regarded past successes as the guarantee for This was shown by future ones. the number of remakes of successful films from the twenties and the thirties, especially since the remakes clung naively to the original models. The first success of sentimental hometown films-easily understood after the crudity of war-led to a flight into primitive sentimentality, the provincial, and the cliche. The more the distributors kept to these supposedly risk-free, cheap, patternfilms, the worse did the situation First the film industry and then the German film drifted into superficiality. A mere glance across the frontiers would have shown the better path. It was from foreign films that the distributors drew part of their financial strength,

The skilful experiments of Italian and French film-makers had their biggest success with the German public because they stressed the leading role of the art of the film, of the artist, above that of the industry and the distributors. They demonstrated the driving force of artistic inspiration which was not subjected to the calculation of financial risk,

sturd

inhal

even

breat

of ru

Boch

distr

area,

conc

its I

coke

shaft

Herr

Th

follo

work

only.

ment

and

new

the

disap

dows

cove

chure

track

minis

comp

struc

varie

for i

since

still

pred life (

and

nearl

are e iron,

of H

favor for c soutl

Euro

Cana

other

As Hern fine

Co

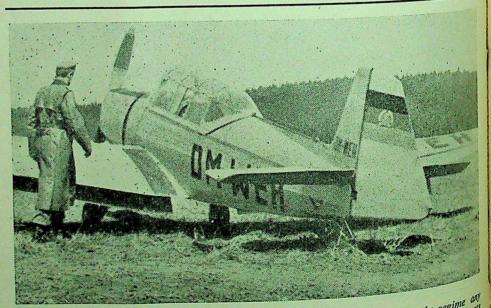
Sit

## Living Art

The film is not a commercial item that can be sold like a packet of cigarettes. It is living art, and it cannot be forced. The distributors' dictatorship from their wrongly used position of strength ended badly for everyone—first for the film industry. then for the film, and finally for the distributors themselves.

This state of affairs is astonishing in a country with a deeply rooted intellectual and artistic tradition and experience whose influence remains unbroken, as has been demonstrated in other fields of activity. Literature, the theatre, music and the graphic arts in Germany today may not reach the heights of outstanding eras, but they do hold the lively interest of a large and growing public. I mean that the

(Continued on page 8)



"I had to do it because I couldn't stand the political situation under the Ulbricht regime any longer", said 42-year-old mechanic, Heinzmann, when he had safely landed in this sports plane in which he escaped from an airfield for trainers in the Soviet Zone of Germany. As he had flown alone for the first time, when he had climbed out of the aircraft relief after landing in Bayaria, Heinzmann told a farmer whom he met first: "I have managed it; now I am at last in freedom".

have

rom

itors

1gth.

alian

their

man

the

n, of

ustry

mon-

tistic

ected

item

et of

nd it

utors' used

y for

ustry,

or the

shing

ooted

n and

mains

trated

ature, ic arts

ch the

t they

large

at the

ime any is sports Germany.

sk.

# GERMAN CITIES—XLVII\* HERNE: A WATERWAY PORT OF THE RUHR DISTRICT

THE modern town of Herne, which a population of barely 1,000 a hundred years ago, is today a sturdy, flourishing city of 130,000 inhabitants. This development was the result of industrialization though even to this day the place somehow breathes the spirit of the bygone world of rural life.

Situated five miles north of Bochum, it is in the heart of the Ruhr district in the Westphalian industrial area, the largest compact industrial concentration in Europe. It owes its prosperity to coal mining and coke production. There are today 25 shafts altogether within the area of Herne.

#### New Settlements

The sinking of the collieries was followed by the foundation of ironworks producing mining implements only. Following the industrial development of the place, workers from far and wide moved into the town, and new settlements were built close to the mines. The rural countryside disappeared. Once fields and meadows, the town was gradually covered with works, factories, houses, churches, schools, roads and railway tracks.

Commerce, traffic, trade and administration are the most important component parts of the economic structure of Herne. Although a variety of factories, in textile industry for instance, have been established since the close of the last war, it is still coal and iron that occupy the predominant position in the economic life of the town. In fact, mining and iron industries provide a living nearly to fifty per cent of those who are employed. Next to coal and iron, commerce and building occupy an important place in the economy

As a waterway port on the Rhine-Herne Canal, the town enjoys a fine position on one of the most favourable lines of communication for commerce in the north and the south. Connected to the Rhine— Europe's biggest waterway—by the Canal, Herne has direct access to the other cities and towns on that river.

\*For the previous article in this series, see the German News Weekly, dated May 19, 1962.

The town was spared from heavy destruction during the Second World War; it was, therefore, possible to restore production speedily. Apart from coal mining and iron production, the processing of chemical products and of ore and coal are linked to Herne's economy. Herne manufactures all the equipment needed for the mining industry, castle of Struenkede, with its grey, powerful walls, surrounded by broad moats built in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Herne has a Civil and Criminal Court, the Mine Inspectorate, and several government institutes. Educational requirements are met by two grammar schools, one for boys and one for girls, and an adult educational



A cargo barge on the Rhine-Herne Canal

including pneumatic tools, constituent parts of coke ovens, small wagons for transporting coal, and hearth heaters. Other products are tubes, kettles, rivets, optical goods, binoculars, etc.

In spite of the coal pits and factories the town of Herne presents many romantic features originating from its rural past. Though the old village church built in the Romanesque style, in the 12th century, and dedicated to St. Dionysus no longer exists, its foundations embedded in grass are still visible.

#### New Buildings

New buildings have taken the place of the old; yet Herne still retains the atmosphere of peace characteristic of its rural origin. The residents of Herne are proud of the water

centre. The heart of an industrial area, Herne is the seat of an important technical college. Nothing provides ideal facilities for training in technology and occupations involving technical skill as a home of important industries. And it is no wonder that in Herne has been developed a modern technical college. And in providing for this institution, the advanced techniques of construction and the standards of experts have been carefully kept in view. The new buildings of the Technical College of Herne are, therefore, regarded as quite modern and have won the appreciation of authorities in this field. They provide the most suitable setting for the training of technologists who are needed in increasing numbers in the present

German News Weekly

## DAIRYING IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY Facts and Factors of Increased Milk Production on Small Farms

AS was reported in the German News Weekly of May 19, 1962, an Indo-German agreement has been signed, providing for German technical assistance in the agricultural develop-ment of Mandi district in Himachal Pradesh. The essential feature of the scheme which will be promoted under the agreement will be that agriculture in Mandi will be developed on the general lines of "intensive mixed farming", animal husbandry and dairying being organically integrated with the economy of the small farm. The following article presents points of view about the possibility of developing dairving on small farms.

Germany, known as an industrial nation, also possesses a highly developed and rather differentiated system of agriculture, cattle-breeding and dairying. The net value of the milk produced by German agriculture surpasses by more than 50 per cent the value of the production of crude steel and by more than 100 per cent that of pig iron. Regions consisting almost entirely of pastures intersected by only a few fields vary with regions where "mixed" farms are

Various circumstances such as subsidies and other measures for improvement, granted by the State, as well as close connections of markets to centres of large-scale consumers during the last few years have led to a growing increase of milk production, even in those regions of Germany which up to now were looked upon as not at all favourable for dairying in the matter of climate and soil. Thus, it was proved that whenever good agricultural conditions enabled the farmer to intensify his cultivation of forage, dairying would play an important part.

## Good Cattle-breeding

Without good cattle-breeding the farmer cannot activate any economic dairying. Good breeding is the basis for profitable animal husbandry. On the other hand, a good and constant sale of milk will always promote cattle-breeding to a large extent.

In 1960 out of 1.63 million farms, about 52.7 per cent were under 5 hectares (one hectare is equal to 2.471 acres). They are mostly family-owned farms. 73.7 per cent of the farms keeping cattle own 1 to

5 cows. 45.5 per cent of the 5.8 million cows belong to farms with up to 5 cows and altogether 78.1 per cent belong to herds with up to 10 cows. Owing to the structure described above, the economic importance of milk income will change with each farmer. In 1960, on an average 27,1 per cent of his entire income resulted from milk sales. In the more impor-tant regions of dairying about 65 per cent of his income will result from milk sales, sometimes even more. The milk price generally consists of the basic price, the price for butterfat and the relative value of the quality.

In 1960 some 19.25 million metric tons of milk were produced by 5,8 million cows. The average production per cow was 3,395 litres with 3.73 per cent fat. Production of herds with 4,500 litres and more, even 4 per cent fat and more, is not unusual. In the last few years by the change in the number of cattle due to the fight against tuberculosis (now almost terminated), 14.39 million tons were delivered to dairies.

## Milk Processing

Liebe

Ghos

Thi

Sei

kühle

die K

die S

geräu

nach,

auf d

Wald

dichte

Kami

den ; sie i

laden

zu un

schen

aber Ba mit auf d

längs

nāch

Od sie i

Da

Als

Above two-thirds of the approximately 3,000 milk-processing plants (dairies, butter-making plants, milkpowder factories and cheese factories) were co-operatives or showed During the co-operative features. rationalisation of milk processing last year also a certain concentration of various plants could be observed.

In spite of an increase of milking machines in medium-sized farms having 6 to 10 cows, 60 per cent of all cows are milked by hand. Milking pails of tinned steel-plate are used The milking by means of the fist or the full hand has made its way. If milking-machines are used one will always have to check if the udder is completely emptied. The first jet of milk must neither be directed into the ordinary milking-pail nor on the ground. A so-called "pre-milking pail" must be used.

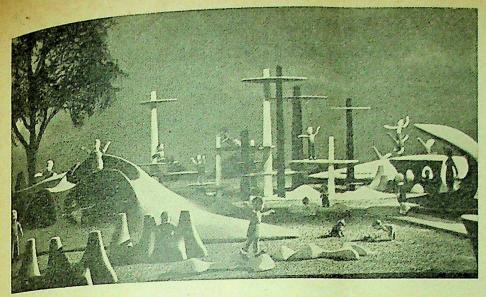
Labour is saved by using the milking-machine, but good miking by hand must be done all the same. It is important for the farmer to attend milking-courses. Lately containers for sterilizing by means of steam have been introduced, thus steam have been introduced, thus eliminating eliminating

chemicals.

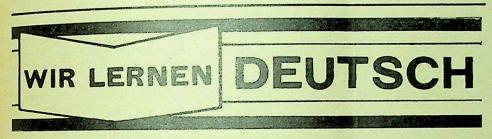


Motor lorries, called "milking expresses" and containing cooling tanks, each serve a milking community of 20 farms in some parts of the Federal Republic of Germany. The cows are milked by means of electrical apparatus and gauges on the lorries show the quantity delivered by each farm.

June 2, 1962



Hills to be climbed and surrealist animals to ride on are among the features of a lay-out proposed for a playground for children to be provided at the International Horticultural Exhibition to be held in Hamburg in 1963. The lay-out makes an approach to the psychology exhibition to be held in Hamburg in 1963, scope for full play of imagination. of children and provides scope for full play of imagination.



22

Liebe Freunde!

ion

ent

Ws. bed

of

ach

lted

-100

rom The

the

rfat

ty.

etric 5.8

duc-

with

erds

per

ange

the

nost were

roxi-

lants

nilk-

**D**wed

the !

g last

n of

king-

arms

of all

king-

used.

e fist

way.

e will

der is

jet of into

n the

ilking

the ilking

same.

er to

con

ns of

thus

rough

1

This week we proceed with the third instalment of the story "Lake Ghosts".

#### SEEGEISTER

Seine Freunde verließen, als es kühler wurde, den See, und auch die Kinder kehrten zur Stadt zurück, die Schule begann. Das Motorengeräusch von der Uferstraße ließ nach, jetzt lärmte nur noch sein Boot auf dem See. Der Nebel zwischen Wald und Gebirge wurde täglich dichter, und der Rauch aus den Kaminen blieb in den Wipfeln hängen.

Als letztes verließ das Mädchen den See. Vom Wasser her sah er sie ihre Koffer auf den Wagen laden. Sie warf ihm eine Kußhand zu und dachte: "Wäre er ein Verwunschener, ich wäre länger geblieben, aber er ist mir zu genußsüchtig!

Bald darauf fuhr er an dieser Stelle mit seinem Boot aus Verzweiflung auf den Schotter. Das Boot wurde längsseits aufgerissen. In den Herbstnächten hören es die Einheimischen über ihre Köpfe dahinbrausen.

Oder die Frau, die vergeht, sobald sie ihre Sonnenbrille abnimmt. Das war nicht immer so. Es gab Zeiten, Zu denen sie mitten in der hellen Sonne im Sand spielte, und

#### LAKE GHOSTS

When it got cooler his friends left the lake and his children, too, returned to the city—school was begin-The roar of motors from the ning. shore road abated; now the only noise was that of his boat on the The mist between the forest and the mountains became denser every day and the smoke from the chimneys remained in the tree tops.

The girl was the last to leave the From the water he saw her lake. loading her suitcases into the car. She threw him a kiss and thought; "If he were a man under a curse, I would have stayed longer, but he's too much of a pleasure-seeker for me".

Soon after, in despair, he ran his boat on to the gravel at this spot. The boat was torn open lengthwise. In the autumn nights the natives hear it roaring over their heads.

Or the woman who vanishes as soon as she takes off her sunglasses.

It wasn't always so. There were times when she played in the sand in the bright sun, and then she wore

## The Latest in Playgrounds

Appeal to Children's Psychology

THE International Horticultural Exhibition in Hamburg next year will cover a novel playground for children.

will represent a refreshing idea in planning parks for children and will utilise 4,000 square feet of space. The playground, which will be laid out according to the ideas of well-known architects, will have a playhouse for children, a playing field for ball games, sandpits, facilities for playing in shallow basins filled with water, an open air stage, a dolls corner, a climbing mountain, a marble hill, water mills and sluice gates. An attraction for playing, no doubt, will also be an abstract landscape from pre-fabricated concrete parts.

#### Free Scope for Phantasy

Children desire free scope for their phantasy and imagination. That is why educators, psychologists and gardening architects think that the bizarre branches of the surrealist climbing trees, the modern abstract landscape, etc., give a much wider scope for the imagination of children conventional equipdoes than ment.

A writer on this subject says: "Children do not want prescribed and strait-jacketed forms, for any object attains its beauty solely from the imagination of the child. It is a reflection of a thing which the child projects into the object. Modern playing equipment in an excellent manner gives the child the opportunity of enjoying beauty"

What the International Horticultural Exhibition in Hamburg will show are the latest developments in Thus the organization this field. Exhibition dessponsoring the cribes the spiritual and cultural background of its endeavours. Doubtless, it will be successful, it is hoped, in rousing the interest of international educational and psychological experts in discussions on contemporary principles of education and the psychological theory of games and plays in their effect upon children.

June 2, 1962

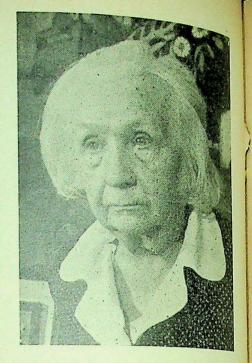
## PAINTER GABRIELE MÜNTER IS 85

THE first experiments in abstract painting can be studied in Munich through the Kandinsky pictures. These pictures have all been donated to the city by the famous painter, Gabriele Münter, a lady who is now 85.

Gabriele Münter, the last artist of the "Blue Rider" group, who was born in Berlin in 1877, came to Munich, the capital of Bavaria and a city with great traditions in the field of art, in 1902. Sensitive and energetic, this young woman artist first followed the Impressionists until, together with Wassily Kandinsky whom she married, she found her

own style. Although her husband introduced the epoch of "abstract" painting, it was not until many years later in her life that Gabriele Münter (see picture on the right) dared to take the leap to the play of pure colours and shapes.

Some motifs in her pictures recur in variations: the harsh beauty of the Alpine foot-hills at Murnau, the peace and quiet of a winter day or a village street. Her portraits of Kandinsky, Jawlensky and Paul Klee became famous. Her works were well received at famous exhibitions. In 1956 she was awarded the Cultural Prize of the City of Munich. To this city with its long artistic tradition she donated all the Kandinsky pictures she possessed.



## WHEN DO GIRLS IN COLOGNE MARRY?

In Cologne, a city with a population of more than 800,000 people, 8,093 couples became married in 1960. Of these couples, 58 men and 11 women were above the age of seventy; amongst them eleven men and one woman were above eighty.

Most of the Cologne girls married between the ages of 18 and 26. The number of 18-year-old brides rose from 429 to 608 and that of 19-year-old brides from 813 to 954.

Only 411 men married before they were 21 years old. Most of the marriages were between people of almost the same age. In 2,004 cases both partners were between 20 and 25 years; in 1,225 cases the brides were 20-25 years old and the bridegrooms between 25 and 30. Two girls below twenty married men in their late forties, one girl between 20 and 25 married a 60-year-old man, and two women between 30 and 35 married men in their seventies.

## THE "ELECTRONIC NURSE"

An "Electronic Nurse" is one of the numerous mechanical devices and pieces of equipment on show at the International Hospital Equipment Exhibition, now being held at Cologne. This equipment is a central monitoring device by which the conditions of eight patients can be kept under close observation at the same time by the staff on duty.

damals trug sie keine Sonnenbrille. Und es gab Zeiten, zu denen sie die Sonnenbrille trug, sobald ihr die Sonne ins Gesicht schien, und sie abnahm, sobald sie verging—und doch selbst nicht verging. Aber das ist lange vorbei, sie würde, wenn man sie fragte, selbst nicht sagen können, wie lange, und sie würde sich eine solche Frage auch verbitten.

Wahrscheinlich rührt all das Unglück von dem Tag her, an dem sie begann, die Sonnenbrille auch im Schatten nicht abzunehmen, von dieser Autofahrt im Frühsommer, als es plötzlich trüb wurde und jedermann die dunklen Gläser von den Augen nahm, nur sie nicht. Aber man sollte Sonnenbrillen niemals im Schatten tragen, sie rächen sich.

Als sie wenig später während einer Segelfahrt auf der Jacht eines Freundes die Sonnenbrille für einen Augenblick abnahm, fühlte sie sich plötzlich zu nichts werden, Arme und Beine lösten sich im Ostwind Und dieser Ostwind, der die weißen Schaumkämme über den See trieb, hätte sie sicher wie nichts über Bord geweht, wäre sie nicht geistesgegenwärtig genug gewesen, ihre Sonnenbrille sofort wieder aufzusetzen. Derselbe Ostwind brachte aber zum Glück gutes Wetter, Sonne und große Hitze, und so fiel sie während der nächsten Wochen weiter nicht auf. Wenn sie abends tanzte, erklärte sie jedem, der es wissen wollte, sie trüge die Sonnenbrille gegen das starke Licht der Bogenlampen, und bald begannen viele, sie nachzuahmen.

no sunglasses. And there were times when she wore the sunglasses as soon as the sun shone into her face, and took them off as soon as it disappeared—and yet she did not vanish herself. But that is long past; if you asked her she would not be able to say herself how long, and she would also forbid such a question being asked.

Probably the whole misfortune stems from that day when she began not taking off her sunglasses even in the shade; from that car ride in early summer when it suddenly grew dim and every one except she took the dark glasses from their eyes. But one should never wear sunglasses in the shade; they avenge themselves.

When, a little later, she took off her sunglasses for a moment during a sailing trip on a friend's yacht, she felt herself suddenly becoming nothing. Her arms and legs dissolved And this east in the east wind. wind, which drove the white crests of foam over the lake, would certainly have blown her overboard as if she were nothing, if she hadn't had enough presence of mind to put on her sunglasses at once. tunately the same east wind brought good weather, sun and great heat, and so she caused no surprise during When she danced in the evening she told everyone who wanted to know, that she wore the sunglasses to protect her eyes against the strong light of the arc lamps; and soon many people began to imitate her.

THE mode ways in to traffition woo of North construct metropo been ab its own set an construct This beginnin

fair of DRUPA who had over th the new the exhi nodal p of the c road pas centre o tion end: fares wh southern 670 met spared r the inner N.

Accord
system, I
is not or
for other
most su
and tran
thorough
way, the
brought
from the
overhead
so that tl

The ro
ing piers
lane traf
supporter
only one
supportir
the pilla
eight cro
changed.
concrete
metre th
thin to th
road has
mum vel
up to 3.5

## MODERN OVERHEAD ROAD ON 21 STEEL SUPPORTS

## Duesseldorf Sets an Example in Minimizing Traffic Chaos

THE "millipede", one of the most modern overhead, or elevated roadways in Europe, was recently opened to traffic after 18 months' construction work in Düsseldorf, the capital of North Rhine-Westphalia. With this construction the rising West-German metropolis on the Rhine River has been able not only to solve part of its own traffic problems, but also to set an example in overhead road construction.

This was a timely event at the beginning of the largest international fair of the printing industries, the DRUPA in Düsseldorf. who had come to the Fair from all over the world were able to use the new overhead road to drive to the exhibition grounds. From one nodal point of traffic in the north of the city centre, the new arterial road passes seven metres above the centre of the city and after bifurca-tion ends in two wide open thoroughfares which will channel the traffic in southern and eastern direction. The 670 metres of overhead road have spared motorists the traffic through the inner parts of the city.

on

nd

ish

ble she

ion

une

gan in

in

rew

ook

yes.

sses

ves.

off

ing

she

110-

ved

east

ests inly

she

had on

for-

ight

eat,

ring

nced

who

the

unst

nps;

## Most Suitable Solution

According to the planner of the system, Prof. Friedrich Tamms, this is not only for Düsseldorf but also for other European large cities the most suitable solution of traffic and transport problems. On wide thoroughfares, a kind of city motorway, the stream of traffic is to be brought near to the city core and from there, if possible, led on to overhead roads over the city centre so that there will be no intersections.

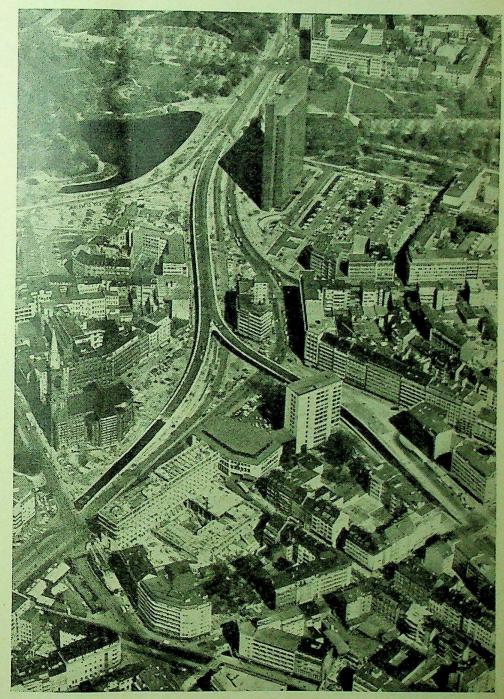
## Vehicle Density

The road rests on only 21 supporting piers and pillars. Even the three-lane traffic road, 33 feet wide, is supported up to the bifurcations by only one steel concrete pillar at each supporting point. The area between pillars gives enough space for tight cross-roads that have not been changed. The curved pre-stressed concrete road surface of fairly onethin to the charge of the char thin to the layman, yet this elevated toad has been designed for a maximum vehicle density of lorries of up to 3.5 tons amounting to the total

load of about 20,000 tons and a maximum capacity of about 35,000

Due to the great stability and, above all, the great flexibility of steel ropes, major accidents will be prevented. The higher curbstone, moreover, assures that no car will jump the rail.

At any rate, it can be said that the elegant and graceful lines of the elevated road do in no way impair the appearance of the city. The Düsseldorf city planners have thus taken a most essential and bold step ahead in making Düsseldorf a model city of the future.



Twenty-three feet above ground, this new overhead road on 21 steel supports in Düsseldorf leads over streets and squares without any crossings. A 725-feet traffic artery, the road begins at a point tall the Hofgarten (top left) and forks into two behind another place known as Jan-Wellem-Platz, where eight streets meet. As a result of this arrangement, a considerable volume of cross traffic is withdrawn from the centre of the city. Already 100,000 vehicles are registered in this city which has 700,000 inhabitants.



A recent find of the German film industry, Loni v. Friedl has already given ample evidence of her talents. "Two among Millions" has obtained for her a high place in the film world.

## PROBLEMS OF THE FILM INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 2)

film in Germany can and must regain its place among the arts—a place that has not been disputed in other countries.

#### TV and the Film are Complementary

Television certainly contributes towards confining the film's scope. But this process has its limits, as theatres, concerts and even sport have shown. Television, which has to be adjusted to very general standards, may well stimulate artistic activity in special fields which will remain the domain of the theatre, the concert hall and the cinema. It is a platitude to say that the television needs the film, that they complement rather than exclude each other.

What is to be done for the film? The question is being clearly put today. It often takes the form of a demand that the Central and State Governments should do something decisive.

In art the State can give only encouragement and help. Certainly it wants to see the German film, whose former world fame remains a fact, prospering once again. But the

scope for action is only slight if the State refuses from the beginning to go in for subsidised, Statecontrolled film production. The call for State aid usually means the financing of a system that has gone This the Central and State Governments cannot do. The State can ease the way for beneficial changes by giving up the substantial taxes that were justifiable in earlier times. It can certainly give encouragement in the form of other tax concessions, film prizes, representation at international film festivals and so on. By co-ordination and support of plans it can help provide better conditions for artists. It can help provide the necessary collaboration or division of labour between film and television. The State, and even more the parliamentary bodies, can help by leading discussions into profitable channels and bringing people together. The State will do all this so that the film does not have to be given up as an art medium. But it can only help if the German film does not renounce its claim to be an art, which is the real basis of its existence.



A new series of gramophone records, "Music in Old Towns and Residencies", represents a new development in recording Bach, Händel, Beethoven, Gluck and other German classical composers of the 18th and 19th centuries. This series, which is issued by the Electrola Company, of Cologne, offers masterpieces of the pre-classical period around which musical events of the 18th century centred.

The collection "Orbis Academicus", a history of scholarship, its results and problems from its beginnings up to the twentieth century, in 70 volumes, is the joint product of university teachers of all faculties. Each volume contains a mass of documentary extracts from books from early times up to the present day. A part of the series, which was inaugurated by Dr. R. Brodführer and Professor F. Wagner, has already appeared, and several new publications are expected yearly (Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg and Munich). A separate volume edited by a specialist in the subject is devoted to each field of research. The editors interpolate the documentary extracts with detailed explanations of the texts and the course of development.

The latest volume of the collection, "Man, as reflected by his own thoughts", edited by Prof. Michael Landmann of the Free University of Berlin, and several collaborators, gives an account of man's conception of himself from the ancient Greeks up to the 20th century.

## DR. P. S. DESHMUKH IN GERMANY

President of Tadian Farmers Association and Tormerly Ministry of Agriculture in the Government of Germany on a three-week tout of Germany of

Vol. 1

PUB bee of the more from t

the Fe

annou sions indica intere coal, provie tunity at a delive

have a Feder that looke out t Repure regular

4

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Press and Information Office of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Block 50-C. Shant fill Published by the Published By

GERMEANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

phone is and deveändel, erman

h and hich is apany, ces of

which

entury

nicus", results innings

in 70 uct of culties.

lass of

books

present

ich was

dführer

already

oublica-

(Verlag

(unich).

speciato each

rs intercts with

e texts

ient.

llection, is own

Michael

niversity

's conancient

JKH

shmukh,

Farmers
Minister
nment of
Republic
ek tour
ricultural
German
the agrion known
sociation
Federal

lture and arrival. NEW DELHI, JUNE 9, 1962

No. 23

## SOVIET-ZONE ECONOMY IN DANGER?

## Efforts to obtain more supplies on credit from Bonn

PUBLIC interest in Germany has been greatly stirred by the efforts of the Soviet-Zone regime to get more food and industrial products from the Federal Republic of Germany.

On May 25, a spokesman of the Federal Ministry for Economics announced that on several occasions Soviet-Zone authorities "have indicated that the Soviet Zone is interested in more deliveries of hard coal, machinery, chemicals and food, provided that it is given the opportunity to pay for such deliveries at a later date with reciprocal deliveries".

No details regarding this approach have as yet been made known. The Federal Government has announced that it is having the entire matter looked into. It has been pointed out that trade between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Zone is regulated by the "Interzonal Trade Treaty", and that the possibilities

offered by this treaty have not been exhausted by the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany.

Official circles in Bonn as well as the Press of the Federal Republic are reacting with considerable reserve. All Press comments agree that, on the one hand, the Ulbricht regime as such must on no account be given any support, and that, on the other, it would be good to find ways

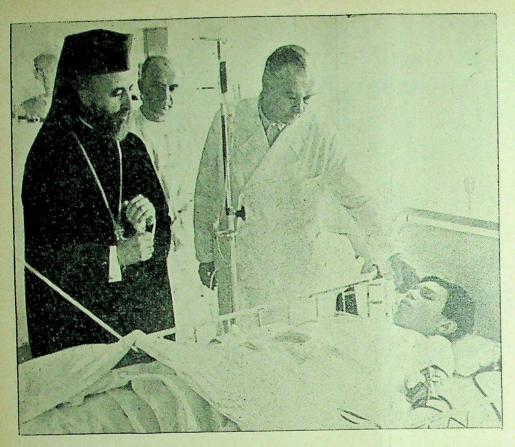
(Continued on page 2)



Three Indian women social workers were among a party of Asian women who acquainted themselves on the spot with welfare activities in West Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany when they visited the country recently as guests of the Federal Government. They were (right to left) Miss Vimal Garud, Poona; Mrs. Lila Alvares, Bombay; and Mrs. Shakuntala Shrivastava, New Delhi. In the background is seen the Brandenburg Gate which stands on the dividing line between West Berlin and East Berlin.

## In this Sesue:

Soviet-Zone Economy in danger?	
Archbishop Makarios'	
nation Demand	2
German Rivers—6	
	3
Puppet Theatre in Germany	4
Marked in	7
imports from India	9
L'Ulla	-



While on a tour of the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin recently, Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus, visited, at a West-Berlin hospital, a 15-year-old victim of Communist ruthlessness at the sector boundary. The lad had been hit by Communist border police bullets while he was trying to swim to freedom across a canal.

## ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS' SUPPORT FOR SELF-DETERMINATION DEMAND

DURING a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany recently, Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus, who won freedom for his homeland through loyalty to the principle of self-determination, wished equal success to the German people in their fight for recognition of this principle in their case too.

In a message to the German people, Archbishop Makarios said that the people of Cyprus had not forgotten the moral support they had found in the Federal Republic during their struggle against colonial rule.

Speaking of the political problem in Germany, Archbishop Makarios said: "This problem concerns not the German people alone, but is also a world problem upon the bad or good solution of which the question of war or peace depends to a great extent. In this connection, I should like to assure you once again that my country, because it stands firmly by the principle of self-determination, will give unconditional support to any solution which corresponds with the wishes and hopes of the German people. I wish for the German people that in the interest of justice and peace such a solution will soon be found".

## The Communists Step Up Propaganda in S. E. Asia

A new instrument of Communist propaganda for South-East Asia, the "German South-East Asian Society", has been founded in the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany.

This Society, which professes to cultivate relations in "the various fields of cultural, economic and public life", is a Communist camouflage organization. It is charged with the special task of breaching the restrictions imposed on the Soviet Zone's commercial representations in South-East Asia by the host countries.

Some time ago, two representatives of the Ulbricht Government toured India with the same object.

## SOVIET ZONE ECONOMY

(Continued from page 1)

Tto t

territor Betwee the Ru

that go

22 miles

over 80

either

as the

Risin

height

142-mi

right-h

Flowin

wards the riv

Arnsbe Nehein

courses around

Witten

joins th

from

affluen

Lenne.

to the

a majo

than a

ensure

rivers

to forn

itself

lakes

countr

centres

such r

Dott

windin

chimne

furnac

towers

tion of

there i

with .

familia

factori

a lovel

scape.

With f

forest:

where,

areas

land.

the plo

Tho

and means of alleviating the lot of the Germans in the Soviet Zone, The Press also agrees that the Soviet Zone's desire for credit is new evidence that the economic situation in that part of Germany is bordering

It is also being widely urged that Mr. Ulbricht must not be permitted to undermine the interzonal trade treaty by means of special agreements, since there are certain connections between this trade treaty and the access to Berlin. The general wish is being expressed that deliveries from the Federal Republic should not be made unless the Soviet Zone, on its part, makes some political concessions.

## Counter-Demands

The Kasseler Post, for instance, writes: "Ulbricht is probably relying on us to get him out of the pinch because he knows we are concerned with the fate of his subjects....We should hardly be doing what they themselves wish if we were to neglect making counter-demands that can benefit them and the Berliners as well".

The West Berlin newspaper Der Tag expressed this opinion: "A trade-partner who has already had to take on obligations towards the Soviet Union to the tune of hundreds of thousands of Marks, without being able to fulfil them, can hardly be called worthy of credit in any usual sense. The Federal Government will surely investigate every possibility of helping the inhabitants of the Soviet Zone directly. Should, however, the Federal Government be prepared to make concessions over and beyond this, Pankow would, without doubt, have to pay a price that cannot be expressed in material terms".

"Help People, Not Rulers"

Die Welt writes: "We must help the suffering population, not, however, the regime. The normal trade with the Soviet Zone, in its contractive live and the suffering population, not trade with the Soviet Zone, in its contractive live and the suffering population. contractually agreed form, is important to tant to us because it is linked with the question of free access to Berlin But any circumvention of this agreement, as Pankow obviously wishes it to be access to this agreement, as Pankow obviously wishes it to be access to be this agreement. wishes it to be circumvented, would be basically be basically wrong. The treaty is all instrument in our hands with the help of which help of which we can react to smalled projects of harassment on the part June 9, 196? of the Soviets.'

GERMAN RIVERS-6\*

TY

ot of

. The

Soviet

new

lation

dering

i that

tted to

treaty

, since

tween

ess to

being

n the

made

s part,

stance.

relying

pinch

cerned s....We

it they

neglect at can

s well".

er Der

n: "A

dy had

owards

une of

Marks, them,

f credit

Federal

estigate

ie inha-

directly.

Govern.

conces-

Pankow

to pay

essed in

rs"

ust help

not,

normal

e, in its

impored with

of this

bviously

1, would

aty is an

with the

smaller

the part

9, 196?

ns.

# THE RUHR GIVES ITS NAME TO THE STEEL DISTRICT

THE Ruhr river has given its name industrial territory in Germany—the Ruhrgebiet. Between the Lippe in the north and the Ruhr river in the south, the area that goes by the name of the Ruhr is 22 miles wide, extending beyond Hamm, over 80 miles east of the Rhine, on either side of the broad road known as the Hellweg.

Rising on the Ruhrkopf at a height of 2,000 feet above the sea, the 142-mile-long Ruhr is an important right-hand tributary of the Rhine. Flowing northwards and then westwards in a deep well-wooded valley, the river goes past the town of Arnsberg. Shortly after reaching Neheim, it bends south-west and courses through the mining district It passes through around Hagen. Witten, Kettwig and Mülheim and joins the Rhine at Ruhrort. Navigable from Witten downwards, its chief affluents are the Moehne and the

Though the river gave the name to the area, it has long ceased to play a major role and is now no more than a source of water supply. To ensure sufficient water, all the tiny rivers in the Sauerland are dammed to form great reservoirs. On the Ruhr itself there are several dams whose lakes harmonize perfectly with the country and form admirable rest centres for the workers, providing such recreation as boating.

## Lovely Valley

Dotted on the one side with winding towers of the mines, smoking chimneys, mighty workshops, blast furnaces, coking plants, cooling towers and an intricate conglomeration of pipe lines, surprisingly enough, there is another aspect of the Ruhr with which very few people are familiar. Apart from the great factories and industries it has also a lovely valley with a splendid landscape. It is an age-old farming land with fertile and arable soil—partly forest and meadow. Practically everywhere, the mines and industrial areas are surrounded by agricultural land. Where a colliery wall ends, the ploughed field begins. Bordering

For the previous article in this series see the German News Weekly, dated May 26,

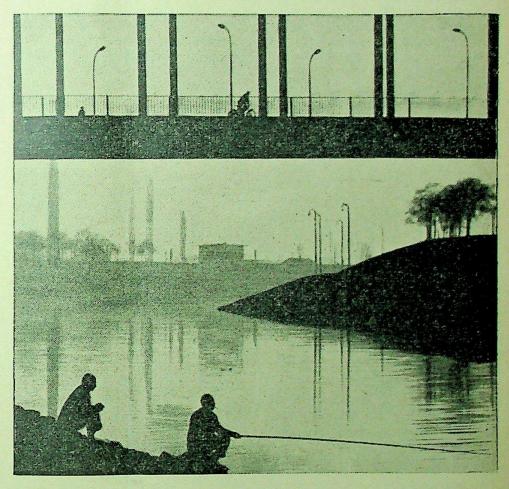
German News Weekly

on the slag heap is meadow challengingly beautiful in spring.

Between the collieries and the factories and the towns there are flourishing forests—the lungs of this country. Side by side with the rhythmic throb of the machinery and the pitiless beat of the hammers is the peaceful, measured tread of the farm-labourer as he tills the soil. Indeed, it is sometimes difficult to say which is more impressive — the dramatic spectacle of the glowing sky, the glare of fires, the dark silhouettes of the mammoth structures or the idyllic

and the area is, therefore, now a very densely populated district.

The mining industry is gradually moving northwards. In the Ruhr valley the number of coal mines and iron works is small. One sees the towers of former mines sometimes in the middle of forests of young trees. Today the valley is delightfully charming and offers immense variety. It is the garden of the great industrial cities, and it is here that in leisure hours the workers can renew their energies. An excellent holiday centre, for beauty



A moment of peace for fishing in the Ruhr under a steel bridge that connects two heavily industrialised areas of the Ruhr Valley.

country-scene. One is amazed to see the two contrasting elements side by side in this fine landscape.

In addition to extraordinarily rich mineral beds, the Ruhr's assets include an ancient race of miners with an intelligent and flexible miners' Fostered by these favourable code. circumstances, the industry expanded considerably in less than a century and variety of landscape very few areas can compare with this.

Winterberg, the source of the Ruhr, is a very popular health resort. One could almost say the same of Arnsberg, former residence of the Governor of the Cologne Electorate. Girt by a veritable belt of forests, the town is built on a terrace from which it majestically dominates the Ruhr.

## PUPPET THEATRE IN GERMANY

## An old art which still retains its vitality

THE puppet theatre in Germany is many centuries old. As in any other country, it has had a great fascination for the young and old alike; the puppets, little figures made of wood and coloured rags, play their roles so effectively that the strings and rods through which they are manipulated are forgotten and the puppets sway the imagination of the spectators.

In Germany, the puppet theatre was known as an important form of art as early as in the 13th century; it was mentioned in contemporary annals as an entertainment. During the late Renaissance epoch and the baroque period, that is, roughly the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the puppet theatre and the stage shared alike the people's favour. The wooden figures of the puppet theatre travelled the length and breadth of the country. In course of time, the stage rose to higher levels of artistic expression, and the puppet theatre continued to wander the highways, erecting its stages in the villages and towns it passed through; it remained the theatre of the little man. In the face of the wireless, television, and the highly developed stage, the puppet theatre is now just the remnant of a forgotten Romantic age.

The most important types of puppet are: (1) marionettes which are jointed dolls hung on strings. Other strings attached to the "control", a wooden cross-bar held like the beam of a scale, enable the operator to manipulate the puppet's head, body and limbs from above; (2) hand-puppets which consist of a solid head attached to a loose garment. The operator places it over his hand like a glove. The index finger is placed in a hole in the puppet's neck; the thumb and middle finger (in some cases, the little finger) are placed in the arms of the garment; (3) rod-puppets which are controlled from below the stage by



A puppet of the "magic horse", with hisride, in the repertoire of a renowned German marionette group

a thick rod, or by a mechanism held in the operator's hand, which controls the movement of the head. The arms are controlled by lighter rods or wires; (4) then there are puppets with internal controls. These are similar to rod-puppets, but the arms are manipulated from within by bent rods, levers or wires; (5) stick puppets are another form of puppetry. These are mounted on a thin iron rod encased in a thick wooden rod reaching down to the floor on which the operator stands below the stage; only one of the two arms of the puppet is operated by a wire.

Liebe

He

Als

und

noch

abzur

dense wie o

daß a

sie di

darau

sich

bis c

Sonn

ganze

Danr

ihrer

schwa

brille

den g den

nahn

ab. meist Sonn ließ. Die

die g

weni sie s

## Turning-Point

Sociologically, the year 1858 mark ed a turning-point in the fortunes of the puppet theatre in Germany. In that year the first permanent pup pet theatre was founded in Munich The theatre troupe became popular and the municipal authorities had a special theatre built for its performances. This theatre, founded by J. L. Schmid, popularly known as Papa Schmid, served as the model and inspiration to many other pup pet theatres subsequently established both in Germany and abroad.
Munich honoured the memory of Schmid in 1950 by naming a street in the city of the bin.

After the First World War, new creative forces made themselved felt, and new contract well as the contract well as felt, and new puppet theatres were

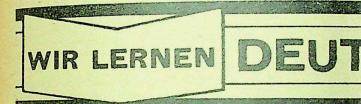
(Continued on page 5)

June 9, 1962



Vivacious puppets representing the king, queen and princess in a scene from the fairy-tale, "The Sleeping Beauty"





23

Liebe Freunde!

German

m held

ontrols e arms ods or

uppets

se are it the

within

5) stick

f pup-

a thin

thick

to the

stands

he two

ated by

8 mark

ortunes

ermany.

nt pup.

Munich.

popular

ies had

its per-

founded

known

e model

er pup

ablished

abroad,

nory of

a street

ar, new

emselves

res were

Here is the next instalment of the story "Lake Ghosts":

#### SEEGEISTER

Als für kurze Zeit trübes Wetter und Regen einsetzte, versuchte sie noch einmal, ihre Sonnenbrille abzunehmen, geriet aber sofort in denselben Zustand der Auflösung, wie das erste Mal, und bemerkte, daß auch der Westwind bereit war, sie davonzutragen. Sie versuchte es daraufhin nie wieder, sondern hielt sich solange abseits und wartete, bis die Sonne wiederkam. Und die Sonne kam wieder. Sie kam den ganzen Sommer über immer wieder. Dann segelte sie auf den Jachten ihrer Freunde, spielte Tennis oder schwamm auch, mit der Sonnen-brille im Gesicht, ein Stück weit in den See hinaus. Und sie küßte auch den einen oder den anderen und nahm die Sonnenbrille dazu nicht ab. Sie entdeckte, daß sich das meiste auf der Welt auch mit Sonnenbrillen vor den Augen tun ließ. Solange es Sommer war.

Aber nun wird es langsam Herbst. Die meisten ihrer Freunde sind in die Stadt zurückgekehrt, nur einige wenige sind noch geblieben. Und sie selbst—was sollte sie jetzt mit

## LAKE GHOSTS

When dull weather and rain set in for a short time, she tried to take off her sunglasses once more, but promptly got back into the same state of dissolution as the first time; and she noticed that the west wind too was ready to carry her off. Thereafter she never tried it again, but kept herself to one side and waited till the sun came out again. And the sun came out again. It came out again and again throughout the whole summer. Then she sailed on her friends' yachts, played tennis or even swam, with the sunglasses on her face, for a distance far out into the lake. And she also kissed this man or that and did not take off her sunglasses for the purpose. She discovered that most things in the world could be done with sunglasses before one's eyes as long as it was summer.

But now it is slowly becoming autumn. Most of her friends have returned to the city; only very few have remained behind. And she herself-what should she do in the city with sunglasses now? Here her

## THE PUPPET THEATRE

(Continued from page 4)

founded, the majority of them eclipsing the previous achievements in this field of art. New aspects of the art of puppetry revealed themselves, and the hand-puppet became an accepted means of dramatic expression. In 1923 appeared the "Puppet Theatre", the first periodical devoted to the subject. The artistic development and the professional solidarity of the puppet theatres were fostered by various congresses, and representatives of the German puppet theatre

As the best means of saving children from road accidents in which quite a large number of schoolchildren are killed, "pilots" are trained from among the pupils in the schools (see picture on the left) in conducting the younger ones safely over the roadway.

played a part in founding the International Marionette Union in Prague in 1929. German puppetry was acclaimed afresh at the world held in Paris, exhibition 1937, when the performances of two companies, guided by two grear directors in this field, won gold medals. In September 1956, the Federal President awarded Max Jacob, one of these two directors, the Federal Cross of Merit, an award for distinguished services.

#### Present-day Role

During the Second World War, many puppet-players found a rewarding task in providing members of the Armed Services with a few hours of relaxation. After the war, the number of puppet theatres declined, but quality and vitality survived. In recent years there has been a marked increase in the number of amateur puppet groups. Puppetry has found a permanent home in organisations, convalescent homes, children's camps and youth hostels. The Church is recognizing its value in educating young people through the medium of performances of a religious nature. Puppetry has also found a useful place in hospitals and sanatoria as a diversion of therapeutic value. Furthermore, it has been developed as an aid to publicity and as an effective from of advertising.

Puppets fulfil a particularly important mission in furthering traffic children. In education among certain Länder (provinces), puppet troupes travel from place to place giving demonstrations to schoolchildren.

June 9, 1962

## **MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

## Court Rulings in the Federal Republic of Germany

IS a motorist found guilty in an accident liable to pay the cost of relatives' visits to the victim of the accident lying at the hospital? The Federal High Court in Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany, ruled that he was, or that the cost should be met under the terms of his insurance.

The court found that in most cases visits by relatives furthered the recuperation of the patient. Such visits were, therefore, necessary to protect the injured person from mental depression or similar disturbances.

#### Presence at Scene of Accident

As a rule, German courts are very strict about the obligation of a motorist to remain on the scene of an accident in which he was involved. According to the Federal High Court's rulings, it is a matter of course for any decent motorist not to move his vehicle after an accident before the arrival of the police and also to inform the other party about his address and insurance. But many drivers do not adhere to this rule. You are already risking punishment on charges of leaving the scene of an accident, if you refuse to give the other party your full address and just tell him to note down the number of your licence plate before you leave the scene of the accident.

But the Upper District Court in Hamm (Westphalia) has indicated the cases in which a motorist must wait for the arrival of the police. The condition is that "damage which is not completely negligible was done to foreign property". Under modern conditions, ruled the court, such damage must amount to at least 10 Marks, in order to constitute an accident which might come under the law threatening punishment for leaving the scene of an accident.

#### Attention on Crossings !

At a lively crossing, every motorist is interested in moving ahead quickly when the light turns green. Therefore, the Upper District Court at Brunswick considered it a punishable offence for a driver who wants to turn off left or right to sit tight before a green light because he failed to move into the correct lane in good time. This means needless obstruction for vehicles waiting behind.

Are foreign workers employed in the Federal Republic allowed to drive a motor vehicle if they don't have a German driver's licence? This question has become topical in many German firms employing foreign labour. In the view of the German police, a foreign licence is sufficient if the foreign motorist is staying in the Federal Republic for a short time only, for instance, on a holiday. But if he is working here and staying for a longer period of time, he needs a German licence. A German firm, for instance, which employs a foreign worker as a driver, must make him obtain a German licence or risk punishment.



entered

group,

Switze

were:

\_Swi

Chile

Mr. Indrakant Patel, of the Indo-German Cultural Society, Bombay, who is a keen motorist and is interested in traffic control measures, has been elected President of the Western India Automobile Association.

Sonnenbrillen in der Stadt? Hier legt man ihre Not noch als persönliche Note aus, und solange es sonnige Tage gibt und die letzten ihrer Freunde um sie sind, wird sich nichts ändern. Aber der Wind bläst mit jedem Tag stärker, Freunde und sonnige Tage werden mit jedem Tag weniger. Und es ist keine Rede davon, daß sie die Sonnenbrille jemals wieder abnehmen könnte.

Was soll geschehen, wenn es Winter wird?

Da waren auch noch drei Mädchen, die am Heck des Dampfers standen und sich über den einzigen Matrosen lustig machten, den es auf dem Dampfer gab. Sie stiegen am flachen Ufer ein, fuhren an das bergige Ufer hinüber, um dort Kaffee zu trinken, und dann wieder an das flache zurück.

Der Matrose beobachtete vom ersten Augenblick an, wie sie lachten und sich hinter der vorgehaltenen Hand Dinge zuriefen, die er wegen des großen Lärms, den der kleine Dampfer verursachte, nicht verstehen konnte. Aber er hatte den bestimmten Argwohn, daß es ihn und den Dampfer betraf; und als er von seinem Sitz neben dem Kapitän herunterkletterte, um die Fahrkarten zu markieren, und dabei in die Nähe der Mädchen kam, wuchs ihre Heiterkeit, so daß er seinen Argwohn bestätigt fand. Er fuhr sie an und fragte sie nach ihren Karten, aber sie hatten sie leider schon genommen, und so blieb ihm nichts anderes übrig, als die Karten zu markieren.

distress is still being interpreted as a personal note; and as long as there are sunny days and the last of her friends are about her, nothing will change. But the wind is blowing stronger every day; friends and sunny days are getting fewer every day. And there is no question of her being able to take off her sunglasses ever again.

What will happen when winter comes?

Then there were also three girls who stood at the stern of the steamer and made fun of the only sailor the steamer had. They boarded at the flat shore, rode over to the mountainous shore to drink coffee and then back again to the flat shore.

The sailor noticed from the first moment how they laughed and said things to each other behind their hands held before their mouths, things which he could not understand because of the great noise the little steamer made. But he had the definite suspicion that it concerned him and the steamer; and when he climbed down from his seat beside the captain to mark the tickets, and in doing so came close to the girls, their merriment increased, so that he found his suspicion confirmed. He barked at them as he asked for their tickets, but they had already bought some, so there was nothing left for him to do but to mark their tickets.

German News Weekly

## GERMANY'S "MR. SOCCER"

## Trainer Sepp Herberger enjoys international recognition and esteem

In the world soccer championship in Chile, Germany has entered the quarter-finals in group, consisting of Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Chile. The scores were: Germany—Italy 0:0; Germany
—Switzerland 2:1; Germany— Chile 2:0. This success of the

keen ntrol t of

tion.

as a

here

her

will

ving

inny

day.

her

isses

nter

who

mer

r the eflat

nous

back

first

said

their uths,

ider-

e the

1 the

rned

n he

eside

and girls,

that

med.

d for

eady

thing

their

German national team again brings before soccer fans the skill and abilities of Sepp Herberger, the world-famous soccer trainer, which have been reflected in the players from the Federal Republic of Germany.

At the end of March 1962, Sepp Herberger was showered with honours

on the occasion of his 65th birthday. Congratulations and gifts poured in not from sports fans alone but also from numerous people who know nothing about sports and yet love and admire Herberger.

What has earned "Sepp" this wide admiration are his skill and perseverance, his unfailing integrity and modesty. Trainer of the national soccer team for more than 25 years, to the German public Herberger is "Mr. Soccer". As such, he has long found international recognition and esteem.

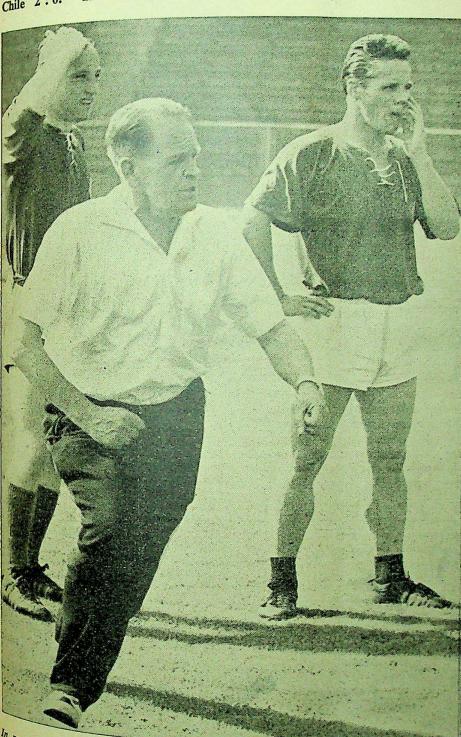
Of course, such a long period of office could not have always remained free from troubles. From defeats and failures he learned. That, in part, is one of the "secrets" that made him such an outstanding figure in the world of soccer.

## **Meticulous Preparation**

Herberger is master of the art of meticulous preparation, and of gradually building up his team until it reaches the peak of performance at exactly the right time. One of the most unforgettable examples of his cool judgment and confidence was an event in 1954, just before the world championship in Switzerland. A fortnight before the decisive match against the Hungarians in Berne, he fielded in a friendly match a team that was steamrollered by the Hungarians with eight goals to three. On the big day, the same German team, meanwhile coached into top form by Herberger, clinched victory over the Hungarians at Berne by winning impressively, four goals to three. Ever since then, the critics of Herberger have been more careful. They no longer turn thumbs down on him whenever something goes wrong. Herberger has finally convinced them of his view that footballers are no mere automatons, but are human beings.

#### First Hobby, Then Calling

Born in Mannheim in southwestern Germany, Herberger originally learned the trade of blacksmith. But sports soon became his hobby and then his calling. More than 30 years ago, he obtained his diploma as sports teacher. He played three times in the German national team and distinguished himself before he was appointed its trainer.



In preparation for the world championship contest in Chile, Sepp Herberger gave a Picture shows Herberger (centre) giving two reputed German forwards, Uwe Seeler (left) and German ), new tips in offensive and defensive techniques.

German News Weekly

# GERMAN IMPORTS FROM INDIA

Hamburg Society's Review of Trade with Asia

THERE has been a marked increase in imports from India into the Federal Republic of Germany during the first three months of this year. The East Asian Society of Hamburg attributes it to considerable German intake of iron-ore from Goa.

The Society's report shows that Germany's imports from India rose from DM 48.2 million to DM 69.3 million. Germany's exports to India amounted to DM 174.5 million (approximately Rs. 21 crores) as against DM 175.8 million during the corresponding period of 1961, thus representing a slight decrease.

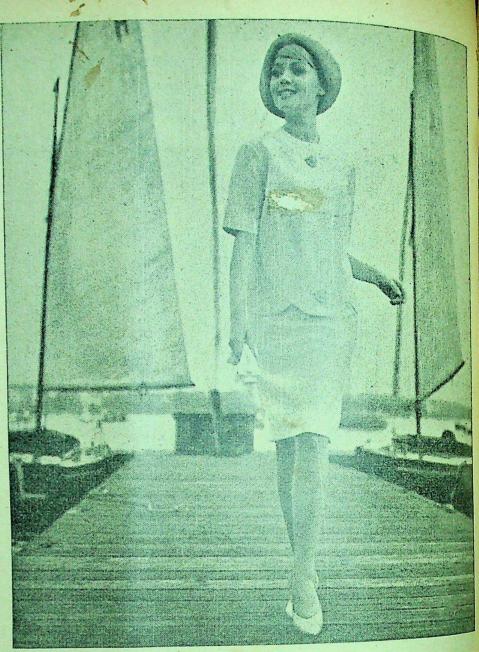
A spokesman of the Society said that the exchange of goods between the Federal Republic of Germany and East-Asian countries other than India had increased by 3 per cent during the first quarter of 1962. Imports into the Federal Republic, which had decreased considerably during the last year, rose by 5.2 per cent, from DM 484.2 million during the first quarter of 1961 to DM 509.7 million during the first quarter of 1962. German exports to East Asia, it is to be noted, had increased by 1.3 per cent, from DM 726.7 million to DM 736.3 million.

#### Trend of Increase

The trend of increase in the imports from East Asia, without interference from other countries observed during 1961, had continued this year as well, the spokesman added.

The report of the Society shows that the increase in direct imports from East Asia, which amounted to 28.7 per cent. is due to more intensive trade relations with Indonesia. The 2.3 per cent decrease in the direct supplies made to Asian countries by the Federal Republic of Germany is mainly due to the trade policy of the People's Republic of China.

Trade relations with Thailand and Hong Kong, however, were more intensive.



"Elegance without extravagance" is the keynote of this year's summer fashions in German, as the lady in this picture shows. As she walks through Hamburg Port in a pastel-coloured costume of diolen and wool, her jaunty hat gives a sportive air but can stay in position, in spite of the gust of wind at this historic port. The two wooden buttons, harmonizing with the colour of the costume, enhance the overall effect.

## DOCTORS MADE TO PRACTISE WHAT THEY PREACHED!

THERE were startled faces at the reception which the City Government of Munich gave recently to the participants in the World Congress for Gastroenterology.

As many of the speakers at the congress had laid the blame for many illnesses on over-eating and drinking, the Mayor of Munich, Mr. Albert Bayerle, had followed an appropriate menu. Each guest found himself limited to a miniature glass of beer, one radish and

a piece of bread and cheese, the size of a postage stamp. But the doctors are also men; and those who had met at Munich had to satisfy their hunger. Only after one well-known professor had declared that, from the medical standpoint, that, from the medical standpoint such a small glass of beer could also be injurious to health, because it aroused feelings of frustration and annoyance, did the Mayor soften and offer his guests beer in full-size Bavarian glasses.

Vol.

Repu

ings assen

same

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shantl Printed at the Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2, Single Copy 5 nP. CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

15 JUN 1965

# वाचनालय,

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

Germany -coloured

osition, in

zing with

ED!

But the d those had to

fter one declared ndpoint, r could because ıstration or soften full-size

NEW DELHI, JUNE 16, 1962

No. 24

## THE MONSTROUS ACT OF MUTILATION

Dates that Rally the Germans together-June 17, 1953 and August 13, 1961

EVERY year on the 17th of June, all work stops in the Federal Republic of Germany. Public meetings are held in the open air or in assembly rooms to commemorate the same date in 1953, when the population of the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany rose in revolt against their Communist overlords until the uprising was suppressed by the brutal use of Soviet tanks and troop deployment.

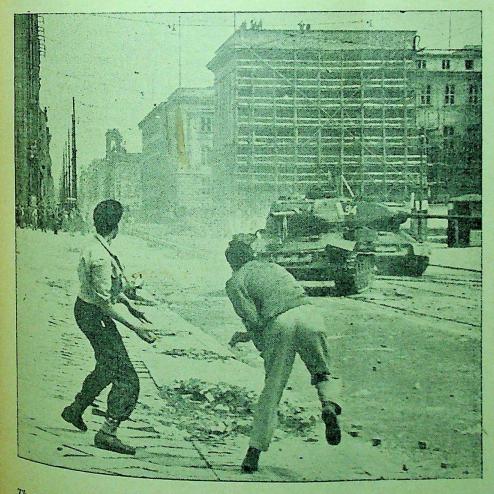
The 16-million people in the Soviet Zone of Germany, who are under a totalitarian regime, also observe

the occasion, but they have to do it in silence. Their Communist rulers jealously watch over them to see that more work than ever is done on this date, that no public congregations take place and that the "Iron Curtain" sealing off their territory from the West remains absolutely airtight. They have not yet recovered from their fear of a repetition of the 17th June, 1953. They know that the calm of the graveyard that appears to hang over the Soviet Zone is illusory. The will of the people to be free is as strong as ever!

#### Free Elections

The uprising of the 17th June, 1953, in the first "German State of Workers and Peasants" was touched off by the workers themselves; it was a protest against an increase in their working norms and against wage Yet, from the very beginning, the revolt had a political character. The demand for free elections which was made by the protesting workers of the building trade in East Berlin

(Continued on page 2)



The insurgent workmen on June 17, 1953, were overwhelmed by Soviet might. But the fact that such brown in 17, 1953, were overwhelmed by Soviet might. But the fact that such brave men hurled stones at tanks shows the intensity of their feeling.

## In this Issue:

The monstrous act of mutilation	•••	1
German Cities-XLVIII:		
Solingen	•••	3
Weakening of Basic Rights		
In East Berlin		4
Germany's fastest train		5
Ernst Nay is most known		
for abstract paintings		6
550,000 dwellings every yes	ar	7
"Hum Dono" for Berlin		
Festival		8

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar



A Communist Police sentry outpost at the junction of two streets near the sector boundary was set on fire by the demonstrators on June 17, 1953.

## THE MONSTROUS ACT OF MUTILATION

(Continued from page 1)

was the signal for a revolt throughout the Soviet Zone. Everywhere people gathered in protest against the hated regime.

There is a direct connection between the 17th of June, 1953, and the 13th of August, 1961. When the oppressed Germans of the Soviet Zone failed to get the modest degree of freedom they wanted, they left the Soviet Zone whenever possible. The number of refugees reaching West Germany was equal to that of a small town. The revolt had been put down at the cost of much bloodshed, and promises of an improvement in living conditions had not been kept. The result was that people disavowed the regime and fled to seek salvation in Free West. This led to a constant bleeding of the Soviet Zone's economy and an unparalleled loss of people—especially young people and labour.

#### The Wall

During the small hours of August 13th, 1961, a start was made on constructing the Wall along the unnatural demarcation line between West and East Berlin. At first, it only consisted of trenches, tanktraps and barbed wire guarded by heavily-armed soldiers. Then the concrete blocks of the Wall itself were placed in position. Finally, the remaining gaps were closed, windows were walled up, cemeteries barricaded and houses and gardens near the sector boundary razed. Despite these hermetic sealing-off measures, hundreds of people have succeeded since 13th August in reaching Free Berlin. This dash for freedom is a matter of life and death. The "Iron Curtain" is more formidable in Germany than anywhere else -in Germany, the country whose right of reunification was still being recognized by Soviet politicians in 1955.

#### A Day of Sorrow

The division of Germany and Berlin, whose most obvious manifestations were the events of June 17th, 1953 and 13th August, 1961, has cost millions of people their life and health. It has torn millions of families asunder and severed the links between East and West This monstrous act of Germany. mutilation is observed in the Federal Republic on the 17th June every year. The 17th June is a public holiday and a day of national sorrow. The demonstrations on this day will not be imbued with a feeling of resignation. They will be filled with the hope and the resolute will that one day reunification in peace and freedom will be achieved.

## INCIDENTS AT BERLIN'S "DEATH-STRIP"

U.N. Human Rights Commission to be invoked? SIX months ago the Soviet Zone authorities had issued an order that fire might be opened only on grown-up men trying to escape across the Berlin Wall. But now the position has

changed with the result that even women and children attempting to flee are not spared.

This was disclosed to the Press on June 6 by Mr. Ernst Lemmer, Federal Minister for All-German Affairs. He said that the number of incidents at the Wall had increased so much that the Federal Government might have to consider whether the subject could not be taken to the notice of the U.N. Human Rights Commission. Since August 13, 1961, when the Wall was erected, more than forty persons had been shot dead while attempting to escape to West Berlin, and this number included a member of the Communist Border Police, as much a German citizen as any other East Berliner who tried to flee to freedom. In his estimate, Mr. Lemmer added, the number of people killed at the border was even greater than forty because in recent weeks gun-fire and cries of agony had been heard more frequently than before.

## More Barricades

The Minister said the "border was bleeding", and the dividing line was assuming the form of a "Western Wall" in the Soviet Zone. Latest reports showed that between Lübeck, at the northern end of the dividing line, and Hof, near the southern end a wall was being completed and, besides, four to five parallel barricades and new observation towers were being built. Seven con-crete bunkers had been constructed in East Berlin and since June 6 slib through which to fire had been made in the windows of houses walled up in the Bernauer Straße, a street near the sector boundary in Berlin.

It was a paradox, Minister Lemmer pointed out, that while, on the one hand the Grand while, on the one hand, the Soviet Zone authoritis trade on the characteristic trade on the characterist trade, on the other, they were shooting down more down more and more people trying to escape to West Berlin and the Federal Population Federal Republic of Germany.

June 16, 1962

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

GERM. 50

Wapl is hone reputat Ages W made h tion a introdu smiths Solin

seats C

industr several kinds o razors, articles at the to the Surgica articles made for par and fo as cho

> Solin metal School Impro The Co Confec well k

> Desi supplie does n trial to During the to its ce destroy

Situa the R miles e hills two m

> Pou. app Nev

T

sugg scop Edi for then

will imp He

repl

Germa

GERMAN CITIES-XLVIII\*

ed?

Zone

r that

vn-up

Berlin.

has

even

ng to

Press

nmer,

rman

ber of

eased

overn-

nether

to the Rights

1961,

more

shot

ape to

er in-

munist

erman

erliner

In his

d, the

it the

forty un-fire

heard

ler was

ne was

Vestern

Latest

übeck,

ividing

outhern

npleted

parallel rvation

n contructed

6 slits

n made lled up et near

emmer the one horities

erzonal

hooting

trying

ind the

6, 1962

y.

WHEREVER fine quality steel is appreciated, the name of Solingen is honoured. Solingen has had this reputation from the early Middle Ages when sword blades and armours made here gained prominence. Tradition affirms that the blades were introduced during the Crusades by smiths from Damascus.

Solingen is one of the principal seats of the German iron and steel industry. Its speciality, dating back several centuries, consists of all kinds of cutlery, ground tools, knives, razors, scissors and blades. These articles are made mainly by workmen at their own homes and supplied to the depots of the big dealers. Surgical instruments and other small articles of high-grade steel are also made here. Solingen is known, too, for parts and accessories for vehicles and for products as widely different as chocolate and paper.

Solingen's technical school for the metal industry, known as the Trade School of Metal Work and Metal Improvement, has achieved renown. The Central Trade School of German Confectionary in the town is also well known.

#### Varied Scenery

Despite its world reputation as the supplier of many articles, Solingen does not bear the stamp of an industrial town. It has a varied scenery. During the Second World War, the town suffered heavy damage, its central part being completely destroyed.

Situated on a slight eminence above the River Wupper, Solingen is 13 miles east of Düsseldorf in the foothills of the Sauerland. About two miles to the east lies the deep-

## Thank You, Readers!

Letters from readers are pouring in every day expressing appreciation of the "German News Weekly" and offering suggestions. suggestions for enlarging the scope of the publication. The Editor thanks all these readers for their constants for their cooperation and assures them that all their suggestions will be examined carefully and implemented as far as possible. He regrets he is unable to reply to them individually.

German News Weekly

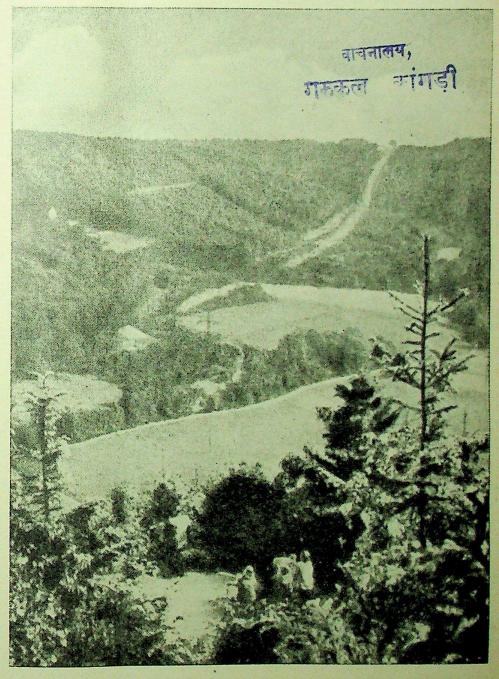
## SOLINGEN: THE WORLD-FAMOUS CUTLERY TOWN

wooded valley of the Wupper River which flows southwards here. Near Solingen, the river is spanned by the high Müngstener bridge which is an object of considerable interest. Spanning the Wupper Valley in an enormous sweep, this 107-metre-high and 500-metre-long railway bridge connects Solingen with Remscheid. Near the bridge is situated a castle seven centuries old. It provides a panoramic view of the magnificent landscape around which evokes the appreciation of lovers of nature.

Solingen boasts of the German Blades Museum, a fine market place in the district of Gräfrath and the old monastery church. Another castle in this historic town and the Solingen reservoir are also objects of attraction to students of history.

In the year 1929 four villages around Solingen were incorporated into the town. Today the population is about 160,000.

\*For the previous article in this series see the German News Weekly of June 2, 1962.



Those who grow sick of the bustle of industry in Solingen resort to the peace and quiet of the Wupper Valley closeby.

## WEAKENING OF BASIC RIGHTS IN EAST BERLIN

## Jurist Commission's Findings on Communist Ban on Free Movement

"THERE is no question that the building of the Wall right through Berlin was an injustice in more than The Wall prevents the one respect. citizens of the 'GDR' and East Berlin from choosing freedom, but it cannot cover the injustice taking place behind it", observes the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva in a brochure entitled "The Berlin Wall-A Mockery of Human Rights".

The President of the Commission is Mr. Vivian Bose, a former Judge of the Supreme Court of India, and its Vice-President is Mr. P.T. Federspiel, President of the Council of Europeand a member of the Danish Parliament.

The Commission not only indicts the erection of the Wall as an injustice, but also exposes the miscarriages of justice behind the shadow of this Wall by the Soviet Zone authorities.

The following is a significant extract from the brochure:

"The legislation directed towards the abolition of freedom of movement in Greater Berlin, with its threats of penalties for 'flight from the Republic' or instigation thereto, has been supplemented by the sealingoff of the Soviet sector of Berlin. On the 25-mile-long sector boundary between East and West Berlin a wall of between six and nine feet was erected on 13th August, 1961, road blocks of felled trees, barbed wire and wire-netting were set up, streets torn up and ditches dug. The tracks of the municipal railway connecting West and East Berlin were torn apart and twisted at the stations situated on the boundary of the Soviet sector. Where the sector boundary runs along the houses lying in the western sector, the doors and windows facing west were built up, so that they could not be used as a way of escape. For the same reason, the western entry of the Church of the Reconciliation on Bernauer Straße was built up. This was one of the churches whose services were attended regularly by the inhabitants of the two parts of Berlin. Thousands of East-Berlin workers, including women and children, had to level garden plots situated on the sector boundary and tear down the summer houses and anything else in the way, in order to make it easier to patrol the boundary.

"The laws, ordinances and instructions of the 'GDR' and East-Berlin

authorities are directed not only towards the physical and mental isolation of the 'GDR' and East Berlin from the West. They are not only defensive measures. Among the new decrees are some which can be described as milestones in the further development of Socialist law. According to Hilde Benjamin, the Minister of Justice, it is from this point of view that in particular the 'Ordinance on the Limitation of Residence' decreed by the Minis. terial Council of the 'GDR' on 24th August, 1961, should be regarded, According to this ordinance the following interferences with personal freedom are permissible:

a) actual residence limitations. i.e. the exclusion of a person from certain places and areas (expulsion);

One of

Liebe

He

Ab

Empf

Schile

schwe

mark zurüc

Kind mit h er sa

ruhig

schar

konn

die S

berul

erbit

Aufs

die

Kabi

schw bis flatte

er di Ne ande

fer a kam

- b) allocation to a certain place of residence (banishment);
- c) obligation to perform certain work;
- d) labour service for the 'work shy'.

#### Irrelevant

"Expulsion is decreed by the courts, banishment by the local State organs, allocation to certain work also by the State organs, labour service again by the courts. As under the dictatorship of the proletariat all State organs are subject to the Party and its instructions, it is from the legal point of view irrelevant which organs order which measures.

"Expulsion is either a supplementary penalty in the case of a sentence of imprisonment or a conditional contacts," as it is the main ditional sentence' or it is the main In the latter case it is imposed 'even if a particular law has not been infringed on the demand of the local State organs by a judgment of a court of the first instance on a person if through his behaviour the community in general or individuals are endangered or public security and order are threatened'.

"With the measures taken after 13th August to prevent flight from the Republic, the 'GDR' regime has made a complete fiction of the right to leave the control of emigrate. to leave the country or emigrate guaranteed by itself.

(Continued on page 5) June 16, 1962



INDO-GERMAN COLLABORATION

While on a visit to the Indo-German Society, Stuttgart, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz (left), German Ambassador to New Delhi, now in the Federal Republic of Germany, discussed with Dr. Kissel of the Society, future plans of collaboration between the Embassy in India and the Society.



FIRST LADY LENDS A HELPING HAND

One of the first in lending a helping hand to the nurses in hospitals, Mrs. Wilhelmine Lübke, wife of the Federal President, is regular in her duties every Sunday morning, feeding babies and performing similar tasks.



24

Liebe Freunde!

ent

only

nental East

re not

ng the h can

in the

st law.

n, the

m this

ar the

ion of

Minis-

n 24th

garded, e the

ersonal

ations.

person

areas

lace of

certain

'work

courts.

organs,

ilso by

e again

ictator-

organs

and its

al point

s order

supple-

of a

a con-

e main

e it is

ar law

on the

organs

of the

hrough

nity in

angered

der are

n after

it from

me has

ne right

16, 1962

Here is the final instalment of the story "Lake Ghosts".

#### SEEGEISTER

Aber von da ab hatte er die Empfindung, seine Mütze hätte das Schild verloren, und es fiel ihm schwer, den Rest der Karten zu markieren. Er kletterte zum Kapitän zurück, nahm aber diesmal nicht die Kinder der Ausflügler vom Verdeck mit hinauf, wie er es sonst tat. Und er sah den See von oben grün und ruhig unten liegen, und er sah den scharfen Einschnitt des Bugs-schärfer konnte auch ein Ozeanriese nicht die See durchschneiden—, aber das beruhigte ihn heute nicht. Vielmehr erbitterte ihn die Tafel mit der Aufschrift "Achtung auf den Kopf!", die jihor den die über dem Eingang zu den Kabinen angebracht war, und der schwarze Rauch, der aus dem Kamin bis zum Heck wehte und die flatternde Fahne schwärzte, als hätte er die Schuld daran.

Nein, er tat auch im Winter nichts anderes. Weshalb denn der Dampfer auch im Winter verkehre, fragten sie ihn, als er wieder in ihre Nähe kam. "Wegen der Post!" sagte er.

#### LAKE GHOSTS

But from then on he had the feeling that his cap had lost its visor and he found it hard to mark the rest of the tickets. He climbed back to the captain, but time he didn't take the children of the excursionists up with him from the deck, as he usually did. And he saw the lake from above lying green and calm below, and he saw the sharp slicing of the bow-even an ocean giant could not cut the sea more sharplybut this did not calm him today. Rather, he was embittered by the sign with the inscription "Watch Your Head!" that was posted over the entrance to the cabins, and by the black smoke which blew out of the smokestack toward the stern and blackened the fluttering flag, as if he were to blame.

No. he did nothing else in the But why did the steamer run in the winter too, they asked him when he came near them again.

## **GERMANY'S FASTEST TRAIN**

TRAIN drawn by a newly-developed 6,000 h.p. electric locomotive and capable of a speed of 120 miles per hour is now the fastest train in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Federal Railways have just brought this train, the new "Rheingold", into service. Like its predecessor, which began to speed over the tracks in 1928, the new "Rheingold" bids fair to play a significant role in the competition long-distance rail traffic and air transport, especially serving tourists.

#### Many Improvements

Its speed is the most obvious of the many improvements which the new train incorporates. Others include an observation car, more comfortable and spacious seats and air conditioning. The authorities declared that there was no reason why all German long-distance trains should not be brought up to this standard within the next eight years.

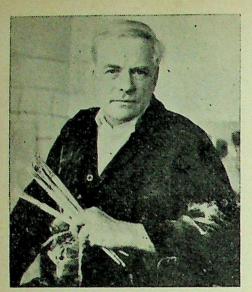
Meanwhile, the President of the Federal Railways has announced that the replacement of steam traction by electric traction has been progressing rapidly. Within the next few years, a track length of 9,000 kilometres, out of about 32,000 kilometres of the Federal railway network, will have been electrified, he says.

### WEAKENING OF BASIC RIGHTS

(Continued from page 4)

"The measures taken by the 'GDR' Government from 13th August onwardshave decisively weakened further basic rights, namely personal freedom and freedom of movement, i.e. 'the right to settle down in any chosen place', both guaranteed by Article 8 of the 'GDR' Constitution. This was done mainly through the pro-mulgation of the 'Ordinance on the Limitation of Residence', of 24th August, 1961, empowering in some cases the courts, in other cases the administrative authorities, to order expulsion, banishment or penal servitude even in the case of persons who have committed no punishable act. It is sufficient that the authority concerned considers the measure necessary in the general or individual interest', or that 'public order and safety' appear to be threatened".

June 16, 1962



Painter Ernst Wilhelm Nay

## SOUTH ASIA INSTITUTE AT HEIDELBERG

Good Wishes From India's Leaders

WHEN it was declared open a few days ago, the new South Asia Institute at Heidelberg University received good wishes from Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India, and Prime Minister Nehru. The Indian Ambassador to Bonn was among those present.

The Institute has three departments—an institute for research into the problems of South Asian countries, an international college for training students from developing countries and a South Asia College to train skilled workers for tasks in the developing countries.

Professorial chairs have already been established in a number of subjects, including agricultural policy and social economy, Indology and tropical hygiene.

## Objects of the Institute

Dr. Kiesinger, Minister President of Baden Württemberg, who presided, emphasised that the particular purpose of the institute was to help develop the inherent intellectual and material resources of the peoples of southern Asia. He said that it was a fundamental error to suppose that European culture and life could be taken as a pattern on which to model future development of South Asian countries. The developing countries, he said, must answer the challenge of the technical era by making full use of their own indigenous skills.

# ERNST NAY IS MOST KNOWN FOR ABSTRACT PAINTINGS

THE German painter, Mr. Ernst Wilhelm Nay, has just celebrated his 60th birthday in Cologne.

Originally from Berlin, Mr. Nay is considered to be one of the most prominent representatives of abstract painting in the Federal Republic of Germany. In his rhythmically flowing compositions, elements of expressionism can still be recognised; yet they only provide powerful accents to the free play of the colours. Whether he paints "Aspects of the Sea" or a "Symphony in Grey", these pictures provide equal evidence of his inventiveness. "Painting means shaping the picture out of the paint", this vital painter once stated.

Mr. Ernst Wilhelm Nay, who was persecuted by the National

Socialist regime, developed definite influences through his to grips with the French painter coming Delaunay, and the Norwegian, Edvard Munch. His pictures of the Lofoten Islands are thrilling, especially through the harmonious play of colours. Like many other painters of his generation Mr. Wilhelm Nay only gradually freed himself from concrete painting. Evidence of this is his self-portrait (left), which, in the style of expres. sionism does not attempt to depict reality faithfully, and stresses inner values. There was an attentive public for the works of Mr. Ernst Wilhelm Nay in London and other European In the United States he capitals. became known especially through the Kleemann Gallery in New York,

WEL

A recei

construc

of Geri

phase. C

different

expensiv

ago; on

projects

now beir

principa end of W

a specia

created

House

In einem lichten Augenblick sah er sie dann ruhig miteinander sprechen, und das tröstete ihn für eine Weile; aber als der Dampfer anlegte und er die Seilschlinge über den Pflock auf dem kleinen Steg warf, begannen sie, obwohl er den Pflock haargenau getroffen hatte, wieder zu lachen, und konnten sich, solange er sie sah, nicht mehr beruhigen.

Eine Stunde später stiegen sie wieder ein, aber der Himmel hatte sich inzwischen verdüstert, und als sie in der Mitte des Sees waren, brach das Gewitter los. Das Boot begann zu schaukeln, und der Matrose ergriff die Gelegenheit beim Schopf, um den Mädchen zu zeigen, was er wert war. Er kletterte in seiner Ölhaut öfter als nötig über das Geländer und außen herum und wieder zurück. Dabei glitt er, da es inzwischen immer stärker regnete, auf dem nassen Holz aus und fiel in den See. Und weil er mit den Matrosen der Ozeanriesen gemeinsam hatte, daß er nicht schwimmen konnte, und der See mit der See, daß es sich darin ertrinken ließ ertrank er auch.

Er ruht in Frieden, wie es auf seinem Grabstein steht, denn man zog ihn heraus. Aber die drei Mädchen fahren noch auf dem Dampfer und stehen am Heck und lachen hinter der vorgehaltenen Hand. Wer sie sieht, sollte sich von ihnen nicht beirren lassen. Es sind immer dieselben.

"Because of the mail", he said. In a bright moment he saw them talking calmly with each other and that comforted him for a while; but when the steamer docked and he threw the rope over the peg on the little landing dock, they began to laugh again, although he had hit the peg most accurately; and as long as he saw them, they could not regain their calm.

An hour later they got in again, but the sky had meanwhile grown gloomy; and when they were in the middle of the lake, the storm broke loose. The boat began to sway, and the sailor seized the opportunity to show the girls what he was worth. He climbed over the railing in his oilskins more often than was necessary, and around the outside and back again. In doing so he slipped on the wet wood, since the rain had meanwhile increased in force, and fell into the lake. And because he had this in common with the sailors on ocean giants: that he could not swim; and the lake had this in common with the sea: that one could drown in it; he drowned too.

He rests in peace, as is written on his tombstone, for he girls pulled out. But the three stand still ride on the steamer and stand at the stern and laugh behind at the stern and laugh their hands. Whoever sees misled should not let himself be misled by them. They are still the same girls.

German News Weekly

(48)

## 550,000 DWELLINGS EVERY YEAR problems and styles in Housing in Federal Germany

WELL-KNOWN housing expert A recently pointed out that housing construction in the Federal Republic of Germany had entered a new phase. On the one hand, dwellings are different in style and better though more expensive than they were a few years ago; on the other hand, redevelopment projects in the old parts of cities are now being tackled in earnest.

R

finite

ming

inter,

ivard

foten

ough

Like

ation,

lually

nting.

rtrait

pres.

depict

inner

ublic

lhelm

pean es he

rough

York.

1.

lking

that

when

threw

little

laugh e peg

ng as

egain

again,

grown

n the

broke

, and

ity to

vorth.

n his

neces-

and

ipped n had

and

se he

ailors

could

1 this

that

wned

ritten

was

girls

stand ehind

them

nisled

same

House-building was one of the principal tasks facing Germany at the end of World War II. For this reason, a special Ministry of Housing was created when the Federal Republic

was set up in 1949. Even in that year 215,000 new houses or flats were built in the country. By 1953, the annual figure had risen to 518,000. Since then, 550,000 dwellings have been built per year, except in 1958 when the number was 486,000. At the beginning, the main consideration was to get as quickly as possible a roof over the heads of as many homeless persons as possible. As a result, dwellings were kept as plain as they could be. The averagesized flat covered an area of 500 square feet, and most of the flats had

neither bath nor shower. All this has changed considerably over the years. In the year 1953, 73.4 per cent of the flats that came into existence had each a bath and by 1959 the figure had jumped to 95.2 per cent. Another characteristic feature was that whereas 93.9 per cent of all flats were built with stove-heating in 1953, the percentage had dropped to 79.2 per cent by 1959. More and more people are now going in for central heating and for several other comforts in living.

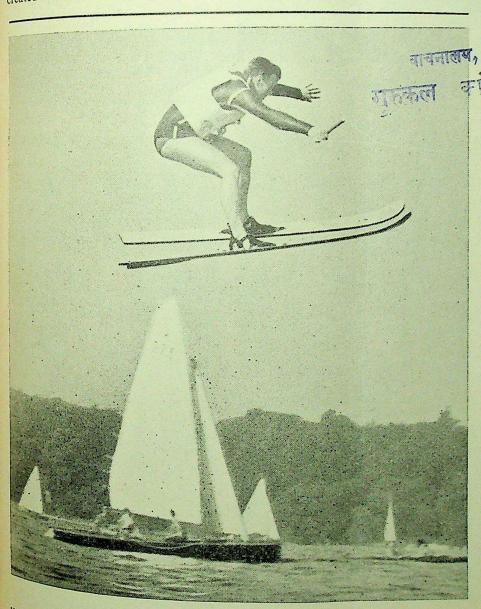
## A Continuing Problem

At first it seemed as if the housing shortage would be overcome by the middle of the sixties. Today, this estimate is questioned. It is assumed that he annual demand will remain constant at 400,000 dwellings. It has been estimated that, apart from interior alterations, 4 to 5 million houses or flats are in need of repair. present overall total of dwellings in the Federal Republic is 15,800,000.

#### Re-development of Cities

The experts proceed on the assumption that city centres are no longer able to cope with modern traffic, that the number of residents in city centres is steadily decreasing and that their flats are being replaced by more and more undertakings and offices. This "re-development" of cities is an official project which will take years to complete. Official sources have already disclosed that the cost of really thorough and largescale re-development would amount to DM 50,000 million or even more.

In 1958, 85 per cent of all housebuilding was financed by public money, and by 1960, the figure had slumped to 33 per cent. At present, the financing of house construction is done on a mixed basis, i.e., a public loan is backed by a much larger one on the capital market, which, of course, is dearer than credit from the State. Building has in general become dearer because excess demand on the building market has continually pushed up The main concern of the responsible State Agencies is still the socio-political necessity of enabling every family to get a home of its own.



Water ski-jumping has developed into a fine form of acrobatics in the Federal Republic of Pulled by a motor-boat, one might liver up high as this picture shows.

AQUATIC ACROBATICS

Acrobatics in the Federal Republic of acrobatics in the rivers and lakes one finds the water skiers undergoing hard training.

Another might improve high as this picture shows.

German News Weekly



Dev Anand, in a dual role, appearing as Roma's husband after he had returned from the

## "Hum Dono" for Berlin Festival

India to be Represented on International Jury Also

INDIA has entered two pictures, "Hum Dono", a feature film in Hindi, and "Himalayas—Our Heritage", a documentary, for the Twelfth International Film Festival, Berlin, to be held from June 22 to July 3.

The Festival, organised by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Senate of Berlin, and the SPIO, the top organisation of the German film industry, will bring together in Berlin film stars,

## THE WORLD SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST

The German National Soccer Team, which had last week entered the quarter-finals in its group in the world soccer championship contest in Chile, has this week lost the game to Yugoslavia. In the semi-finals, the Germans were beaten by Yugoslavia-1:0. It was a late goal that saw the Yugoslav team through against the Germans, the 1954 champions.

In 1954, the Yugoslavs were eliminated by the German team with the result that the former could not take part in the finals.

producers and business executives from all parts of the world for a discussion of film problems and for exchange of information.

Principal events of the occasion will be the presentation by the German Minister of the Interior of the "Berlin Bear" (gold and silver) for the films adjudged best in each category by an International Jury, and an international film ball.

The Berlin Film Festival seeks to demonstrate on an international scale the development of the film technique in different countries.

#### Fine Craftsmanship

"Hum Dono" is a piece of cinematographic craftsmanship and superb photography, which make it an out-of-the-ordinary film. An unusual war story to be presented on the Indian screen, "Hum Dono" is a drama in life as experienced by people, with their hopes, aspirations and emotions engulfed in the tide of war and destruction. It is the story of those who fight gallantly at the front and of those who are left behind, equally ill fated, to bear the

consequences that arise out of long

"Hum Dono" features Dev Anand, a prominent Indian star and producer who appears in a dual role, and Sadhana and Nanda, two rising

"Himalayas—Our Heritage" por trays the Himalayas in all their magnificence. It brings out the grandeur and variety of nature and portrays the charm of the picturesque villages nestling in the Himalayan The abode of Siva at Mountains. Mount Kailas and the dance forms originating from His cosmic dance transport the spectator to the realms of mythology and art. For those interested in mountaineering, the documentary has a few thrilling shots of adventurous and skilful climbing of peaks.

An Indian film delegation consist. ing of Mr. A. L. Srinivasan, Mr. Prithvi Raj Kapoor, and Mr. K. M. Modi is also participating in the Festival. Mr. Srinivasan will be a member of the International Jury to judge the entries.



Roma (Nanda) in a temple scene

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50.G, Shan Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48), Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter.

Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2, Single Copy 5 np. CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Vol.

THI has credit matel

over

probl Th the to matel imple India

Th

imme in he diffici alloca jects foreig due a credit for th

In pond

# GERMEANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

of long

Anand, oducer e, and rising

portheir ut the and

uresque nalayan Siva at

forms dance

realms

r those ng, the ng shots climbing

consist.

an, Mr.

r. K. M.

in the

vill be a

al Jury

NEW DELHI, JUNE 23, 1962

No. 25

## AID TO DEVELOPING NATIONS

95 per cent from the Free World: Federal Germany provided Rs. 380 crores in one year

THE Federal Republic of Germany has offered India an advance credit of DM 100 million (approximately Rs. 13 crores) to help her tide over her present balance-of-payments problem.

The advance will be made out of the total amount of aid of approximately Rs. 60 crores promised by the Federal Government for implementing Indo-German projects contemplated for the second year of India's Third Five-Year Plan period.

The utilization of this amount for immediate purposes will help India in her present balance-of-payments difficulty. And later on, when the allocation of the amounts for projects has been made and India's foreign exchange position improves, due adjustments could be made by crediting the Rs. 13-crore advance for those projects.

In this context a special correspondent, in a despatch from Bonn, surveys the assistance provided by the

## In this Jesue:

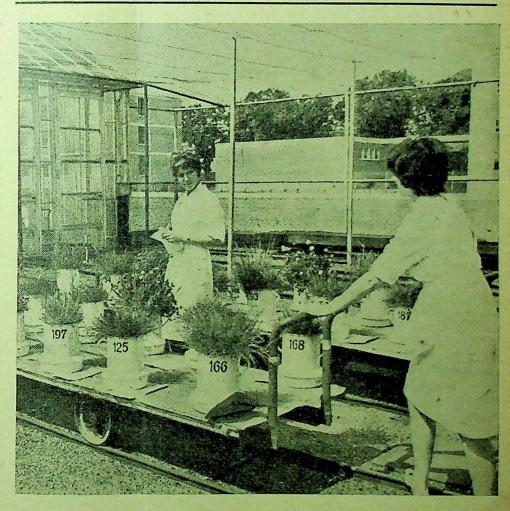
Aid to Daveles	
People elude al I	
People elude the Communist	
. office	
German River 2	
German Rivers—7:	
"Invest: 3	
"Westive Wagne"	
"Investive Wages" for the comployees	
The latest in "People's Cars" 5	
The Property Core" F	
The Problem of L.	
The Problem of high prices 6	
Women are earnest students 7	
est students /	

Western countries to the developing nations of the world. He writes:

In discussions about development aid and the role which the Federal

Republic of Germany is playing in this field, two views can be heard with some regularity. The first is that

(Continued on page 2)



These two girls are among the research workers of the Institute for Agricultural Botany at the University of Bonn, working on a special project of soil tests. The tests are carried out under wire-netting or in a gauze tent.

[See also article on page 7]

## AID TO DEVELOPING NATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

the Federal Republic of Germany, with her prospering economy, should increase her efforts to assist the world's developing countries in building up industry, agriculture and business. The second is that the Western countries generally must increase their development aid contributions in view of the "spectacular" help which the East Bloc is granting.

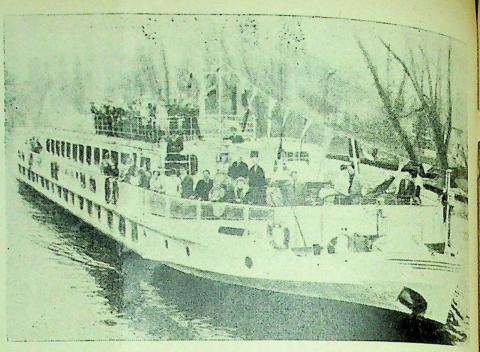
Recent statistics show that the total flow of Government and private capital from all parts of the world into the developing countries amounted to 8,234 million Dollars (approximately Rs. 3,900 crores) in 1960. The contribution of the East Bloc, including mainland China alone, amounted to only 183 million Dollars which means that about 95 per cent of the total came from the free world.

## Major Consideration

Both in 1959 and in 1960, the Federal Republic of Germany occupied the fourth place among the Western nations, with development aid amounts of 798 million Dollars and 616 million Dollars, respectively. The question of streamlining development aid and making it more effective is growing into a major consideration of Federal German politics. The fourth Federal Government, under Chancellor Adenauer, includes a new Ministry for Economic Co-operation which has to deal with development assistance only. The aim is to shape a new line in foreign aid, and to shape a clear-cut policy.

First results of the new moves are becoming visible: in 1961, the Federal Government pledged financial assistance worth about 5,500 million D-Marks to developing countries which can be granted in the form of long-term credits by the end of 1962. The weight of these promises can be measured by the fact that, in a period of slowing down of internal economic growth, the Federal Government had to struggle very hard to draw up a balanced budget for 1961-62.

Another aspect of West German development assistance is the emphasis placed increasingly on so-called technical aid. About 500 million D-Marks (nearly Rs. 60 crores) were spent by the Federal Republic for technical aid between 1956 1961, mainly to finance training and educational centres in developing countries and to pay for foreign trainees in the Federal Republic.



Thirteen enterprising persons escaped to West Berlin on the pleasure boat, "Friedrich Wolff" by a ruse on the Communist Border Police played with a high sense of humour. Picture shows the steamer on one of her former trips.

## PEOPLE ELUDE THE COMMUNIST POLICE

## Successful Stratagems of Escape to Freedom

THE flight of East-Berliners to freedom through ingenious devices continues. There is also a report that, on June 15, five armed men of the Border Police Force escaped to freedom at a point near Fulda, north-east of Frankfurt.

Two days later, a group of five persons crossed the zonal border near Hof at the southern end of the demarcation line. Having planned



Two of the refugees, who escaped on the pleasure steamer, discussing a common problem at the Marienfelde camp in West Berlin.

their escape carefully, they drove ina lorry through the barbed wire fence and also crossed a stream before the Border Police could take effective action.

#### Policeman Killed

Owes

its col

throug

charm

of hills

Westfa

Atr

the ver

recede

water-

the ce

develo

numer

treasu history

culture

The

of Ha

The r.

memo

ward t

harried

memo their I

people

to the

ing ab

this le

teller,

\*For th

the Ge 1962.

The Border Police Force opened fire on the evening of June 18 on a group of refugees near Kreuzberg on the zonal border, killing one of their own personnel. Three women and two children succeeded in escaping through a tunnel. The plan of escape had been carefully contrived.

Sheer imagination and a sense of humour helped a party of eight men and five women to escape in a pleasure boat across a river near the border. And this they managed while also carrying a baby safely along with them!

## River Police Fooled

Through a liberal supply of brandy, champagne and beer, they put out of action the captain and the engineer of the boat, "Friedrich Wolff", on the evening before their adventurers. adventurous undertaking. challenged as to their destination they they merely mentioned a point on the Soviet Zone border. A few minutes later however later, however, the police saw the snow-white snow-white steamer suddenly turn and move towns and move towards the West Berlin bank

June 23, 1962

Wolff"

Picture

ve in a

e fence

ore the

ffective

opened

ine 18

Kreuz-

killing

Three cceeded

1. The

arefully

f eight

pe in a

er near

anaged safely

ply of

er, they

ain and

riedrich

re their When

ination,

t on the

minutes

saw the

turn and

in bank.

# THE WESER RECALLS MEMORIES OF THE PIED PIPER

ONE of the main rivers of north-western Germany, the Weser, with its countless loops and curves, flows through a countryside of incomparable charm to break through the chain of hills forming the famous "Porta Westfalica"—the Westphalian Gate.

At places, wooded hills are close to the very bank of the Weser; they then recede to make room for delightful water-meadows and settlements. Over the centuries, these settlements have developed into fine towns with innumerable objects of interest and art treasures, many legends and a long history—a source of true German culture.

The well-known Pied Piper's town of Hamelin lies here on the Weser. The river and the town recall the memories of the piper who came forward to rid Hamelin of the pests that harried it. While many will curse the memory of the townsmen who broke their promise and brought on their people the wrath of the piper, visitors to the place will be interested in hearing about the part of the Weser in this legend. The famous "tall-story" teller, Baron von Münchhausen, lived

here. The hills of Weser gave birth to the delightful folk-tale to which Bremen owes one of her finest and most recent monuments. There the Grimm Brothers heard the story of the four animals who set off for Bremen in the hope of finding a better life. And thus an old oriental tale became popular all the world over, under the title "The Musicians of Bremen". In 1953, a group of statues representing the four animals by the sculptor, Gerhard Marcks, was erected on the west side of the Town Hall.

#### **Tortuous Course**

Formed by the confluence of the Fulda and the Werra, the 790kilometre-long Weser (including the 293-kilometre-long Werra) pursues a tortuous course northwards through the uplands of Westphalia and the lowlands of Hanover to Bremen. Then, receiving the affluent, Aller, on the right, and the Hunte on the left, it reaches the North Sea at Bremerhaven by a wide but shallow estuary. At Münden, where the Werra and the Fulda combine to form the Weser, the river is 94 metres wide and at Minden, where it leaves the mountains and enters the broad North-German plains, the width is 180 metres. Bremen is the lowest

bridging point and the head of sea-going navigation on the Weser. The river is navigable for small craft of about 350 tons up to Münden.

Although the upper course of the Weser is navigable right into the mountain country, the river traffic never reaches the level to which it can go on the Rhine as the industry located along the Weser is not sufficiently large. The traffic is mainly in coal, grains, building materials and fertilizers.

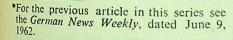
During summer, pretty steamers and motor boats ply on the river and give the travellers the opportunity of a fascinating and enchanting water trip. Along the entire length of the Weser runs the Bundestrasse (the main road), and part of the way there is the railway as well. The valley of the Weser is, nevertheless, quiet, homely and idyllic; it is the home of the boating enthusiast, the joy of the motorist with leisure, and of the cyclist.

The mountain country on both sides of the Weser is "Weserbergland" which consists of several smaller mountain ranges, groups of hills and plateaux. In the south the base rocks are red sandstones; the terrain is undulating and is frequently broken by volcanic peaks.

#### Cliffs and Rocks

To the north one meets lofty cliffs and rocks. The whole of the Bergland hardly reaches the height of 500 metres, but the valleys are very deep, and from the bottom of the valleys the mountains rise to a height of about 350 metres. It is just in these valleys that one finds spots of fascinating beauty. The heights are very popular because of the fine views they provide.

The wooded hills of "Weserbergland", south of Minden, are worthy of mention mainly on account of the numerous spas to be found there: Oeynhausen, Pyrmont, Salzuflen and Meinburg, Driburg and Lippspringe. The people of the Ruhr go there to take the waters. While Pyrmont's ancient splendour has left her a certain aura, there is a more intimate charm about Driburg. The spas date from the end of the 18th century, and their harmonious proportions to the artless grace of the surroundings.





A concentration cargo of vessels at Bremen Harbour German News Weekly

## MR. KNAPPSTEIN



Having been a student of Cincinnati University, Mr. Karl Heinrich Knappstein, who has succeeded Professor Wilhelm Grewe as German Ambassador to Washington, knows America and its people intimately. And he speaks English with the American accent.

Born in 1906, Mr. Knappstein worked actively as a journalist till about 1943. He distinguished himself in the profession in which he served in different capacities.

After the Second World War, he helped to found the Christian Democratic Party in Hesse, and headed the Press Department of the Economic Council for the Anglo-American Zone of Occupation. He had by that time already been a Ministerial Director in the Hesse State Ministry of Reconstruction.

Mr. Knappstein entered the Federal German Foreign Service in 1950 as Consul-General in Chicago. From there he went to Madrid in 1956 as Ambassador. Then he moved to the Foreign Ministry in Bonn as deputy to the then Secretary of State, Mr. Hilger van Scherpenberg. In 1960, Mr. Knappstein took charge of the German observer delegation at the United Nations in New York, and he has been in the United States since then.

## "INVESTIVE WAGES" FOR EMPLOYEES A new means of workers' participation in ownership

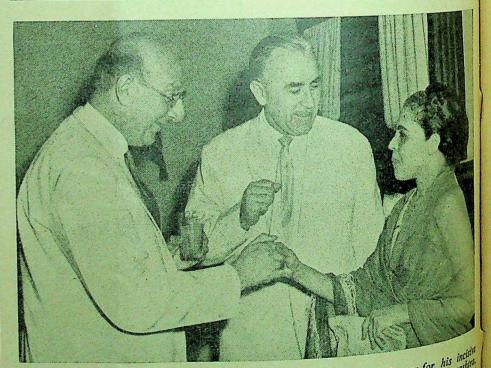
"INVESTIVE wages", a new instrument of social policy in regard to business undertakings is now being debated upon in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The term signifies a share of wages or salaries that is not paid to the employee or worker in cash, but may be invested either in the company of the employer, or in an investment fund participating in other companies. In this manner the economic and commercial participation of the working population in the means of production will be promoted. In terms of economic policies, this means that wage increases, as they are now effected in the Federal Republic by collective bargaining and by strikes, would indirectly benefit the individual company and the economy as a whole, for they do not involve any price increases.

"Investive wages" have their disadvantages also. The trade unions, as do the entrepreneurs and the employers, point out that this would be a statutory form of compulsory savings. Year after year, the entre-preneurs would be compelled to grant their staff members greater powers of influence in their company;

for, only in this manner could the problem of co-ownership in the means of production be realized. The employee, on the other hand, would lose the free power of disposing of his own wages. A further disaction of his own wages are the employee consists. vantage to the employee consists in the risk of losing his savings in the case of a general economic or sales crisis against which he cannot protect himself as satisfactorily as the entre. preneur can. This is because the decision on the form of investment of savings would not be left to the individual worker, but above all to the operating requirements of the

The discussions and controversies about "investive wages" will continue and will be carried on in public. But it appears to fit into the pattern of the new economic and political concept of the Federal Government, An economist points out that this concept, particularly in recent times, has endeavoured to fight against the phenomena of overheated boom and exaggerated demands on the part of entrepreneurs, employees and workers in order to steer a neutral course that would be beneficial to the entire nation.



Prince Loewenstein (left), a prominent German author and journalist known for his included in the prominent of the prominent of the prominent of the prominent where he addressed meetings on Germany and the Berlin problem, he met prominent of the presentations of the Berlin problem, he met prominent of the promi June 23, 1963

Liebe

our la

to yo

discou we co

ever,

we giv

der Fe

eines

nicht

arme

Brot, Der K

Fleisc

Weiche ihr eir

Mann

Mann

Gast .

so fül





25

Liebe Freunde!

EES

ship

in the ed. The would

sposing

disad.
sists in
in the
or sales

protect

e entre.

use the

estment left to

ove all

s of the

oversies

ontinue

public.

political

rnment. hat this

t times, inst the

om and

part of

workers

COURSE

ne entire

"Lake Ghosts", the story by Ilse Aichinger, which we concluded in our last issue, was regarded by us as the first step of an experiment: to present to you a small but complete piece of German literature. In order not to discourage you we added the English version along with the original. Now we come to the second step: here are a couple of anecdotes and tales, however, this time without the English translation. Lest you become desperate, we give you a hint—have a peep at the end!

## DER KLUGE KÖNIG

Der König des Landes ging eines Abends allein durch den Wald. Als die Nacht kam, konnte er den Weg zum Schloß nicht mehr finden. Nur in der Ferne sah er ein Licht. Er folgte dem Licht und kam bald zu der Hütte eines Köhlers. Die Frau des Köhlers öffnete die Tür, denn ihr Mann war nicht zu Haus. Aber sie erkannte den König nicht.

Freundlich sagte sie: "Komm nur herein, fremder Mann. Wir sind Brot, und haben nicht viel. Aber wir geben dir gerne von unserem Der König war hungrig, und das trockene Brot schmeckte ihm so gut wie zartes weichen Bett im Schloß. Am anderen Morgen dankte er der Frau und gab Geldstück.

Als der Köhler nach Haus kam, erzählte ihm die Frau von dem fremden Mann und zeigte ihm das Geldstück. Der Köhler sagte: "Es gibt nur einen Gast war der König. Aber das Geldstück ist zuviel für Brot und ein Bett So füllte er einen Korb mit Äpfeln und ging zum Schloß des Königs. Die

## THE LATEST IN "PEOPLE'S CARS"

TWO German automobile works are meeting motorists' wish for an 1.5-litre "average" car with more than "average performance": the BMW Works in Munich and the Volkswagen Works in Wolfsburg.

The "BMW 1500" (see picture on the left) will not go into serial production until autumn. Its engine, which is water-cooled and has four cylinders in a row, develops 80 h.p. The top speed is given as 150 km.p.h.

The big brother of the trusty "Volkswagen", the new "VW 1500", (see picture on the next page) is 4.225 metres long, weighs empty 860 kilogrammes and develops 45 h.p. with 3,800 revolutions per minute. Its top speed is about 130 km.p.h. This car is already being delivered.

## REPARATIONS FOR THE WRONGS OF HISTORY

ABOUT five per cent of the 1962 budget of the Federal Republic of Germany is earmarked for reparations designed to put right the wrongs done under the National Socialist regime.

By autumn of 1961, a total of DM 16,450 million (approximately Rs. 1,960 crores) had been paid out. During the coming years, a further total of DM 10,270 million will have to be raised, bringing the final sum paid by the Federal Republic to approximately DM 27,000 million (about Rs. 3,220 crores).

#### Compensation to the Jews

A Special Fund of DM 450 million (nearly Rs. 53 crores) has been earmarked for compensation to persons of Jewish faith. This Fund was set up in 1952 in connection with the Reparations Agreement with Israel. It will be placed at the disposal of the Jewish Claims Conference and paid in 14 annual instalments of which the last will fall due in 1965. With this money, the Jewish Claims Conference can finance through Jewish communities and welfare organisations the large-scale support, settlement and integration into the Israeli economy of the victims of Nazi persecution who live outside Israel.

Overall agreements amounting to DM 965 million have been signed by the Federal Government, agreements which will benefit the nationals of those countries which were occupied by Germany during the war.

his incisite aharashira prominent procentral, er (central, ani, a lad) ani, a probleman

n problem

## THE PROBLEM OF HIGH PRICES

The "Grey Market" in Germany

IN India the people have been complaining of high prices. In Germany the consumers have gone on the war-path against the constant rise in prices. Their associations demand with ever-increasing insistence the abolition of fixed producer prices. They tasted blood when in the case of some proprietary articles the fixed price was practically abolished and this abolition showed how much cheaper the products could be obtained.

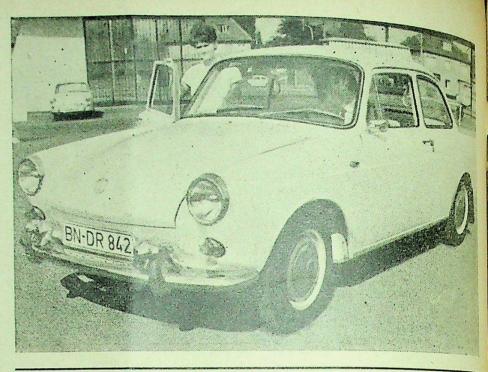
This coincided with the expansion of the "grey market", which for some time had been assuming sizable proportions. Proprietary articles for which definite prices are prescribed could be obtained there at a considerably cheaper price, as the dealer was prepared to sacrifice a part of his profit margin.

The "grey market" reveals itself in many forms. Thus a big mail-order firm acquired a certain proportion of the production of a refrigerator factory and sold the refrigerators under its own name at a lower price than the factory itself. In the factory or office, lists are circulated of foodstuffs and products of all kinds, including proprietary articles, offered at cheaper prices than in the retail businesses. The factory and office shops do not require any business premises, pay no taxes and have virtually no expenses.

## Opposition Point of View

Those most affected fight back as hard as they can against the abolition of fixed prices. Especially the retail trade and the craftsmen have protested to the Federal Minister of Economy. They want fixed prices to remain. Their main argument is that even freely determined prices would not bring about any lowering of the cost of living. The producers and the dealers would have to offer goods at little or no profit, merely to entice customers.

The consumers point out that fixed producer prices kept prices up artificially, but could not prevent the consumers from obtaining the same goods cheaper by roundabout ways on the "grey market". The existence of the "grey market" had already prevented fixed prices from being applied without exception.



Diener an der Tür dachten: Das ist sicher ein Bettler-und sie fragten ihn grob: "Wer bist du, und was willst du?" Der Köhler antwortete: "Ich bin ein Köhler, und ich will dem König diese Äpfel schenken." Die Diener lachten, aber sie führten den Köhler zum König.

Als der Köhler in dem prächtigen Saal vor dem König stand, sagte er: "Ihr habt meiner Frau für ein Stück Brot dieses Geldstück gegeben. Das ist aber zuviel. Hier bringe ich Euch noch einen Korb mit Äpfeln. Es ist alles, was ich Euch geben kann." Der König freute sich sehr über das Geschenk, denn er sah, daß der Köhler ein ehrlicher Mann war und ein gutes Herz hatte. Er schenkte dem Köhler einen Bauernhof mit hundert Ackem Land.

Der Köhler aber hatte einen reichen Bruder, der sehr habgierig war. Dieser hörte von dem Glück des Köhlers und wollte nun auch versuchen. von dem König ein Geschenk zu bekommen. Er dachte: Ich habe ein schönes Pferd, das der König gern kaufen will. Aber er gibt mir nicht so viel Geld dafür, wie ich haben möchte. Jetzt will ich es ihm schenken; wenn er meinem Bruder einen Bauernhof für einen Korb Äpfel gegeben hat, wird er mir sicher ein Schloß für das Pferd schenken!

Als der reiche Bruder mit dem Pferd zum Schloß kam, sagten die Diener "Dieser Mann will dem König ein Pferd schenken, wir wollen ihn höflich empfangen." Mit vielen freundlichen Worten brachten sie ihn in den prächtigen Saal. Dort auste den Den generalen bei den brachten sie ihn in den prächtigen Saal. prächtigen Saal. Dort sagte der Bruder zu dem König: "Ihr wolltet mein Pferd kaufen aber für Gold wellt Pferd kaufen, aber für Geld wollte ich es Euch nicht geben. Weil Ihr es aber gern haben wollt, will ich es Euch schenken." Der König erkannte aber, warum der reiche Bruder ihm ich es Der König erkannte aber, warum der reiche Bruder ihm jetzt das Pferd schenken wollte. Er wußte nämlich daß dieser Mann sehn bei das Pferd schenken wollte. Frank mich nämlich, daß dieser Mann sehr habgierig war. So sagte er: "Ich freue mich sehr über dein Geschenk, denn das Pferd gefällt mir gut. Zum Dank will ich dir aber auch ein Geschenk machen Befallt mir gut. Zum Apfeln: ich dir aber auch ein Geschenk machen. Dort steht ein Korb mit Apfellich habe dafür einen Bauernhaf wirden. ich habe dafür einen Bauernhof mit hundert Ackern Land gegeben. Nimml diese Äpfel, damit ist dein Besch diese Äpfel, damit ist dein Pferd gut bezahlt." Er reichte dem Mann der Korb mit Äpfeln, den der Kähler ut bezahlt." Korb mit Äpfeln, den der Köhler gebracht hatte, und führte ihn zur Tür.

Das Pferd brachten die Diener zu den anderen Pferden, und oft die Leute ihren König auf die zu den anderen Pferden, und sahen die Leute ihren König auf diesem Pferd über das Land reiten.

"Ihr" and "Euch" as personal pronouns are old German forms to address dignitaries; das Schloß ("sser): castle; in der Ferne: far off; die Hütte (-n): helpider Köhler (-): charcoal-burner; erkennen: to recognize; das Stroh: straw; zart: helpider der Bettler (-): beggar; grob: roughly; prächtig: magnificent; ehrlich: honest; habgierig greedy; der Saal (Säle): hall; reichen: to hand over.

Republi and oth to occi an incl gaining the pro so keep hesitate by unc

Mor since v be adm learnin and to in acq it was vate tu univers feats g miratio highly 19th c even n versity academ

It w of wor more C Gymna, schools univers biggest the ina had be In 1

Baden, that fir tion for 1909 a marche

Since Women sities 1 an orig 26.3 pe tage var ment, prefere as is o academ of all univers departn German

German

## Women Are Earnest Students

In Germany very few marry before completion of studies

WOMEN are quite earnest as Wolviers, and in the Federal Republic of Germany, as in India and other countries, they are coming to occupy, side by side with men, an increasing proportion of jobs or gaining positions of importance in the professions. And the women are so keen on studies that they do not hesitate to supplement their resources by undertaking part-time work.

More than 50 years have passed since women in Germany came to be admitted to institutions of higher learning, to academic examinations and to the professions. Earlier, individual women had succeeded in acquiring academic degrees, but it was done on the basis of private tutoring, not attendance at a university. Though such intellectual feats generally won unreserved admiration, they were regarded as highly exceptional. Until late in the 19th century, public opinion—and, even more, the opinion of the university instructors—tended to reject academic study as "unwomanly".

en ihn "Ich

Diener

gte er:

Das ist

t alles,

chenk,

s Herz

Ackern

ig war.

suchen.

abe ein

icht so

; wenn t, wird

Diener: höflich

in den

et mein

es aber

wußte

ie mich

nk will

Äpfeln:

Nimm

inn den

r Tür.

ind of l.

ress high hut; der t: tender; tabgierig:

#### "Gymnasien" for Girls

It was largely due to the efforts of women's groups that more and more German towns began setting up Gymnasien—the German secondary schools that prepared boys for the university-for girls. With this, the biggest hurdle had been taken, since the inadequate preparatory training had been the greatest obstacle.

In 1900, it was the province of Baden, in south-western Germany, that first introduced full matriculation for women at its universities. By 1909 all other provinces had also marched with time and followed suit.

## Steady Increase

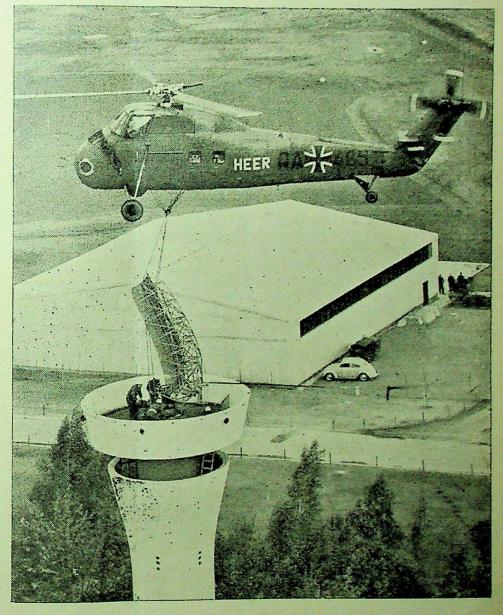
Since then, the percentage of Women students at German universities has steadily increased—from an original 2.8 per cent to the current 26.3 per cent. Naturally, the percenlage varies from department to department. In fact, there are such clear preferences that it is justified to speak, as is often done, of "the women's of all women students at German universities." universities are enrolled in the department of philosophy, which in Germany of philosophy, which in Germany includes all the liberal arts.

The second largest group (34.6 per cent) studies medicine. Pharmacy, law, economics, mathematics and other natural sciences follow, with about an equal degree of attraction. Far behind in popularity among women is the study of theology as well as of architecture; the least number of women study agriculture or veterinary medicine.

On the whole, women tend to choose professions in which it is possible to estimate the career opportunities fairly well in advance. Chief

among these is the teaching profession, a fact that accounts for the large proportion of women studying in the field of the liberal arts and the relatively high enrolment for mathematics and the natural sciences-in all of which the final examination (Staatsexamen) makes the graduate eligible for teaching at secondary schools. The percentage of women among those who pass the Staatsexamen generally amounts to about 35 per cent.

(Continued on page 8)



"Maids of all work", helicopters in the Federal Republic of Germany are being put to many uses, as illustrated in this picture which shows a 30-hundredweight radar aerial being placed with the aid of a helicopter on the top of a 70-feet-radar tower of the airport in Hanover. The aerial can pick up messages from a height of 10,000 metres sent by incoming places. In addition, it is comparatively free from weather disturbances. planes. In addition, it is comparatively free from weather disturbances.

German News Weekly

June 23, 1962

## EARNEST WOMEN STUDENTS

(Continued from page 7)

No less practical, however, is the thinking of those who begin to study. pharmacy, medicine or indeed law. For, experience has shown that it is in these fields, as well as in the teaching profession, that women stand the best chance of competing successfully with men.

## Many Earn Their Own Way

Most of the Federal Republic's women students are very much in earnest about their careers. This is evidenced by the fact that a relatively large percentage of them are far from having an easy time of it financially. More than half of the women have to earn their own way through the university, at least in part. They do this-like their male colleagues-with part-time work or by obtaining scholarships.

Of all students who are granted scholarships, 17 to 22 per cent are generally women. Many more women students, however, support themselves by work ranging from baby-sitting to being a professor's clerical assistant or by participating in youth-welfare projects.

#### Studies Before Marriage

The average age of women students in Germany today is between 20 and 25. But very few of them marry before completing their studies; in fact those who do are only 3 per cent. Consequently, the large majority of the women who marry afterwards are faced with the problem of how to practise their professions while fulfilling their responsibilities housewives and mothers. Experience has shown that a woman who has spent many years of her life-perhaps at great financial sacrifice—in training for a profession, which she chose from a feeling of affinity for it, finds it much harder than another woman to subordinate her career to the demands made on her by a family.

In Germany, as in most other countries of the world, women still find themselves faced all too frequently by a certain discrimination. The degree of discrimination varies from profession to profession. A woman as a doctor or psychologist has become a matter of course in Germany. Women lawyers, on the other hand, may have more of a



One of the most popular actresses in the Federal Republic of Germany, Heidi Brühl, had already distinguished herself at the age of 12. Singing, dancing and playing captivating roles in a large number of films, she has won the affections of film-fans both in her own country and abroad.

struggle to compete with their male colleagues. Of all the professors at German universities only two per cent are women, for instance, and of top-level employees in public proportion is administration the below five per cent.

#### "Should a Woman Work?"

In addition to the time-worn prejudice that a woman cannot possibly be as good as a man at any given job, there are, of course, more reasonable obstacles standing in the way of a woman's career. In many situations when a job has to be filled, the choice between a man and a woman is made—presuming they are equally qualified—in favour of the man because he is likely to be the one who has a family to support. Or if the female applicant is relatively young and unmarried, the prospective employer may balk at the thought that she may marry before long and give up the job. As for the married woman, an employer often fears that the double burden of a job and a household will be a hindrance to her in fulfilling the responsibilities of a demanding profession.

Vol.

Despite this mixture of reasonable and less rational objections, one over riding circumstance is on the side of the academically-trained woman. There is work waiting to be done. Increasingly, she and millions of her sisters are proving that they can do it and worthily too.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50.G, Shanti Path. The Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np.

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

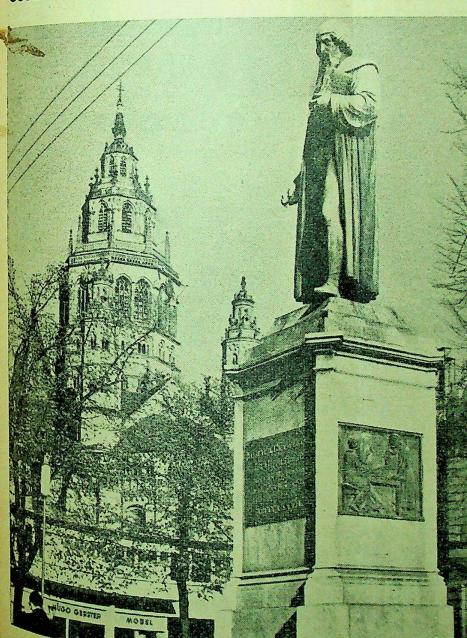
Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, JUNE 30, 1962

No. 26

## THE WORLD MUSEUM OF PRINTING

Commemoration of the 2,000th Anniversary of Gutenberg's Birthplace



THE opening of a "World Museum of Printing" was the highlight of the 2,000th anniversary celebration of Mainz, the birthplace of Gutenberg, which has just concluded.

The World Museum is an extension of the former Gutenberg Museum which has now been given a new home with nearly 35 display rooms.

The memorial statue of Gutenberg (1400-1468) and the Cathedral of Mainz by its side, both of which are seen in the picture on this page, extended, as if, a warm greeting to the thousands of people from outside Mainz who, along with the local inhabitants, participated in the anniversary celebration programme which lasted for five days—June 21-25.

The large number of exhibits on display in the Museum give a graphic story of the development of printing. The production of hand-made paper from rags is demonstrated by a paper

(Continued on page 3)

## In this Issue:

The World Museum of Printing		1
"Felt like a condemned		2
German Cities—XLIX Bottrop		3
They made a tunnel to Freedom		4
More sugar beet in Germany		6
	•••	7
The most modern Blood Bank	•••	8

at The

upport.

latively

pective

hought

ng and

narried ars that and a

nce to ibilities

sonable ne overhe side woman: e done. s of her can do

#### THE PROBLEM OF "GROWING HUNGER"

#### Federal Minister Scheel on Population Increase

THE problems posed by the population increase in developing countries was the subject of a radio talk given recently by the Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation, Mr. Walter Scheel.

The Minister said that in India, for example, during the course of the first two Five-Year Plans, from 1951 to 1961, more than 6,000,000 new jobs had been created. This success seemed even more impressive, when compared with the fact that in the Federal Republic of Germany it had taken the same length of time for the economy to create 5,000,000 new jobs and absorb 13,000,000 expellees from the East Bloc territories. These 6,000,000 new jobs in India during the ten-year period must, however, be considered against an annual increase in population of 8,000,000.

Minister Scheel went on to say that missionary zeal and an attitude of glossing over the enormous difficulties were not enough to strengthen interest in or understanding of the needs of Africa, Asia and Latin America. What was needed was a sober, unbiased and honest readiness to recognise the problems of these countries with all their individual characteristics.

#### No Taboos

The problems faced by the developing countries were different from those faced by the industrial nations; the people, the outlook, the traditions and the patterns of behaviour were in no way similar. "We must", he said, "rid ourselves of the habit of looking at other peoples and their problems through German eyes. On the other hand, we could expect from the developing countries that they change the stereotyped views they may have of Germany and the German people, and of industrial nations and their ways of life."

Minister Scheel continuing said that the economically highly-developed countries could only help the developing countries effectively if both sides were prepared to overcome existing "taboos". One such taboo, he said, was the problem of population increase. And at this point, it became apparent how far-reaching the consequences could be if certain developments were ignored.

almost explosive growth of population in the developing countries threatens the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America with continued hunger and poverty and, moreover, threatens to make all the material and financial efforts of the industrial nations ineffective. New and seemingly insurmountable difficulties were raised, in the way of adequate supply of food to the developing countries, creation of additional jobs, increases in raw-material and energy production, improvement of the social and economic infrastructure and the setting up of an efficient public administrative service. He said that this challenge must be met, if not simply for humanitarian reasons, certainly for socio-political and economic reasons and for purposes of foreign policy.



Mr. Walter Scheel, Minister of Economic Co-operation.

#### "FELT LIKE A CONDEMNED MAN"

#### An Indian Student's Experiences in the Soviet Zone

AN Indian student accepted a scholarship for seven years' study in Dresden in the Soviet Zone of Germany but after four years he "felt like a condemned man in his cell, waiting for the hangman".

The student is Mr. Vijoy Batra, formerly of Delhi Polytechnic. The following is the story of his disillu-sionment as given in his own words:

"Little is known in the outside world about the life of the many foreign students who are studying at the East-German universities and technical schools. What kind of people are they? How did they get to the Soviet Zone? How are they treated? How do they live? Are they really free? The experiences which I had may well be identical with those of the majority of foreign students in the Soviet Zone.

"I am an Indian and come from New Delhi. After 12 years of school-life, I enrolled in the Polytechnic Institute of Delhi, where I took a degree in engineering. During this period, I was very active in student and youth organizations and was elected president of the student body, President of the All-India Union of Engineering Students, and

President of the Student Union of the State of Delhi, which is quite an active organisation. In 1957 I was offered a chance to attend the Communist youth festival in Moscow. Round-trip plane fares were paid by the International Student Union, a Communist-front organization which is controlled and financed by the Kremlin. When the festival came to an end, I wanted to go on to London to continue my studies there. Consequently, I left Moscow on a train heading west. A delegation from the Soviet Zone Communist youth organization shared my compartment, and they invited me to make a threeday stop-over in East Berlin, an invitation I gladly accepted.

#### Luxurious Suite

"I was assigned a luxurious suite in one of the best hotels in East Berlin, the "Johannishof". A car and a translator were placed at my disposal and I was a the and I was shown the sights of the city. However, I was not allowed to go to West Berlin. I was told that the West Berlin police would arrest me because I came from Moscow. The translator remained at my side the whole day, from the time I woke up until I put and the state of pight. until I put out my light at night.

(Continued on page 4)

June 30, 1962

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Rangri Collection, Haridwar

castles group impor The centul of this on the sharp 112,00

Ten Essen 60 m lies i wood tionec Bottro in 19 main belon played

last w

by Pr The coal and t

of the

\*For t teh G 1962.

# GERMAN CITIES—XLIX\*

# BOTTROP OWES ITS PROSPERITY TO COAL-MINING

ONCE a dreamy village with woods and ancient castles, Bottrop today belongs to the group of thriving young cities of importance in industry.

The quiet contemplative life, one century ago, of the 4,000 inhabitants of this small town who lived mainly on the produce of the land contrasts sharply with the life in the modern town with a population of nearly 112,000, built almost anew after the last world war.

Ten kilometres north-west of Essen in NorthRhine-Westphalia and 60 metres above sea level, Bottrop lies in beautiful and extensively wooded country. Though first mentioned between 1100 and 1150, Bottrop received its city rights only in 1919. The town lies off the main route and, though till 1803 it belonged to the Cologne Electorate, it played no significant role in the policy of the State. In 1815 it was annexed by Prussia.

onomic

ne

on of

quite

1957

nd the

scow.

aid by

on, a which

y the me to ondon

Contrain

from

youth ment,

three-

n, an

uite in

Berlin,

and a

sposal of the

ved to

nat the est me

v. The

de the ske up

ght.

The town owes its prosperity to coal and till today its coal-supply and the industry of its miners are

\*For the previous article in this series see

teh German News Weekly, dated June 16,

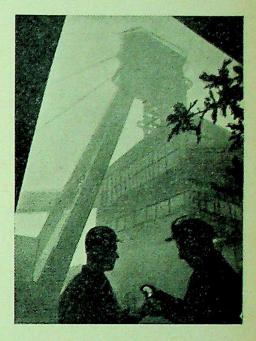
among its chief assets. Industrialisation began in this small town in the second half of the 19th century with the utilisation of coal deposits. As industrialisation gathered momentum it grew to be an active centre of coalbased industries. Bottrop has modern mining installations, and the daily production of coke is about 5,000 tons. A large variety of chemical by-products are also derived from coal. Other industries include iron and metal producing and processing and oil and petrol. The expansion of industries continues, and soon the town will have new ones.

#### Post-war Reconstruction

During the Second World War, the town was almost destroyed. Its splendid Knippenburg castle near the main station was severely damaged though not wiped off. The reconstruction of the town has been adapted to its new industrial requirements and, today, we find no traces of its rural past.

The town hall of Bottrop looks a distinguished building. Built between 1914 and 1916 by Architect Ludwig Becker of Essen, it is a structure of great architectural beauty. The Church of the Holy Cross,

erected in 1957, has an enormous spectacular parabola-shaped stained glass window on the entrance wall. The glass-covered swimming pool is among other recent buildings of interest to visitors to the city.



Coal mines and hard-working miners are the basis of the city's prosperity

Communication between Bottrop and other cities developed greatly after the Second World War, particularly because of the city's proximity to the autobahn and the Rhine-Herne Canal, south of the town.

#### MUSEUM OF PRINTING

(Continued from page 1)

mill, and the life, personality and the epoch of Gutenberg are portrayed in one of the display rooms.

There are many other fine exhibits of absorbing interest. One of them is a Gutenberg workshop where a printer attired in 15th-century style and using a hand press is seen printing pages of the Bible. The most precious treasure of the Museum is preserved in a "strong" room; it is the Gutenberg Bible completed in 1455. Six typesetters took probably two years to complete this work which covers 1,280 folio pages. Only 40 copies of this edition are now extant in the world.

An article on Mainz was published in the "German News Weekly", dated May 27, 1961.



The Town Hall is the main centre of Bottrop's administrative work

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

June 30, 1962

# THEY MADE A TUNNEL TO FREEDOM

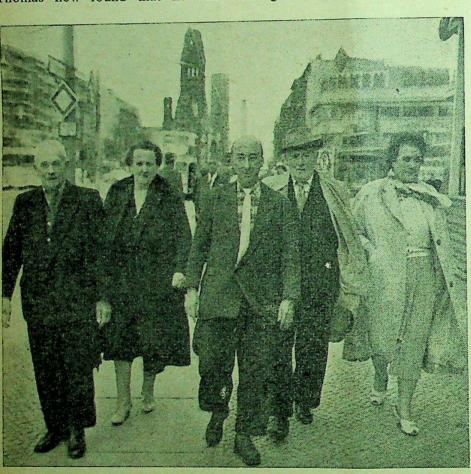
Twelve Brave People were led by 81-year-old Mr. Thomas

A LONG knife blade suddenly slashed out of a lawn, cutting a square out of the grass. The sod dropped into a hole from which a face appeared full of mud. With great difficulty a person struggled out to the surface, followed by others, twelve in all.

For 40 years, 81-year-old transport contractor Max Thomas had lived in his own house in the north of Berlin in the Soviet Zone. By walking a few steps he could have walked to West Berlin, but he hesitated because he did not want to give up his house. But then the morning of 13th August, 1961 dawned and the Soviet-Zone authorities had built brick wall and barbed wire barricade around that area. Max Thomas now found that he had

Old Mr. Thomas was on guard all day long. From the bathroom of his house he provided lighting connection to the tunnel. Whenever a patrol of the border police appeared in the vicinity he switched off the lights in the tunnel. And the men lay silent there until the guards had disappeared. 4,000 buckets of earth they brought out of the tunnel, which was 100 feet long, and six feet high. The earth collected gave the police the impression that the men were doing garden work.

It took them sixteen days to build the tunnel. A few yards behind the eastern barbed wire barrier of the East-Berlin border line they cut through the lawns somewhere on



Five of the 12 brave people breathing the air of West Berlin after their escape through the tunnel

precious little time, if he wanted to die in freedom. His friends, persons between fifty and eighty years, shared his feeling and determination.

Then they hit upon the idea of boring a tunnel to freedom from below the barbed wire obstacles and mines. From a poultry coop they began to bore the tunnel.

western soil. When they were asked why in their old age they had faced the great danger and incurred the risk of this escape, 81-year-old Mr. Max Thomas said: "We wanted freedom. We could not stand it any longer over there. We did not want to be buried there".

## "A CONDEMNED MAN"

(Continued from page 2)

Property Pro

celebra

June 2

The

Jearnin

knowle

tional i

upon d

a colos

knowle

German

and a

Univer

a lectur

of phil

univers

Liebe

to you

the las

are ex

er sein

das Vi

und sa zu eine

ist. We

Baum, aber di rollten

mächti

sagte: mich e

ihn an erfüllt

dieses

Ring."

Kaufm

fragte:

mehr a

ihm vo

bösen

Hause

das Zin

A d

"At the end of the third day, an astonishing offer was made to me a scholarship for seven years' study! After learning German in Leipzig, I was told, I could attend the technical college in Dresden and graduate in engineering there. The offer was too tempting. I accepted it. Instead of continuing on my trip to London, as I had intended to do, I boarded the train for Leipzig. However, I was not alone. With me was a male chaperon. He was ostensibly supposed to look after my needs: in fact, he was my guard.

#### Red-Carpet Reception

"A red-carpet reception awaited me at the Leipzig railway station. I was driven in a ZIM limousine to the Institute for Foreign Students. In the evening I was given an expensive suite, and 300 marks (75 dollars at the official rate of exchange) were pressed into my hand. I went to sleep that night feeling like a Roman emperor.

"After four years, however, I felt more like a condemned man in his cell, waiting for the hangman. There were many reasons for my disillusionment. I came from a democratic country in which every citizen can travel at will and is free to think, say, and publish what he pleases. Neither German population a foreigner in the Soviet-occupied Zone possess these fundamental rights. After I had once said 'Yes' to the Communist offer, I was not permitted to leave the country and had to report to the police every six months for extension of my visa. In the conferences and discussions in the committee of foreign students, in which I represented my Indian fellow-students, I openly criticized this system. As a result, I, who had come to Soviet Zone as a Communist fellow-traveller, was subjected to increasing suspicion, was spied on and attacked.

Principal Targets

"There are approximately 2,500 foreign students in the Soviet-occur pied Zone, the majority of them from Africa and Asia, which are the principal targets of Communist propaganda abroad. The Soviet Zone Communists Communists employ a variety of methods and methods methods, such as cultural agreements and student exchange programmes, to attract foreign students".

(To be continued)

June 30, 1962

# PROF. EDUARD SPRANGER IS 80 Widely-Known Philosopher and Educationist

PROF. Eduard Spranger, one of the German psychologists, celebrated his 80th birthday on

an

dy!

g, I

ical

in

too

of

ded

r, I

ale

sed

he

ited

ion, e to

ents. penllars

nge)

vent

e a

felt

his

here illu-

ratic

can

say,

ither

nor

pied

ental

Yes'

not

and

y six

visa.

sions

ents,

idian

cized

who

as 8

sub-

Was

2,500

occu-

them

e the

pro-

Zone y of

ments

ames,

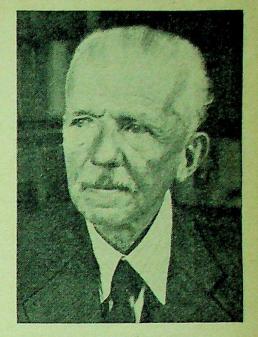
The professor combines profound June 27. learning in philosophy with great knowledge of education and educational methods. He has been looked upon during the past many years as a colossus in both these branches of

A distinguished student of the German philosopher, Wilhelm Dilthey, and a brilliant product of Berlin University, Eduard Spranger became a lecturer in 1909 and later professor of philosophy and education at the universities of Leipzig, Berlin and

Tübingen. He is a member of numerous academies and scientific societies and has achieved great distinction both at home and abroad.

"All my life I have been interested in the principles of cultural psychology", Prof. Spranger once said. In numerous works he devoted himself to the history and criticism of education. In his view, philosophy is a matter of carefully analysing the historical and present structures of mental life and the various manifestations from which the final purpose of human life can be deduced.

In his work, "Forms of Life", Eduard Spranger investigates the human attitude of ideal basic types to



Authority on Pedagogics: Prof. Eduard

DEUTSCH

26

Liebe Freunde!

I am sure you all enjoyed our story in the last issue. Today we present to you another very interesting tale which is slightly more difficult than the last. But don't let that worry you because as usual the new words are explained at the end.

#### DER WUNSCHRING

Ein junger Bauer arbeitete fleißig, aber er hatte kein Glück. Oft konnte er seinen Kindern nichts zu essen geben, und im Stall gab es kein Futter für das Vieh. Als er eines Tages sein Feld pflügte, trat eine alte Frau zu ihm und sagte: "Ich will dir helfen. Gehe zwei Tage lang geradeaus. Du wirst zu einem hohen Baum kommen, der älter als alle anderen Bäume des Waldes ist. Wenn du ihn fällen kannst, dann wird er dir Glück bringen.

Der Bauer nahm seine Axt und machte sich auf den Weg. Er fand den Baum, wie die Alte es ihm gesagt hatte. Viele Stunden arbeitete er schwer, aber dann fiel der Baum ächzend zu Boden. Aus einem Nest in seiner Krone rollten zwei Eier vor die Füße des Bauern. Aus einem Ei erhob sich ein Mächtigen Aller Der Adler mächtiger Adler, in dem anderen glänzte ein goldener Ring. Der Adler sagte: "Ich wir hart dem anderen glänzte ein goldener Ring. Der Adler Sagte: "Ich war seit vielen Jahrhunderten verzaubert, aber nun hast du mich erlägt der Wennechring Wenn du mich erlöst. Nimm diesen Ring zum Dank. Es ist ein Wunschring. Wenn du ihn an deinen Finn diesen Ring zum Dank. Es ist ein Wunschring. Wenn du ihn an deinem Finger drehst und dabei einen Wunsch aussprichst, so wird er erfüllt werden. Aber wähle deinen Wunsch sorgfältig, denn nach der Erfüllung dieses Wunschen in der erfüllt werden. dieses Wunsches hat der Ring seine Kraft verloren und ist ein gewöhnlicher

Der Bauer nahm den Ring und kehrte zurück. Unterwegs sah er einen Kaufmann vor seinem Laden stehen. Der Bauer zeigte ihm den Ring und nehr als andere Ringe dieser Größe." Der Kaufmann antwortete: "Nicht ihm von der Kraft des Birges Ale der Händler das hörte, faßte er einen ihm von der Ringe dieser Größe." Da lachte der Bauer und bösen Plan Brital des Ringes. Als der Händler das hörte, faßte er einen ber Plan Brital des Ringes. Als der Händler das hörte, faßte er einen ber Plan Brital des Ringes. bösen Plan. Er lud den müden Bauern ein, während der Nacht in seinem Hause zu bleiben. Nachdem es dunkel geworden war, ging der Kaufmann in das Zimmer sein. Nachdem es dunkel geworden war, ging und steckte einen das Zimmer seines schlafenden Gastes. Er nahm den Ring und steckte einen

the big spheres of culture like science, religion and economics. His books "Pedagogical Perspectives" and "The Born Educator" have been translated into many languages. They suggest solutions to the most varied problems of education.

#### FOREIGN STUDENTS WILL FEEL AT HOME IN GERMANY

YOUNG students coming from abroad to study in the Federal Republic of Germany are often faced with difficulties in the initial stages. But efforts are being made constantly to help them feel quite at home.

Although there are numerous private and public institutions which help the students in getting settled, there are many young university trainees who come to Germany without sufficient preparation and are experiencing difficulties.

approximately 24,000 foreign students who are at present enrolled in universities in the Federal Republic of Germany, only about 1,500 are scholars of the Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst (DAAD), the German Academic Exchange Service, an organization that arranges scholarships for foreign students in Germany and for German students abroad. The Service tries to ensure that students are given already in their home countries the necessary information on Germany.

(Continued on page 7)

1962

June 30, 1962

# More Sugar Beet in Germany

# A Healthy Vegetable which improves the soil

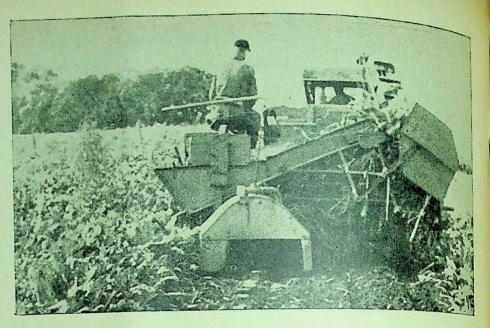
THE sugar beet has always been an interesting root crop for the German farmer. The area under cultivation provides a high financial yield, and the beet is also a healthy vegetable which improves the soil.

In 1961 there was a temporary drop in the area under sugar beet to about 650,000 acres from some 740,000 acres in 1960, because the production of sugar from sugar beet had to be restricted on account of high sugar imports. However, a bigger crop is expected in 1962.

The drift of labour to industry forced the farmers to mechanize agricultural work. The endeavour to replace labour by machines is greatly facilitated by the sugar beet, whether in sowing, tending or in harvesting. The most decisive step towards the mechanization of sowing and tending was taken when the mono-germ seed was developed from the multi-germ seeds by breaking up the seed husk. Special apparatuses plant this mono-germ seed at regular intervals in the soil. The subsequent separation of the plants with the long hoe or with machinery presents no difficulty.

#### **Nutritious Leaves**

Apart from the sugar beet, most farmers also employ the nutritious leaves as fodder. Therefore, the lifting apparatus must harvest the beet and the leaves in such a way that they are carefully separated on the ground. On big farms, where a high area yield is required, the leaves are often harvested by machines with several rows of cutters and laid in rows on the ground. Then comes the lifting machine, which collects the beet and takes it to the end of the field. But mostly machines harvesting the leaves and the beet at the same time are employed. These pile the leaves up in long rows on the field, while the beet is thrown into the collector. In this way the beet is harvested in one process without manual labour and immediately transported from the field.



A modern sugar beet hoeing machine in operation. It replaces the manual labour of 15 to 20 agricultural workers.

anderen Ring gleicher Größe in die Tasche des Bauern. Und kaum hatte der Gast am nächsten Morgen das Haus des Händlers verlassen, drehte der habgierige Mann den Wunschring an seinem Finger und rief: "Ich wünsche mir hunderttausend Goldstücke!" Da regnete es Goldstücke von der Decke, immer mehr und mehr, und als es viele Stunden geregnet hatte, war das ganze Zimmer voll Münzen, und darunter lag der Kaufmann, denn das harte Gold hatte ihn erschlagen.

Inzwischen hatte aber der Bauer sein Haus erreicht, und glücklich zeigte er seiner Frau den Ring. Die Frau wußte sofort einen Wunsch und sagte: "Wir wollen uns noch einen Acker wünschen, dann werden wir im Herbst eine reiche Ernte haben." Der Bauer war damit nicht einverstaden und erwiderte: "Für einen Acker brauchen wir den Ring nicht; ich werde fleißig arbeiten, und wenn wir nur ein wenig Glück haben, dann können wir uns nach einem Jahr den neuen Acker kaufen." Nun arbeiteten die beiden Leute ein Jahr lang sehr fleißig, und sie hatten Glück. Die Ernte war so gut, daß sie das Feld kaufen konnten—und der Wunsch war noch frei. Da meinte die Frau: "Wollen wir uns nicht noch ein Pferd wünschen?" "Nein, liebe Frau," sagte der Bauer, "ein Pferd werden wir auch ohne den Ring bekommen, wenn wir nur fleißig sind." Und richtig, nach einem Jahr stand auch ein Pferd im Stall—und der Wunsch war noch frei.

Noch oft sagte die Frau zu ihrem Mann: "Ich weiß, was wir uns schen können." Aber immer antwortete der Bauer: "Liebe Frau, wir sind beide noch jung, und das Leben ist lang. Nur ein Wunsch ist in diesem Ring, und vielleicht wird einmal eine Zeit kommen, in der wir den Ring wirklich brauchen. Wir haben schon viel Glück gehabt, seitdem der Ring in unserem Haus ist; darum wollen wir zufrieden sein und mit unserem Wunsch warten. So vergingen viele Jahre. Der Bauer und seine Frau wurden alt und grau. Manchmal steckte der Alte den Ring an den Finger, um ihn zu betrachten, aber den Wunsch sagte er nicht. Schließlich starben die beiden alten Leute nach einem glücklichen Leben an einem Tage.

Als man die Toten in ihre Särge legte, sagte der älteste Sohn zu seinen Brüdern: "Wir wollen dem Vater seinen Ring mit ins Grab geben. Es ist nur ein einfacher Ring, aber er hat ihm immer viel Freude gemacht. so begrub man den alten Bauern zusammen mit seinem Ring, der ein Wunschring sein sollte und keiner war und der doch so viel Glück ins Haus gebracht hatte.

Der Wunschring (-e): magic ring; der Stall (<u>u</u>e): stable; pflügen: to plough; sich auf den Weg machen: to set off; ächzen: to groan; die Krone (-n): head of the tree; mächtig: mighty; glänzen: to glitter; verzaubert sein: to be under a magic spell; erlöße (-n): to set free; erfüllen: to fulfil; wählen: to choose; sorgfältig: carefully; die Größe (-n): the size; die Münze (-n): the coin; erschlagen: to strike dead; die Ernte (-n): the grave; begräben einverstanden sein: to agree; der Sarg (<u>u</u>e): coffin; das Grab (<u>u</u>er): the grave;

In ord of thos german governm assistance German taken s them to tions in promote between students partners.

Initial tasks h

tion in metropo Schulze reported on parl police. energeti planned the nur unknow

students

The whose foreign German furt, h hostel" A seco: These 1 internat advance tutors o Alltoo for fore in isola ınstituti contact and C contact

AGRE princ

to be a

dents v

princ to the of Federal formal the Fed will be s

of cred will red develop goods a the Fed

German

# FOREIGN STUDENTS

(Continued from page 5)

In order to help the great number of those who make their way to of those on their own, without any Germany on their own, without any government subsidies or scholarship government, the "Club of Foreign and assistance, the "Club of Foreign and assistance, the Club of Foreign and German Students" in Frankfurt has taken steps to make it easier for them to get accustomed to conditions in the country. This is being promoted through close contact foreign and students, discussions and genuine partnership in study.

Initially, however, some concrete tasks have to be mastered. Many students have found no accommodation in the South-German business metropolis of Frankfurt, as Dr. Schulze of the Frankfurt Club reported. They were found sleeping on park benches at night by the police. It is in this respect that energetic aid measures are being planned, although this is difficult, as the number of future students is unknown.

10 20

der

sche

cke,

anze

Gold

klich und

wir

stan-

; ich

dann

teten

Ernte

noch

en?"

e den

Jahr

wün-

sind

Ring,

klich

erem

ten. grau.

hten,

Leute

einen

st nur Und

r ein

Haus

h; sich e tree; rlösen: 3e (-n): arvest; graben:

#### "Trainee Hostel"

The Carl-Duisberg-Gesellschaft, whose main function is to assist foreign trainees, and the West-German Youth Movement in Frankfurt, have established a "trainee hostel" which was opened recently. A second hostel has been planned. These hostels are to be centres of international meetings in which advanced German students will be tutors of their foreign fellow-students. All too often in past years, such homes for foreign students had been working in isolation from other university institutions, and without any genuine contacts developing between foreign and German students. By close contact in the hostel, this danger is to be averted now, and foreign students will be helped to feel at home.

#### GERMAN CREDITS FOR NEPAL'S DEVELOPMENT

AGREEMENT has been reached in principle for the grant of credits to the Government of Nepal by the Federal Republic of Germany. The formal treaty in the matter between the Federal Government and Nepal will be signed shortly.

The first arrangement for advance credit to Nepal, the agreement promote Nepal's industrial development through the supply of goods and equipment on credit from the Federal Republic of Germany.

German News Weekly

# The Berlin Film Festival

A "Notable Cultural Event in the Free World"

-Dr. Adenauer.

IN a message of good wishes to the Twelfth International Film Festival, now being held in Berlin, Dr. Adenauer, the Federal Chancellor, hailed the Festival as a "notable cultural event in the Free World".

In his message, the Chancellor stated as follows:

"I am taking great interest in this Festival, a festival which is so important for our artistic life and which is considered a notable cultural event in the Free World. May the Festival, which is taking place for the first time under the shadow of the Wall, go off as successfully and splendidly as it did in the past."

Sponsored by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Senate of Berlin and the SPIO. the top organisation of the German

film industry, the Festival had brought together in Berlin film stars, producers and business executives from all over the world.

For the first time, Senegal, Syria, Mauretania and Bolivia are participating in the event in which 35 countries are taking part with 63 entries. India has entered two pictures (see the German News Weekly, dated June 16) and has also sent a delegation, one of whose members is a member of the international jury to judge the entries.

In the past East-Berliners had taken keen interest in the programme and attended it in large numbers. But this year, the Communist ban on free movement has deprived them of this opportunity of cultural contact with fellow-Germans.



GERMAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS FOR MANDI

As reported in an earlier issue of the "German News Weekly", an agreement has been signed between the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the joint development of agriculture in the Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh. The German Project Officer under this Scheme, Dr. von Huelst (left in the picture), his deputy, Dr. Gwildis (centre), and Mrs. von Huelst have now arrived in India to take the necessary preparatory steps for the assignment of the entire German Agricultural Assistance Team.



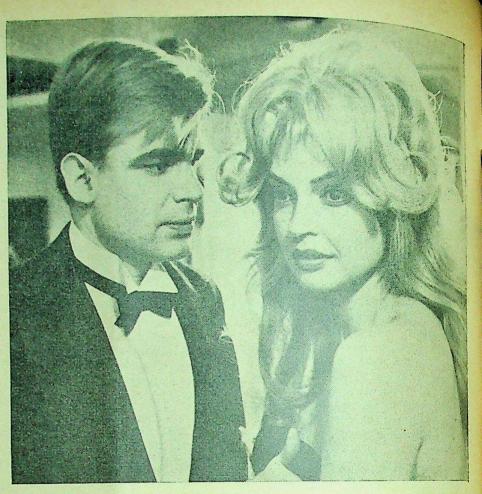
The Humboldt Foundation has awarded scholarships to 312 scientists from foreign countries for the year 1962-63. The value of the awards ranges from DM 800 to 1,100 (approximately Rs. 975 to Rs. 1,300) per month. 285 of these scholarships are intended for research and the rest for lectureships. The 312 recipients of the awards represent different branches of science and are drawn from various parts of the world.

report of the "DAAD" A (German Academic Exchange Service) shows that 145 teachers of German nominated by the Service are now working at 131 universities and colleges all over the world. Nearly 30,000 persons learnt German last year. German is now the third foreign language sought after in Asian and African countries.

The workers in the Federal Republic of Germany bought more cars than any other section of the population last year. Figures published by the Federal Board for Motor Vehicles show that there was a heavy registration of new cars in the country during 1961-100,000 more than in the previous year. For the first time, workers were the most numerous buyers of cars.

The Institute for Self-Service in Cologne has announced that 8,061 new self-service stores were opened in 1961, raising the number of such enterprises to 30,680. There is now one self-service shop for nearly every 1,820 inhabitants in the country.

Manufacturers of office machines in the Federal Republic of Germany report that their business has hardly been affected by the general slowing down of economic expansion. So far they have been able to keep the rate of increase of their sales at last year's level of 15 per cent. The brisk business is mainly the result of increased rationalisation.



In the German film, "Lulu", which is being produced by Rolf Thiele on the basis of Frank Wedekind's great play, Nadja Tiller (right) plays the main role. Picture shows a young man (Klaus Höring) imploring blonde Lulu not to reject his love.

### THE MOST MODERN BLOOD BANK

THE Rhineland-Palatinate, one of the States in the Federal Republic of Germany, has established a central blood bank which promises to be the most modern blood and plasma bank in the Federal Republic of Germany.

It will not merely work according the latest developments in medical treatment but will be also given the latest equipment for the production of dry plasma. Improved operating methods, like heart-lung surgery, have increased the demand for blood bank material. In the case of many illnesses the new methods will mean the saving of lives. Before any direct donation is made, complicated and time-consuming blood tests and check-tests must be conducted. In their place, the blood bank material donated by the widespread system of donors at quarterly intervals to the clinic will be used.

There are two basic disadvantages in the old blood-bank system: first, many of the preserves deteriorate, because the demand for blood in a number of blood groups is very small, and, naturally, in the case of major accidents the arrangement of supplies from other blood banks takes much time. Moreover, there are never enough quantities on the market. For these reasons the German Red Cross has asked the population to donate blood. Apart from individuals, the entire staffs of companies, besides police and military units, have participated in the campaign.

SPEAR

to Bonn Minister

said th

for aid

Reitera

ment ai German the adde ment sa

views r

with th

The

regardin

policy of

he coul India w

the aid

In thi

ed that

nations

strength

of the

Cooper

through

a set o

To

Fore

The blood will in future be stored in the form of dry plasma. By a centralization of blood banks, stocks of the less demanded blood groups can be limited. For particularly urgent cases, the central blood bank will use helicopters.

The new blood bank will also house a research department of wide scope.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50.C. Shanting Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Printed at Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np.

young

VK

rate,

d in very

se of

nt of

anks

there

s on

s the d the

Apart staffs

and ed in

stored By a tocks roups ularly bank

also nt of Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

NEW DELHI, JULY 7, 1962

No. 27

# TO HELP DEVELOP INHERENT STRENGTH

## German Federal Government's Guiding Principle of Aid Policy

SPEAKING to a group of Indian journalists who were on a visit to Bonn, Mr. Walter Scheel, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, said that the international climate for aid to India had not deteriorated. Reiterating the point that development aid by the Federal Republic of Germany had no political strings, he added that the Federal Government saw no reason to change its views regarding positive cooperation with the Indian Government.

The Minister clarified points regarding the Federal Government's policy on development aid and said he could not agree with reports that India was not making proper use of the aid received by her.

In this context, it may be mentioned that assisting the developing nations to increase their inherent strength is the keynote of the policy of the new Ministry of Economic Cooperation. This policy runs through a programme of work and a set of guiding principles which the

In this Ossue:

To help develop inherent		
the wife gees, in spite of	•••	1
	•••	2
a hariante subjected	•••	3
huan Varsities'	•••	4
button to knowledge is 750 years old	•••	6
is 750 years old	•••	7

Minister for Economic Cooperation, Mr. Walter Scheel, has placed before Parliament for approval.

The main features of the policy and programme are outlined here:

In the first instance, combined projects confined to a particular region should be implemented as models. Varied projects, such as those for

(Continued on page 2)



#### INDIAN FILM STARS AT BERLIN FESTIVAL

As already reported, Indian stars were among the film personalities from various parts of the world who participated in the Twelfth Film Festival in Berlin. Picture shows Kalpana Kartik (left), actress-wife of the Indian film star and producer, Dev Anand (extreme left), in conversation with the Swedish actress, Ulla Jacobson (right). Actress Nanda is seen in the centre.

#### DEVELOPMENT AID POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

improving the basic structure of agriculture and agricultural production, and for promoting village uplift, education, health and social conditions should also be enlarged and assisted. *Entrepreneurs* who embark on large-scale projects in the developing countries should recognise the need for providing assistance for social and educational programmes.

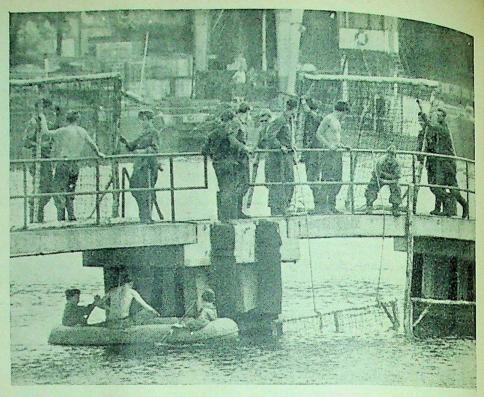
Technical Training

The programme of the Federal Government stipulates that the technical training of young people living in the developing countries should be organised and conducted in these countries themselves. Before undertaking the training schemes, however, one must keep in mind the prospects of employment for the personnel after completion of training. Training institutions set up in the developing countries should have a very broad base and should be administered in the spirit of real partnership. And institutions should be set up in the Federal Republic for briefing German teachers who are to be deputed to the developing countries for work in the fields of agriculture, technical trades and personnel management. Even the academic teaching for the people in the developing countries should be carried out, in future, in the developing countries themselves, and new teaching methods suitable to the conditions as well as requirements of the particular developing country should be evolved. Along with the government officials to carry out a project, a vocational guidance expert should also be sent to each developing country.

Seminars

The Federal Government's programme also envisages the setting up of an Institute in Berlin to conduct seminars on problems relating to the methods of development-Provision is under the programme for intensifying the teaching of German to young people of the developing countries and foreign languages to German technicians. Scholarships will be awarded to Germans, chosen from the younger generation of scientists, for a seven-year term of work as assistants under German technical experts working on projects in the developing countries.

The programme attaches great importance to the point that an effec-



The Communist border police in East Berlin have laid an underwater barrier to prevent freedom-loving people in the Soviet Zone from escaping to West Berlin by swimming across the river Spree, close to the sector boundary. Picture shows personnel of the "People's Police" sinking eight-feet-high frames covered with a close network of barbed wire between the piles of a bridge near a landing point. The Soviet Zone river police guard the men of the border police force as the latter erect the barrier. The barrier is being sunk with the help of rubber boats.

# 11,200 REFUGEES IN SPITE OF THE WALL

IN an effort to prevent people from escaping to West Berlin by swimming across the Spree near the sector boundary, the Soviet Zone border Police have set up an underwater barrier (see picture above).

In spite of ruthless measures to check attempts at escape and the unceasing vigilance of the "people's police", 11,200 people have succeeded in fleeing the Soviet Zone since the ban on free movement, imposed on August 13, 1961. All the attempts at escape were marked by a spirit of daring and by clever planning. The border police being determined to foil the attempts, about 100 people were either killed or severely wounded when people from the Soviet Zone tried to escape.

tive and enduring change for the better in the developing countries is possible only when the people of the countries acquire the "knowhow" of development. They should be helped to overcome the stress and strain of development by developing their own inherent strength.

The refugees included a large number of police personnel. A Press Note issued on July 2 by the Federal Ministry of All-German Affairs said that 332 uniformed men, nearly the strength of five companies, and approximately that of a battalion of the "National People's Army" of the Soviet Zone, crossed over to the Federal Republic during the first six months of this year.

RISIN the

Rhine-V 358 fee across

ing thro

able st

Eastern

which

to the

The

itself fo

thern fla

Ems flo

with th

of junij

tages ai

landsca

In sp ped up

in the v

ling of

Februa

disastro

the N

region

serious

endowe

sure. W

For the

German

#### JOURNALIST-VISITORS TO BERLIN

Indian journalists occupy the second place among 1,500 journalists from various countries of the world who visited Berlin during the first six months of this year and saw for themselves the Communist wall and the conditions in the divided city. Since the imposition of the ban of free movement, a large number of journalists have visited Berlin to familiarize themselves with the situation there. The number of such visitors so far this year is already the same as that for the entire year 1960.

The largest number of journalistvisitors came from the United States, India following next.

July 7, 1962

# THE EMS IS THE DELIGHT OF BOATING ENTHUSIASTS

RISING on the southern slope of Teutoburger Wald in North Rhine-Westphalia, at an altitude of 358 feet, the Ems flows northward 358 leet, across low-lying country. After passing through the Dollart, the navigable stream bifurcates itself into the Eastern Ems and the Western Ems which flow off the island of Borkum to the North Sea.

The influence of the sea makes itself felt considerably in the northern flat country through which the Ems flows. The pre-historic moors, with their herds of sheep and masses of juniper bushes, their peculiar cottages and heather, are typical of the landscape of the Ems valley.

In spring, when the water is whipped up by gale or when fog hangs in the valley, one has the first inkling of its proximity to the sea. In February of this year, when the disastrous floods inundated parts of the North-German Plains, region of the Ems was also affected seriously in some places. Nature has endowed the valley in a rich measure. When in spring the moor grass

rbed

olice

rrier

irge

A

the

nan

ien,

ies,

lion

of

the

Six

S

the

lists

orld

first

for and

ity.

On · ot

to

tua-

uch

ady

tire

list-

ites,

1962

blooms around the pond, the gorse blooms everywhere and the heather forms an immense violet carpet, the valley presents a captivating sight. A little further south, fir and pine alternate, and dark stretches of juniper contrast with the bright deciduous forests. The 200-mile-long Ems and its tributaries, Hase and Leda, are excellent for boating and for fishing, which particuarly attract holiday-makers.

#### Traffic Route

An important traffic route lies along the valley of the Ems, which connects the Ruhr and the North-Sea ports. The Ems was canalised for a distance of 43 miles between 1892 and 1899. At the same time, as a part of the plan to provide an entirely German outlet for Westphalia's industrial products, the Dortmund-Ems canal was constructed. It runs from Dortmund Meppen where it joins the canalised Ems and then follows the open river to Emden. Altogether, the Dortmund-Ems canal is 170 miles long and 99 feet wide and can take boats from 750 to 800 tons. From Henrichenburg a branch runs to Herne which is connected with the

Rhine near Ruhrort by the Rhine-Herne canal. A difference of 46 feet in the level of the main canal, and the Herne branch necessitates a huge lift at Henrichenburg. The north-bound traffic is mostly in coke and coal from the Westphalian coal-fields.

#### Emden

In its lower reaches, the Ems passes by Emden, a town with a magnificent 16th-century Town Hall—a gift from the Dutch who took refuge there from the religious persecution of the time. Emden is, undoubtedly, the prettiest and the most perfect town in Ostfriesland. It was destroyed during the last war, but the port was spared and is still bustling with traffic. Coal and iron shipped from the Ruhr by way of the Dortmund-Ems canal are unloaded on its wharves, and the North Sea dockyards echo with the beating of hammers. Since the middle of the 17th century, trade with England has been the main source of income for Emden.

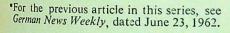
#### **Burial Mounds**

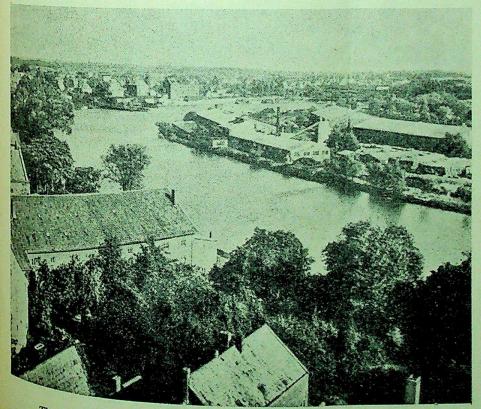
The territory between the Ems and the Weser has stayed off the path of progress; it was thought to be nothing more than an enormous moor. Actually, this territory must have been inhabited much earlier, and this is proved by the presence of countless burial mounds which occur nowhere in Germany in the same profusion as they do here. It was not until the Dutch on their side of the border began to cultivate the moorlands and convert them into a fertile garden that the economic possibilities of the country were realised in Germany.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS INTIMATIONS

When you leave your station on a holiday, kindly make your own arrangements to have your copy of "German News Weekly" redirected to you till you return to your permanent address. Intimate to the Embassy only long-term changes of address. And when you do so, please do not fail to mention your Reference No.

Editor





The Ems on its course through Leer, a railway centre near the Dutch frontier.

German News Weekly



This newspaper stand in the Soviet-Zone city of Leipzig bears the sign-board "Mezhduna-rodniye Gazeti" ("International Newspapers"), but an interested visitor can get only wellcensored Communist newspapers and magazines.

#### FOREIGNERS ARE SUBJECTED TO A BRAIN-WASH

#### An Indian Student's Experiences in the Soviet Zone

REFORE they are sent to colleges and universities, the young foreigners visiting the Soviet Zone for studies are subjected to a year-long brainwash, says Mr. Vijoy Batra, formerly of Delhi Polytechnic, an Indian student who accepted a scholarship for study in Dresden and after four years felt like a "condemned man".

Here is the concluding portion of the article, the previous instalment of which was given in the last issue. Mr. Vijoy Batra writes:

"Most foreign students come to the Soviet Zone of Germany under the scholarship programme of the Communist-dominated World League of Students. These scholarships are granted to students recommended

Communist-infiltrated student organizations in Afro-Asian countries. It goes without saying that these nominees are either Communists or Communist fellow-travellers. Several other international Communist front organisations, such as the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions, and the World League of Democratic Youth, delegate students to the Soviet Zone.

"An Indian friend of mine who came to the Soviet Zone to purchase machines was offered a scholarship by the factory with which he was doing business. An Egyptian student came to the Soviet Zone as a tourist and remained there to enrol at a university. However, such students

often pose a difficult problem for the Communists. Many of them have only completed their elemen. tary school education. They come to the Soviet Zone without school certificate. For such students, the statement, 'I lost my papers in the fight for freedom!' is an open sesame to the doors of the Soviet Zone universities. In many cases they do not have the educational background or preparation to profit from the lectures given there.

#### A Year-long Brain-Wash

"Most of the Afro-Asian students in the Soviet-occupied Zone play Communists, along with the primarily because of the financial support they receive from the State, not because they feel attracted by the Communist ideology. The regime is aware of this tendency and does everything possible to combat it. Before being sent to colleges and universities, the young foreigners are subjected to a year-long brain-wash in the Institute for Foreign Students in Leipzig. The ostensible reason for their attendance at this Institute is to learn the German language. The real purpose is to train them in the fundamental concepts of Marxism-Leninism and 'to poison against everything their minds Western. The text-books they use are filled with propaganda, and from the first day they are taught like little children to love the Russians and hate the Americans.

"The books from which these learn German contain students speeches and essays by Mr. Walter Ulbricht and other prominent Soviet Zone Communists. The students are taken on excursions to model collective farms and State-owned factories.

#### The Newspapers

"The East German newspapers are not only boring. Their reports about events both inside and outside the Communist world are one-sided and distorted. They contain propaganda, not information. The only foreign newspapers on sale or available in libraries are Communist newspapers such as the Daily Worker, L'Himde nite, La Unita, etc. Most foreign students there is students, therefore, subscribe to subscribe to own countries. The countries of the countrie own countries. These papers, to the ever, have to be approved by the censor's office in East Berlin before they can be delivered by the conditions. they can be delivered to the students.

(Continued on page 5)

July 7, 1962

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

"This permit th magazine The reason zine publ "Hollywo ing pictu considere cribed to The delisuddenly when it b

as Fascis "The hand, like in the So

of the

to India

censor h

Liebe F Yo the usual

"holiday

ein Edelr von dich in diesen er einen ihn in de Vogel au Da beka so lange.

ein Bein

An Tisch un des Tage Ausrufer ihn vor s Kranich dem Vog denn er Wortete e Der Edel ich hätte daß alle so sei er,

geber wo

in die K

Wenn du

# BRAIN-WASHING

(Continued from page 4)

em

lem

en-

ome

1001

the the

ame

ver-

not

und

the

ents

play

ists.

icial

tate,

the

ie is

does it. and

are

wash

lents

ason

itute

lage.

hem

of

oison

hing

e are 1 the

little

and

these

ntain

alter

oviet

dents

10del

wned

s are

ibout

e the

1 and

anda,

reign

ole in

apers

luma-

reign

e to

their

how-

y the

efore

dents.

"This censorship office refused to permit the delivery of an Indian film permit the to which I had subscribed. The reason given was that the maga-The transition of a weekly page entitled The publish News Letter" containing pictures which the Communists onsidered deplorable. I also subscribed to a daily newspaper from India. The delivery of the newspaper was suddenly stopped by the Communists when it began to publish an account of the Yugoslav President's trip 10 India. I was notified that the censor had banned the newspaper as Fascist and anti-Communist.

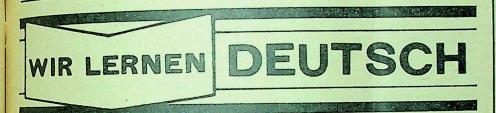
"The Communists, on the other hand, like to use the foreign students in the Soviet Zone to propagate Communism in Africa and Asia. On one occasion a picture was taken of me in my room in Dresden, purportedly to be used in an article on the life of Indian students in the Soviet Zone.

"Later, I found the photograph in a booklet advertising the industrial fair in Leipzig. The sub-title stated that I was an Indian businessman named Rampal Singh, and that I was an exporter of Indian goods to the Soviet Zone. I never received an answer to the letter of protest I wrote to the editor of the booklet.

#### Not an Isolated Case

"This is no isolated case. The Communists have repeatedly written articles using the names of foreign students, without requesting or receiving their permission."

(Concluded)



27

Liebe Freunde!

Your teachers are expected back from the hills very soon to take up the usual pattern of "Wir lernen Deutsch". We hope you have enjoyed our "holiday stories" of which this may be the last one.

#### WER LACHT, STRAFT NICHT

In einer großen Stadt im Süden Deutschlands wohnte vor vielen Jahren ein Edelmann, der sehr reich war. Er besaß ein prächtiges Schloß, das ringsum von dichten Wäldern umgeben war. Oft lud er seine Freunde ein, mit ihm in diesen Wäldern zu jagen, denn er liebte die Jagd sehr. Eines Tages brachte er einen jungen Kranich nach Haus. Er übergab ihn seinem Koch, der in in der Küche für das Abendessen zubereiten sollte. Der Koch setzte den Vogel auf das Feuer, und bald zog ein verlockender Duft durch das Schloß. Da bekam der Koch Lust, ein Stück von dem Vogel zu probieren. Er wartete so lange, bis niemand in der Küche war, dann schnitt er schnell dem Tier tin Bein ab und aß es mit gutem Appetit.

Am Abend versammelten sich die Gäste des Edelmannes um den Tisch und warteten begierig auf den leckeren Braten, dessen Duft während des Tages den bewindernden des Tages durch das ganze Haus gezogen war. Unter den bewundernden Austufen des Cimmer und setzte Ausrusen der Gäste trug der Koch den Kranich in das Zimmer und setzte im vor seiner Gäste trug der Koch den Kranich in das Zimmer und setzte In vor seinen Herrn auf den Tisch. Der Edelmann bemerkte sofort, daß der Kranich nur ein Bein hatte und sagte zu dem Koch: "Es ist nur ein Bein an dem Vogel Enten hatte und sagte zu dem Koch: "Es koch erschrak sehr, dem Vogel. Erkläre mir, wie das gekommen ist!" Der Koch erschrak sehr, denn er hatte. Darum antdenn er hatte Angst zu sagen, daß er ein Bein gegessen habe. Darum antwortete er "Hangst zu sagen, daß er ein Bein gegessen haben?" Worlete er: "Herr, wißt Ihr nicht, daß die Kraniche nur ein Bein haben?" Der Edelmann wurde zornig und rief: "Das ist Unsinn! Glaubst du vielleicht, daß alle Kraniche nur ein Bein ich hätte noch nie einen Kranich gesehen?" Aber der Koch wiederholte, werde Kraniche nur ein Bein kraniche wolle, Wenn der Herr es nicht glauben wolle, daß alle Kraniche nur ein Bein hätten. Wenn der Herr es nicht glauben wolle, so sei er, der Koch und ein Bein hätten. Wenn der Herr es nicht glauben Wolle, so sei er, der Koch, gern bereit, es ihm am nächsten Tag zu zeigen. Der Gastgeber wollte vor seinen Freunden nicht länger streiten und schickte den Koch küche mit den Kreinen Freunden nicht länger streiten und schickte den Koch küche mit den Kreinen Freunden nicht länger streiten und schickte den Koch kann kreine Küche mit den Kreinen Freunden nicht länger streiten und schickte den Koch kann kreinen in die Küche mit den Worten: "Gut, du sollst es mir morgen zeigen; aber wenn du es pielt den Worten: "Gut, du sollst es mir morgen zeigen; aber Wenn du es nicht kannst, lasse ich dich am nächsten Baum aufhängen."

#### MR. K. G. VON HASE



Mr. Karl-Günther von Hase has succeeded Mr. Felix von Eckardt, the Federal Government's new plenipotentiary in West Berlin, as head of the Federal Government's Press and Information Office in Bonn. Aged only 45, Mr. von Hase is the youngest State Secretary.

Although he is not a professional journalist, Mr. von Hase has been enjoying the esteem and regard of the Press. When he functioned for some time as chief spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, the 400 journalists in Bonn liked him much for his clear and detailed interpretation of political events. engaging manner is coupled with a comprehensive political knowledge, unusual in a person who left the Diplomats' school at Speyer only 12 years ago.

The new Press Office Chief was born in Lower Silesia but brought up in Berlin. His father was an Army Colonel, compulsorily retired from Service for 'political reasons". A regular officer in the last war, Mr. Karl-Günther von Hase was a Major in the General Staff.

After the abortive attempt on Hitler's life, he was removed from the General Staff. This was an aftermath of the unsuccessful anti-Hitler plot in which his uncle and also a cousin had taken part, paying for it with their lives.

# GERMAN VARSITIES' CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE

#### Baroda Vice-Chancellor's Tribute

PROF. Dr. J. M. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor of Baroda University, has paid a tribute to German universities. At the invitation of the German Academic Exchange Service, he toured the Federal Republic of Germany recently for five weeks when he visited some of the universities and technical high schools there.

In a letter of thanks to the Service, Dr. Mehta has also expressed his appreciation of German scholars' interest in India.

In the course of his letter, Dr. Mehta writes:

"I spent five delightful weeks in this lovely country and visited some of its universities and technical high schools.... What I noticed was the desire on the part of young German students to go in more for university education, as in other parts of the world like the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

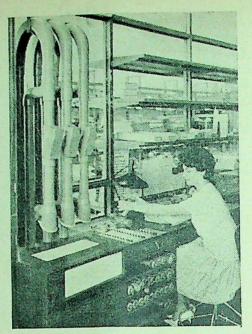
#### High Standard

"Your standard of secondary education is fairly high and the students are over eighteen or nineteen when they come to the universities. You can, therefore, afford to have complete academic freedom both for the students and the teachers. Your lecture-halls are, in the case of some subjects, overcrowded. A professor may have to address a class of more than 300 students. This generally does not happen in our Indian universities.

#### Spiritual Kinship

"There is some spiritual kinship between the people of your country and those of India. They have both produced great philosophers. The Germans were the earliest among the European people to understand Indian philosophy and the Indian classical literature. They have produced some excellent Sanskrit scholars.

"I have been deeply touched by the kindness with which I was received in Germany and by the hospitality of the Germans. There is nothing which brings the different countries of the world so much together as such visits by people of one country to that of another".



# YOU GET YOUR BOOK IN 6 MINUTES

THE University Library in Bonn has installed a conveyor belt and "pneumatic post" equipment which enables borrowers to obtain their books in six to eight minutes.

Oschool

of the ch

in Leipzig

summer.

anywhere

music lov

tance; i

continent

Berlin F

sphere of

Thomas

vocal and

The wo

tunately t

German Ne

The P

The 750,000 volumes that constitute the library are stored in three underground storeys. The lady assistant in charge of the installation (see picture on the left) places the order forms of borrowers in a container that forms part of the equipment. The container carries the forms at lightning speed to the underground storeys where the staff take out the books and send them up by a conveyor belt.

Am anderen Tag befahl der Herr, der immer noch sehr zornig war, einem Diener, zwei Pferde zu satteln, und er ritt mit dem Koch zu einem Teich, an dem er schon oft Kraniche gesehen hatte. Unterwegs gab er dem Koch kein freundliches Wort und sagte nur: "Nun wird es sich bald zeigen, wer von uns beiden gelogen hat." Da wußte der Koch, daß der Zorn seines Herrn noch nicht vergangen war, und er sann auf einen Ausweg. Denn er sah sich schon an einem Baum hängen, wenn es ihm nicht gelänge, seinen Herrn zu beruhigen. Doch er gab die Hoffnung nicht auf, sich durch eine große Lüge retten zu können.

Als sie zu dem Teich kamen, sah der Arme zwölf Kraniche, die dort ausruhten und nach ihrer Gewohnheit dabei auf einem Beine standen. Er zeigte sie dem Edelmann und sagte: "Nun könnt Ihr sehen, Herr, daß ich nicht gelogen habe, als ich Euch gestern abend sagte, daß die Kraniche nur ein Bein hätten. Ihr habt mir also vor Euren Gästen Unrecht getan". Der Edelmann antwortete: "Habe nur ein wenig Geduld! Du sollst bald sehen, daß die Kraniche zwei Beine haben, und ich will dich dann mit meiner eigenen Hand an jenem Baum dort aufhängen." Mit diesen Worten näherte er sich den Vögeln, legte die Hände an den Mund und schrie: "Hu, ahu!" Da zogen die Kraniche ihr zweites Bein hervor, das sie unter den Flügeln verborgen hatten, und erhoben sich mit lautem Geschrei in die Luft.

"Nun", fragte er dann den Koch, "haben diese Vögel zwei Beine oder eines?" Der Koch konnte vor Angst kaum antworten, aber dann kam ihm noch rechtzeitig ein guter Gedanke. Er erinnerte sich nämlich, daß sein Her eine schlagfertige Antwort im richtigen Augenblick sehr zu schätzen wußte. Darum erwiderte er: "Herr, es ist so, wie Ihr sagt. Aber warum habt Ihr gestern abend nicht 'Hu, ahu' gerufen, als ich Euch den Vogel brachte? Ich bin sicher, er hätte dann auch sein zweites Bein gezeigt." Bei dieser Antwort mußte der Edelmann laut lachen, so daß er seinen Zorn vergaß, und er meinte: "Ja, du hast recht; es war meine Schuld, daß ich es nicht gerufen habe. Ich will dir also vergeben."

Der Koch setzte im Laufe der Zeit noch viele Kraniche vor seinen Herrn auf den Tisch, aber dieser fand nie mehr eine Gelegenheit, laut ahu!" zu rufen.

Der Edelmann ("er): nobleman; umgeben sein: to be surrounded; ringsum; all round; der Kranich (-e): crane; verlockend: appetising; der Duft ("e): smell; begleit eagerly; lecker: delicate; der Braten (-): roast meat; der Unsinn: nonsense; to dispute; satteln: to saddle; der Teich (-e): pond; auf einen Ausweg sinnen: to dispute; die Hoffnung aufgeben: to give up hope; die Gewohnheit (-en): Unrecht tun: to do wrong; verbergen: to hide; schlagfertig: quick-witted; schlatzen: appreciate; im Laufe der Zeit: in the course of time.

# THE FAMOUS THOMAS CHOIR IS 750 YEARS OLD Soviet Zone Regime lays its hands on a venerable institution

ONE of the most famous "choir of the music world, that of the choir of the Thomas Church in Leipzig, will be 750 years old this

Bonn

t and

which

their

onsti-

three

lady

lation

es the

con-

equip-

s the

o the

e staff

them

g war,

einem

er dem zeigen,

seines

enn er

seinen h eine

e dort

en. Er laß ich

he nur

. Der

sehen,

meiner näherte

ahu!"

Flügeln

ne oder

m ihm n Herr wußte. abt Ihr

e? Ich

ntwort und er

gerufen

seinen

begierig streiten to lock

The performance of this choir summer. anywhere in the world was for music lovers an event of great impormusic its tours took it to all five continents of the earth. What the Berlin Philharmonic is in the sphere of instrumental music, the Thomas Choir was in the sphere of vocal and church music.

The world is "was" because, unfortunately today, the tradition of this great choir has been forcibly interrupted. Since the choir is located in Leipzig, which lies in the Soviet Zone, it has been isolated from the rest of the world by the wall and the barbed wire of the Communist regime.

In an article on the choir, Die Welt writes: "For two years now we have missed the presence of the Thomas Choir on our station platforms and at our airports, and no longer do posters announce its appearance in Hamburg, New York or Tokyo. If the Thomas Choir has finally given up its choral work, then it is in no way through voluntary

resignation....The rulers of the Zone have forced this on it with empty, hollow excuses. Up to the beginning of 1961, the regime permitted the choir to travel abroad, and though the Communists were at the best of times completely indifferent to the programme of church music, they gladly used the success of the choir as propaganda.

"However, after Kurt Thomas, a choir-master of great prominence who led the Thomas Choir since 1956, failed to return to Leipzig from a journey to the Federal Republic—and alas, he had his overriding reasons which one can understand-the disadvantages of permitting international contact have prevailed on the Red functionaries. They have put the choir firmly in irons. The choir can no longer be heard even in other East Bloc countries".

#### From the Middle Ages

The history of the Thomas Choir reflects the history of European music. In June 1212, the Thomas Abbey in Leipzig was accorded the privilege of fostering church music in the city, which was still in its infancy. Thus the choir was born. It has preserved its original privilege until today, nor has it ever avoided its associated duty of maintaining its own Thomas school where the young choristers are educated. Never has it been a question of turning them into celebrated stars. They received an education exactly like that of other children, except that to them music was of crowning importance.

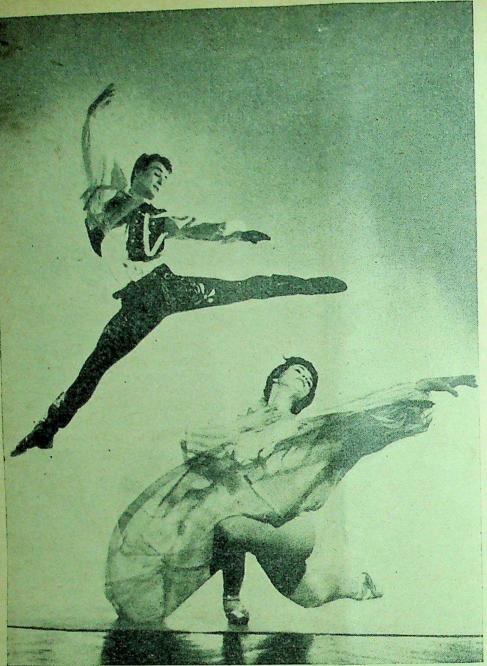
The foundation of the choir coincided with the golden age of medieval culture. It was the age of the Hohenstaufen emperors. Literature, philosophy, architecture and music, under the unifying roof of Christian piety and courtly culture, experienced a measure of European unity which was memorable in history. It is safe to describe those decades, at the turn of the 12th century, as a milestone of Western culture. The epoch obviously favoured the creation of the choir. Contemporary sources suggest that it already played an important role during this period, as it has at all times until recently.

(Continued on page 8)



Famous composer and choir-master: Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) German News Weekly

July 7, 1962



**EXQUISITE CHOREOGRAPHY** 

The ballet, "Coppelia", was performed recently at the State Opera House in Berlin. Picture shows a scene in the ballet, with Elisabeth Theysen and Hans Knütter giving an exquisite display of choreography.

#### THE THOMAS CHOIR IS 750 YEARS OLD

(Continued from page 7)

The choir could not, of course, maintain so high a standard continually through the centuries. In the history of the Thomas Choir there have also been times of wane. However, the choir has again and again found prominent musicians who gave it new impulse and spurred it on to even greater achievements.

Johann Sebastian Bach was "Thomaskantor" (choir-master and organist) in Leipzig between 1723 and 1750. It was he who actually helped the choir to achieve international He himself did not recognition. consider the appointment in Leipzig a special distinction. The people of Leipzig had taken him as being

"better than not having anybody" and in these circumstances disenchantment was mutual.

So it goes with genius. In Leipzig Bach composed many of his im. mortal works. Yet when performed for the first time they were often

#### Brilliance and Renown

However, as Bach became famous, as the following generation of musicians showed their reverence and began to see in him the great teacher and musical genius, the star of the Thomas Choir rose still higher. To their original task, that of serving church music, there came a second special responsibility: the fostering of Bach's music. In the end, it may hav been not least the link with the same of Johann Sebastian Bach on which the Thomas Choir was able to base its brilliance and

Vol. IV

Fede

IN a the In

Free Ti

conclude

Dr. Hei

Federal comed tl

the caus

peace ar The 60-1

embrace

world. The F

of specia

people t

zation h

as the

He ac

were th

Confede

for its c

reunifica

and for

the serfc

in the "We,

with gre

Free for

The

Gerr

India

"Un:

Gerr in

Mi

de

The Thomas Choir had the great fortune in the 20th century to have three conductors of high ability: Karl Straube, Günther Ramin and Kurt Thomas.

#### New Fame

The work of these three conductors helped the Choir to find new fame. After the death of Günther Ramin in 1956, Kurt Thomas went to Leipzig. On the surface everything seemed unchanged. However, the cultural officers of the Soviet Zone had already quietly begun to undermine the Christian tradition of the choir. And so in November 1960, Thomas gave up his post in protest. He supported his step with the point that it had become impossible to continue the religious tradition of the choir in the face of steadily growing political interference. His successor was the conductor Erhard Mauersberger. But as far as the free world is concerned, the choir now is stilled. "What may be happen ing today under the surface in the way of internal dissonance", write Die Welt, "never reaches ou ears".

The Würzburg Allgemeine Sont tagszeitung has commented as follows on the development of the Thoms Choir: "The fact that the Communist regime has laid its hands on of the of the most venerable institutions in Figure 2. in European culture is part of the bitter reality of our century".

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Printed at the Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 nP.

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

ody the

eipzig s imrmed often

mous, musi. and

eacher of the r. To erving

econd stering it may

with astian Choir

e and

e great

o have

ability:

in and

onduc-

nd new

unther

as went

rything

er, the t Zone

under-

of the

r 1960,

protest.

e point

ible to

tion of

teadily-

e. His

Erhard

as the

e choir

happenin the

, writes

es our

e Soniifollows Thomas nmunist on one titutions t of the NEW DELHI, JULY 14, 1962

No. 28

# FREE TRADE UNIONS A FORCE FOR PEACE

## federal President Greets Berlin Session of International Confederation

IN a message of greetings to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which has just concluded its seventh session in Berlin, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, welcomed the Confederation's support for the cause of German reunification in peace and for controlled disarmament. The 60-million-member Confederation embraces workers in all parts of the world.

The President said it was a matter of special importance for the German people that this world-wide organization had chosen the city of Berlin as the venue of the session.

He added that the German people were thankful to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for its constant support for German reunification in peace and freedom and for its having spoken against the sersdom imposed on the Germans in the Soviet Zone.

"We, on our part, have followed with great interest and sympathy the

In this Ossue:

Free trade unions a force	
for Peace unions a force	
The Berlin M.	1
The Berlin Wall is not all German Cities—XLX	2
defy aller plans to	3
"Unsinkah! "	4
"Unsinkable" boat Germany's population nine	6
the world	th
	7

entry of many nations into the comity of sovereign countries since the end of the last war, and have offered our collaboration to assist them in building up their social and economic structures", said the Federal President.

Dr. Lübke emphasised that the German people do not want any war, as they know and fear it.

He said he recognised that the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was one of the foremost in the group of forces which, in collaboration with the United Nations Organization, was striving for a general and controlled disarmament and for promoting peace based on righteousness and freedom.



Answering questions put by the Social Democrats at a recent meeting of the "Bundestag" (Federal Parliament), Dr. G. Schröder (standing), Minister for Foreign Affairs, emphatically stated that the Federal Government's policy was to promote a political union of all members of the European Economic Community. Picture shows (from right to left) Dr. Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, and Prof. Ludwig Erhard, Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs.

#### THE BERLIN WALL IS NOT ALL

#### Six Barriers Along the Zonal Boundary

THE Berlin Wall is the most spectacular measure the Communists have taken to stop people fleeing from their rule. But there are others.

The frontier between the Soviet Zone and free Germany is an example. Here, a 5-kilometre-wide prohibited zone has been constructed along the 1,381-kilometre boundary.

The Germans are banned from entering this area without a special permit; those already living in the area may not move from one belt in the zone to the next. Control and fortification increase progressively over six belts towards the zonal border. These belts, as shown in the adjoining drawing, are:

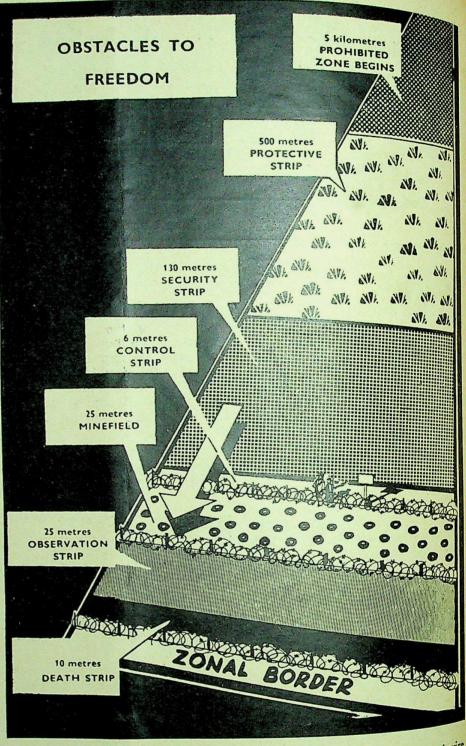
The Protective Strip, which begins about 4.3 kilometres inside the prohibited zone, is 500 metres deep. Here, only low-growing crops are permitted so that guards can see every movement. Farmers cannot work on their land here without the frontier guards' permission, and a 9 p.m. curfew is in force.

The Security Strip, 130 metres wide, is even more heavily guarded. All houses and trees, etc., have been removed and men working in this belt are constantly guarded.

#### 1,653 Scientists Flee in Four Years

Fortyseven scientists, five of them university professors, fled the Soviet Zone and sought asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany during the first six months of this year, says a Press release of the Federal of Expellees and Ministry Refugees. This brings the total of scientists among the refugees since January 1, 1958 to 1,653 of whom 123 are professors.

The institutions most affected by this flight to freedom by scientists are the Humboldt University, which has lost 287 scholars, and the Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences, East Berlin, which has lost 233 scientists.



The Control Strip, 6 metres wide, is constantly patrolled by guards. Along its western side lies the first of the border fortifications—a barbedwire fence.

The Minefield, 25 metres deep, is sown with Soviet-type landmines (POMS) which can inflict injuries at a distance of 35 metres. It has another barbed-wire barrier.

The Observation Strip is 25 metres wide; and finally

The Death Strip, 10 metres deep, is ploughed and harrowed to reveal footprints, and ends with the last of the fortifications—barbed-wire barriers against people trying to flee.

A Frontier Guard officer who recently escaped to the West said: "We were instructed to use out guns against our own people. We felt like executioners".

of these millions of people have fled the Soviet Zone and sought asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany since the division of the country.

The purple of the country of the country of the country. The number is 11,200 since August 13 1061 13, 1961 when the Communists erected the Berlin Wall.

July 14, 1962

M of n

midst o

furnaces.

some rep

city of th

centre of residentia

centre o

attractive bines har

beauty o

and the

town-pla

symbols

Ruhr an

metres a

miles non

Rhine-W

in histor

formerly

Berg and

In 1815,

The m was dest

World W

spaciousl surround

city reta

edifices an

teristic w

The pa built in house o

(1697-176

hymns, lie

the town

the charm

built roug

along wit

part of

ications

he "Berg

owers sur

Broich C

Counts o

Prussian

have grac

After resto

for reside

decades.

times

Nestlir

Mülhe

# MÜLHEIM: HOME OF RESEARCH INSTITUTES

MULHEIM-ON-RUHR, the home of many Research Institutes, is a oity of werdant landscape in the midst of mining towers and tall

Mülheim is an industrial town of furnaces. some repute, but it is also a "green" city of the Ruhr Valley. Although a centre of industry, it is also a favourite residential town and an excursion centre of the industrial Ruhr. An attractive city of many facets, it combines harmoniously the natural scenic beauty of the extended woodlands and the excellence of its modern town-planning with the striking symbols of commerce and industry.

1/4

0

-wire

flee.

who

said:

our

le felt

rriers,

the the

um in

many

untry.

ugust

unists

1962

Nestling on both banks of the Ruhr and extending fourteen kilometres along it, Mülheim lies seven miles north-west of Essen in North Rhine-Westphalia. First mentioned in history in 1093, Mülheim was formerly included in the Duchy of Berg and became a town in 1508. In 1815, it passed on to Prussia.

The major portion of the town was destroyed during the Second World War, but after the War it was spaciously laid out anew in green surroundings. The old part of the city retains some of its earlier edifices and houses with their characteristic wooden framework.

#### Age-old Buildings

The parish church of St. Peters built in the 11th century and the house of Gerhard Tersteegen (1697-1769), the composer of church hymns, lie in the quiet, old part of Broich Castle, one of the charming landmarks of Mülheim built roughly about the 11th century, along with two other castles, forms Part of the most important fortifications of the Lower Rhine and the "Bergisch Land." With only two towers committee and committee a towers surviving of its original eight, Broich Castle was the seat of the Counts of Broich till 1805. The Prussian Queen, Louise, is said to laye graced the Castle a number of times during hor carrier youth. times during her early youth. After restoration, the Castle was used for residential for the castle was used for residential purposes for a few decades. At present it is being

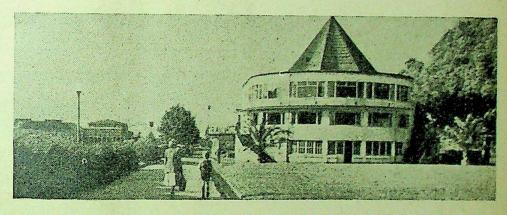
For the previous article in this series, see the German Nove Weekly, dated June 30, the German News Weekly dated June 30,

utilised for cultural activities. Another castle, the Styrum Castle, first mentioned in 1289, has a chapel, an archway and two towers; it was the residence of the well-known industrial family of Thyssen till 1959 when it was handed over to the city of Mülheim.

In idyllic surroundings is situated the Romanic former Cistercian convent of Saarn belonging to the early 13th century. In Raffelburga suburb-lie one of the foremost race courses in Germany and also a spa, reputed to provide relief from rheumatism. Mülheim is the starting point for many a ramble in the woodlands of the Ruhr Valley. Excursions can be undertaken in boats from the imposing "Wasserbahnhof", the riverside station for boats on the Ruhr, through Essen to Lake Baldeney. Several bridges span the river Ruhr as it passes through Mülheim.

The chief industry of Mülheim is iron-processing. In this industry many firms have a large turnover. They have won an international reputation for the wide range of their products. Mülheim has numerous blast furnaces, rolling mills, foundries, factories for mining equipment, pipe manufacturing plants, leather, tobacco and foodstuff factories. Among electrical works, the names of Siemens and AEG are foremost. There is traffic in coal and timber; besides, there are oil refineries near the harbour. In the neighbourhood of Mülheim are sandstone quarries, glassworks and carpet factories.

The Max Planck Institute for coal research, the German Institute for Aeronautics, the Institute for Fuel Research and High Frequency Technique, and the Essen-Mülheim Weather Bureau are among the advanced technical institutes in Mülheim.



The "Wasserbahnhof", the riverside station for boats on the Ruhr, represents a fine style of architecture and is also a landmark in the city of Mülheim.

#### 34,000 SCHOOL-CHILDREN AS TRAFFIC PATROLS

SIXTYTWO pupils of the age group 12 to 17 received prizes as winners in a competition held in Stuttgart for monitors who guide their school-mates safely across the streets.

A scheme of "school patrols" was introduced in the Federal Republic of Germany at nine places in 1949. The results achieved won the appreciation of other towns, and in 1953 the Federal Road Safety Association, a private organisation, was asked to organise a body of school traffic monitors throughout the country. A large motor-car manufacturing firm came forward with financial support. In the course of time, the monitors, uniformed boys and girls, became a familiar sight at pedestrian crossings.

At present there are 34,000 children working as patrols in the Federal Republic of Germany, and they have volunteered for service for two to four years.

It has been found that in places where these young patrols are on duty there has been no serious accident.

# INDIAN ENGINEER PLANS TO DEFY THE WALL

Mr. T. N. Zutshi to launch a Non-Violent Struggle against the Berlin Ban

MR. T. N. Zutshi, an Indian engineer in West Berlin, is planning to launch a non-violent campaign against the Berlin Wall. In an article published in the "Der Tagesspiegel" a Berlin newspaper, he has announced his plan and explained the ethics



Mr. T. N. Zutshi

The Indian engineer writes:

"I have decided to stage a non-violent demonstration in Berlin. The success of this action will depend not only on what I do, but also on what the Berliners and other citizens in the Federal Republic think about it. It would be of great help to me in my desire to spread the idea of a non-violent struggle for the freedom of the people living on the other side of the Iron Curtain, if the people in the West understand my hopes regarding the non-violent demonstration.

"I intend to make a simple—but a very symbolic-attempt to break the unjust wall which divides Berlin. At a pre-determined time and place which I shall announce later on-I shall go to the wall with a hammer and quietly start removing a few bricks. In case the members of the people's police force attack me with water-throwers or tear-gas or shoot at me, I shall ignore them and continue my work as long as my physical strength permits me to

"It is very likely that I shall not be able to remove even a single brick from the wall. Moreover, what I want to achieve is something more subtle and more important than

removing a few bricks. The Wall in Berlin is an expression of the tyranny under which millions of Germans live. Whatever is done to weaken the force of this tyranny helps in providing freedom to people in Central Germany.

"Freedom is gradually achieved by means of a non-violent struggle, but the results endure. The suppressed men change themselves and become stronger. The oppressors become weaker and their influence on the suppressed people decreases."

#### **Cardinal Considerations**

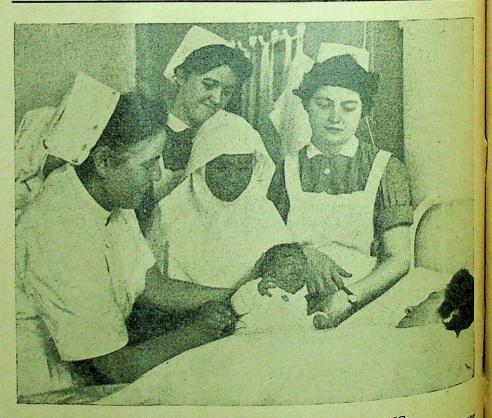
Mr. Zutshi enumerates the following points as the cardinal considerations of a non-violent struggle:

- 1. The unjust country is publicly challenged, and an oppressive regulation is broken publicly.
- 2. During the struggle, nobody any hatred against shows another.
- 3. The non-violent fighter consciously suffers punishment by

publicly breaking an oppressive regulation, thereby challenging

4. There are no secrets in a non-

"During a non-violent struggle" Mr. Zutshi adds, "the non-violent fighter suffers for a just cause. His suffering and the absence of hatred arouse better feelings in the oppressors even when they know only brutality. These feelings create an inner conflict in the minds of the oppressors which, in its turn, brings hesitation and weakness. The non-violent fighter need not be a holy person, and the fact that he voluntarily suffers for a just cause without showing any hatred itself shakes the confidence of the oppressors. And it does not make any difference whether the oppressors agree with the views of the non-violent fighter or not. The tyranny, as a whole, is weakened if even one man from amongst the oppressors becomes mild and if his faith in tyranny is shaken."



INDO-GERMAN COLLABORATION IN NURSING

Indian medical personnel visiting the Federal Republic of Germany have found an exchange of information on their experiences and methods of work valuable for progress amiliarity profession. Picture shows an Indian nurse on a visit to a hospital in Germany familiarity herself with the methods of work followed by German nurses in a maternity ward.

1962 July 14, 1962

Liebe

hope t

progre brings

order

that yo

done\_

deutsch

form to

name\_

in the

langua

prevale What !

elemen

transla

man.

reform

and ar

langua

dierenof the

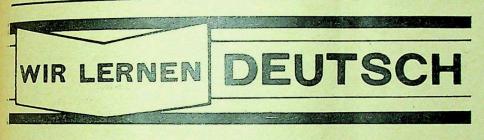
it is ca

Passen

express



Agroup of well-known Muslim scholars from Asia and Africa, on a tour of the Federal Republic of Germany, were received in Bonn by Mr. Paul Lücke, Federal Minister for Housing. Picture shows Prof. M. Mujeeb, Vice-Chancellor of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, and a member of the group, in conversation with Mr. Lücke (second from right)



28

Liebe Freunde!

essive

nging

non-

ggle"

iolent

bru-

inner essors tation

iolent erson,

itarily ithout

es the

And

erence

with

ighter ole, is

from

comes

nny is

His natred opres-

Monsoon got late but your teachers are back in Delhi in time. We hope that you enjoyed your vacation time as we did. What about your progress in the German language? Since Arbeit macht das Leben süß—work brings enjoyment—we feel that you must have been doing something in order not to forget what you learnt till now. Apart from that we hope that you are proceeding systematically as a work ill done must be twice done—Arbeit ist des Irrtums Lohn—says a German proverb.

Let us, today, talk about the origin of modern High German—Neuhoch-deutsch. The historians have different opinions as to who gave the present form to the German of today. The majority of them, however, agree on one name—Martin Luther—who brought about the historic revolution not only in the Christian religion of his day but also in the history of the German language. In pre-Lutheran times there were several German dialects what Luther did was to standardise the language by combining the various translate the Bible into a German which could be understood by the common reformation in the Christian religion.

Apart from various dialects based on regional differences, there were—language of today, as, for instance, in the following idioms: Etwas gut funof the masons. Of a perfectly built structure we say: sie ist aus einem Guß—
Passen wie angegossen (to suit as if cast, to fit like a glove) is another
expression showing the impact of a technical process on the language.

# MR. MORARJI DESAI'S VISIT TO BONN

Mr. Morarji Desai, India's Finance Minister, who is now touring Europe, will be in the Federal Republic of Germany from July 13 to 16. His programme includes a meeting with Prof. Ludwig Erhard, Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Economic Affairs in the Federal Government, and then discussions with Mr. Karl Blessing, President of the Federal Bank, and Mr. Abs, Chairman of "Deutsche" Bank. The Indian Minister will also have a meeting with Dr. Schröder, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs.

# RS. 12 CRORES FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING

This year the Federal Republic of Germany is spending over a hundred million Marks (nearly Rs. 12 crores) on educational establishments for training Asians and Africans in technical skills. This is part of a total of 195 million Marks (nearly Rs. 20 crores) earmarked for educational establishments, professional training centres, official delegations, information services, scholarships for trainees and students and other cultural projects in the countries of Asia and Africa. 426.5 million Marks were spent on the same activities between 1956 and 1961.

#### **EDUCATION THROUGH ART**

Nearly 1,300 delegates from 13 countries took part in a Congress of the International Society for Education through Art, held in Berlin. The main topic was the danger which the predominance of scientific subjects in modern school curricula and the overburdening of the pupils with knowledge represent for the teaching of art. Professor R. Plin (Paris) stressed the primacy of naturein art-teaching, and two speakers, Professor R. Pfennig (Oldenburg) and R. Calfow (Berlin), spoke on abstract painting as an educational problem. A resolution of the congress urged the introduction of modern art into school art courses. Professor Silbermann (Sydney), in a talk on the position of art education in modern society, expressed the view that the social and the beautiful should be closely allied.

xchans, in their liarizing ard.

#### "UNSINKABLE" BOAT

An "unsinkable" boat made by Mr. Julius Reger of Munich (see picture on the right which shows the inventor and a model of his boat) was introduced at the 18th International Inventors' Fair held in Wuppertal in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The vessel rests on runners like a sleigh and can remain in position even in the face of the strongest storm. The passengers' room and the propulsion mechanism are suspended lengthwise on a central shaft on which they can turn and thereby maintain a horizontal position through their own weight. The vessel, the inventor claims, is ideal for use as a life-boat and can also be used as an unsinkable sports boat.

#### No More Fear of Fog At Airports

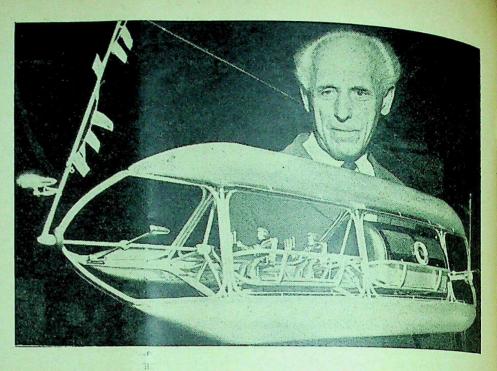
EVEN the densest fog can be dispelled in a few minutes within a radius of 150 metres by means of an equipment developed by a German scientist, Prof. Ulrich Schmieschek.

In an open area in Cologne, this fog disposal device has already proved its merits. From afar, the equipment has the appearance of a large fan or radar screen of sevenmetre diameter. The essential part of the device is a two-blade propeller sucking the air into a rotating wire mesh in which the fog is condensed into tiny water droplets. Behind the screen there develops a kind of funnel of entirely fog-free air expanding at a speed of ten metres per second.

#### The Cost

Equipping one of the major airports completely with fog-disposal units will cost roughly one million Marks. The cost per landing will amount to no more than 40 to 50 Marks. Therefore, the method developed by Professor Schmieschek is much more economical than the previously known system of "FIDO" which was developed during the Second World War, and is based on the burning of oil whereby the fog is ousted by the heat that rises up.

Numerous enquiries from Germany and abroad are being received in the Aviation Institute in Cologne. The equipment developed by Professor Schmieschek is now being put to test on an industrial scale.



#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

At the primary stages of language learning the way of expression is tremendously influenced by the language one speaks. In the case of our Indian students of German, for example, this medium is English. That is why some constructions in German appear strange to them or are difficult to understand. Let us take, for instance, the usage of the dative case:

#### Ich nehme dem Kind das Buch

When a student comes across such a sentence he is led to translate: I take (get) the book for the child or something like that, because:

#### Die Frau kocht dem Mann den Kaffee.-

The lady prepares (boils) coffee for her husband. But the correct translation of the above sentence is: "I take the book from the child." The difficulty lies in the fact that the German language prefers indirect objects without prepositions, whereas English has a predilection for prepositions in such constructions. German is also now developing a tendency to replace indirect objects by prepositional objects. The colloquial language is full of them, but "officially" they are not yet permissible. On the other hand we can still find a large number of "pure" dative objects in English. Have you ever looked at a ten rupee note, where you still find the outdated promise: "I promise to pay the bearer..... the sum..... You will now recognise "the bearer" as a pure dative object.

Another related problem is that of the constructions with reflexive pronouns in the dative case. A beginner will translate 'I wash my hands' as: Ich wasche mir meine Hände, whereas idiomatic German would be to say: Ich wasche mit die Hände. Though there is hardly any difference in the meaning of these sentences, yet the latter is more G sentences, yet the latter is more German.

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!

#### Translate:

- The boy washes his hair.
- The father buys a book for his son.
- The child opens the door to the guest.

THE takes pations their pol Berlin, accordin in June Even Europea Republi

Indones have las the Fede holds th Exclud has 218 Federal the large It is fo with 52

high por

the Sovi

inhabitar Ofthe however, for its Federal F Berlin, tl an avera one of it

million,

In spite areas, se populated lic are in are in Württeml

On the there were territory (without fewer tha 11,284 fe each, and census al cent of th populatio ities of against th this perce It was f all inhabi Population By

1939 Was The great taken place living in those w

comp

German N

# GERMANY'S POPULATION NINTH IN THE WORLD

# Facts and Trends of the Latest Census Returns

THE Federal Republic of Germany the lakes the ninth place among the nations of the world on the basis of nations of the Together with West their population. Together with West million inhabitants, according to the latest census, held in June 1961.

Even in comparison with non-European countries, the Federal Republic of Germany has a relatively high population. Only China, India, the Soviet Union, the United States, Indonesia, Pakistan, Japan and Brazil have larger populations, and thus the Federal Republic of Germany holds the ninth place in order.

Excluding the Soviet Union which has 218 million inhabitants, the Federal Republic of Germany has the largest population in all Europe. It is followed by Great Britain, with 52.7 million, Italy, with 51.3 million, and France, with 46 million inhabitants.

n is

OUL

at is

lt to

late:

rect ild."

irect pre-

ency

lage

the

s in

find

•••

ouns

sche

mir

hese

Of the eight countries listed already, however, only Japan has less space for its inhabitants than does the Federal Republic. Leaving out West Berlin, the Federal Republic counts an average of 218 persons to every one of its 247,973 square kilometres.

In spite of some densely populated areas, several of the most sparsely populated areas of the Federal Republicare in northern Germany. Others are in the Rhineland, Baden-Württemberg and in most of Bavaria.

#### Small Communities

On the day of last year's census, there were 24,503 communities in the territory of the Federal Republic (without Berlin); 20,997 of them had fewer than 2,000 inhabitants each, 11,284 fewer than 500 inhabitants each, and 790 fewer than 100. The Centus also showed that 23.2 per cent of the Federal Republic's entire Population were living in commupersons or less, as against the position in 1939, when his percentage was 29.4.

It was found that 30.8 per cent of all inhabitants lived in cities with a population of the control o population figure of 100,000 or more. ly comparison, the percentage in the greatest and in 1950, 26.8. the greatest change was seen to have taken places change was seen to have taken place in the numbers of people living in the numbers of people those with those with a population figure of

between 2,000 and 100,000: In 1939 the inhabitants of such communities had amounted to 38.1 per cent and in 1961 to 46 per cent of the total population of the country.

#### Post-War Tendencies

Most small communities of 2,000 inhabitants or less had experienced an increase in their population figures during and after the war-through an influx of evacuees and/or refugees. Moreover, the birth-rate in these communities tends to be higher than the mortality rate. Nevertheless, their population has decreased by an average of 9 per cent since 1950, because of the widespread tendency to move from rural to urban areas. Apparently, however, people have moved into smaller cities rather than into larger ones, for the greatest population increase-55 per centhas occurred in towns with a population figure between 2,000 and 50,000, the years of comparison for the purpose being 1939 and 1961.

At present there are 53 (with West Berlin, 54) cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants in the Federal Republic. Together, they have 18.8 million

inhabitants. Ten of these cities have passed the 100,000 mark only since World War II.

Between the census of 1950, which was the Federal Republic's first, and that of 1961, the total population increased by almost 6 million. That is more than the population figure of Switzerland. According to the Federal Office for Statistics, the increase is due not only to the influx of refugees but also to the surplus of births over deaths in the country.

#### Sharp Increase

The statisticians' comparisons also go back still farther into history. It was found that Germany had never before experienced so swift and sharp an increase in population as in the years since World War II. Even in the period between 1890 and 1914, which is known for the great increase in population that took place, the number of inhabitants grew by only 10 million. Caused almost exclusively by a larger number of births than of deaths, the increase around the turn of the century was spread evenly over the entire 24 years.



Five hundred sailing boats from 18 countries took part in numerous regattas held on the 32-kilometre-long Kiel Fjord on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of "Kiel Week".

Picture shows some of the participating boats.



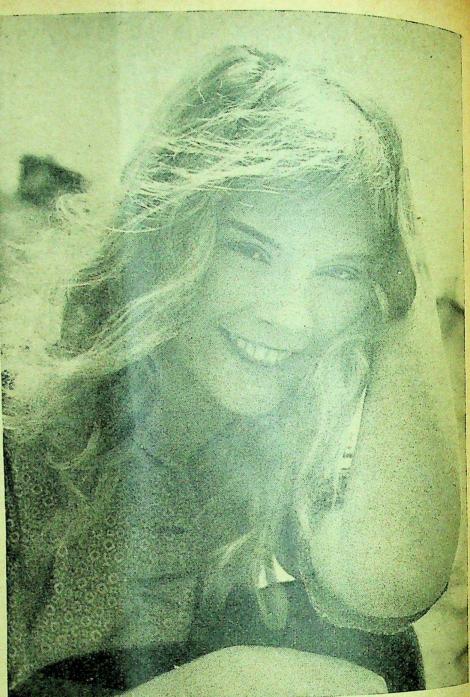
About 565,000 dwellings were built in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin in 1961.

The total number of dwellings built since the Federal Republic was founded exceeded the six-million mark in autumn last year, and included about 3,500,000 State-subsidised dwellings. In 1960, about 575,000 homes were completed in the Federal Republic of Germany, about 15,000 more than those built in the Soviet Zone between 1945 and 1960.

The first automatic tooth brush has appeared on the German market. It is produced by a firm in Mainz and has a small handle with a pushbutton switch. A brush, with a head looking just like an ordinary tooth brush, can be stuck into the handle. A slight pressure of the thumb on the switch sets the automatic tooth brush working.

An electric calculating machine, which is installed at the German Calculating Centre in Darmstadt, can perform 42,000 calculations per second. The German Calculating Centre, which was founded by the Federal Government, the Government of Hesse and the German Research Association, will from now on be at the disposal of the technical institutes and universities, the Max Planck Society, aeronautical institutes and other scientific institutions.

The Cotta-Verlag in Stuttgart, one of the oldest publishing houses in the Federal Republic of Germany, has brought out a two-volume complete edition of essays, reviews, studies and reflections by Goethe on art. These two volumes, entitled "Schriften zur Kunst" (Volume I, 717 pp., Volume II, 820 pp., DM 34.80—approximately Rs. 37—each) are part of a collected edition of Goethe's works which the Cotta-Verlag is preparing. The first volume begins with Goethe's impressions of the Cathedral in Strasbourg (1772), and Volume II includes his studies on Greek and Roman sculpture and painting, mediaeval and modern European art, and reports on collec-



Her golden hair and gleaming teeth have won for Elke Sommer an abiding place in the hearts of numerous film-fans. This picture shows her in a scene in "Das Totenschiff", a recent film in which she has risen to new heights.

tions and museums. The edition has a useful index. The editor is Wolfgang Freiherr von Löhneysen.

In Stuttgart recently, nearly five hundred paintings, water-colours and statues, as well as six hundred drawings and lithographs, were sold for a total value of about eight million Marks (nearly Rs. one crore). The highest price, 210,000 Marks, was paid by a Norwegian buyer for Edvard Munch's "Bewachsenes Haus".

A picture by Pissarro of 1874 was knocked down for 151,000 Marks.

Vol. IV

DRIVAT

ing cou

encourage

Developm

to play a Vialon, S

Ministry

in the co Discus

involved

The number of vacant jobs for apprentices is still far in excess of the number of school-leavers in the Federal Republic of Germany. number of school-leavers is expected to rise by about 36,000 (five per white more than in 1961), this year while almost 150 000 almost 158,000 vacancies for appredictions tices were counted at the end of April.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Block 50-G, Shanti Printed at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Caxton Press Printed Committed Will Bangi Collection Substitution Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np.

# 23 101- 1962

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

chiff",

4 was arks.

s for ess of in the pected er cent while

ppren-

NEW DELHI, JULY 21, 1962

No. 29

# PRIVATE INVESTMENT ABROAD

# State Secretary Vialon on its importance in Development-Aid Policy

PRIVATE investment in the develop-ing countries must be promoted and encouraged, and in this respect future Development Associations would come to play a leading role, declared Prof. Vialon, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation, in the course of a talk in Stuttgart.

Discussing some of the problems involved in tasks of development-aid planning, he said it was necessary to have a long-term development programme for each of the developing countries individually.

Referring to capital aid, he said that such aid must be converted Difficulties about into basic aid. timing development-aid schemes and co-ordinating industrial projects in a rational way were particularly

serious problems in the developing countries. It was, he said, impossible to wait until a development programme had been prepared, but at the end of the transitional period, when both methods of applying development aid would be practised, there would be full co-ordination of development aid in the Western world.

Prof. Vialon also said that the German development-aid policy could not be measured by purely commercial standards. The real point of development aid, he said, was to improve the social infrastructure of the receiving country and thus put it in a position where it could help itself. The will of the country to help itself should be the decisive criterion development-aid regard to

questions, he emphasised.

Prof. Vialon also pointed out that because in recent times public finance demands had greatly increased, the Federal Government was looking for effective support from

private industry.



PARLIAMENT'S SPEAKER WHO OPPOSED THE DICIATOR

by E. Gerstenmaier, Speaker of the "Bundestag" (Federal Parliament), was one of those

bleuwe shows him, along with Mr. K. U. von Hassel (right), Chief Minister of Schleswig
Holstein, at a rally of the Christian Democratic Union Party. PARLIAMENT'S SPEAKER WHO OPPOSED THE DICTATOR

## In this Issue:

Private investment abroad		1
July 20: A memorable date		2
German Rivers—9 The Neckar		3
Hanover: Trading Post and "Ideas Mart"		4
Germany in the World of Spo	orts	6
To help produce more food	•••	7
Humboldt scholarships	•••	8

#### **JULY 20: A MEMORABLE DATE**

#### Eighteen years ago it marked a Revolt of the Nation's Conscience

AS memorable as the 17th of June, the 20th of July is a significant date in the political life of Germany.

The former is the date on which, nine years ago, the German people in the Soviet Zone rose against Communist tyranny and were suppressed by the might of Soviet tanks, while the latter is the date on which 18 years ago the opposition to the iron rule of the National Socialists made a determined, though unsuccessful, attempt to avert the downfall of the nation by eliminating the one man who was leading it to the catastrophe. Every year since 1945, on July 20 democratic Germany remembers the men and women who



Dr. E. Gerstenmaier was an active member of the resistance movement and was tried and condemned by the "People's Court". But he survived Nazi persecution.

paid with their lives for Germany's liberation from National Socialist dictatorship.

A comprehensive history of the German resistance against Hitler, based on an examination of all available sources, has not yet been written. Most of those who rose against the dictator are no longer alive. The files and documents were already to a great extent destroyed during Hitler's lifetime. What survived suffered also from the war and its immediate consequences. This makes it so difficult for people outside the German

frontiers, and even for many young Germans themselves, to comprehend the events leading up to the revolt of 20th July, 1944, the course it took and its consequences.

When on 30th January, 1933, he was entrusted with the office of Reich Chancellor, Hitler had by no means the majority of the German people behind him. It was only later events, the burning of the Reichstag, the banning of the Communist Party, the pressure on the other parties and groups in the population and the constant shower of propaganda, which ensured that the proportion of votes gradually changed in favour of the dictator and was finally transformed into an absolute majority. But by that time the German Reichstag had ceased to be a freely elected parliament; it was only a collection of claqueurs.

#### **Smouldering Opposition**

The revolt against Hitler smouldered for years. The scale of resistance stretched from personal isolation and separation from compulsive mass organisations to open rebellion. The Germans were accustomed to regard the authorities as the guardians of moral order. That the new secular authorities, instead of saving right and justice developed a State based on injustice and employed brutal measures, became increasingly clear. But nowhere was a compact resistance to be recognised. Individually or in small groups, people tried to withdraw from the anonymous force and to lead a life which could be justified in face of personal conscience. The first time resistance against Hitler was organised was on 20th July, 1944, when the conspirators had come together and were determined to act.

#### Conspirators from all Classes

The members of this circle of conspirators came from all classes of the people, from all groups, and from every social and political camp. They included generals with long service and young officers, experienced civil servants, diplomats, workers, trade union leaders and faithful sons of the Church. Most of them died



known f

on eithe

Valley

and cult of the c

The

fertile 1 renowne

(1770-18 region,

wrote: hast no

green va

The No

home c

includin

philosop

thus a

for its

gifts of

known

a rich o

The s

very far

and yet

and the

Rising

Black

Black F

close t

Danube

Dr. Theodor Steltzer, now President of the German UNESCO Commission and the German Cultural Council, was one of those condemned to death by Hitler, but miraculously survived the National Socialist regime.

through Hitler and his henchmen. Some 7,000 persons were the victims of the mass arrests after the 20th of July. 4,980 of them lost their lives through execution or suicide. Only a few escaped with their lives. The greater proportion of these few are today in leading positions in Federal Germany.

The "Bundestag" (Federal Parliament) includes 82 members directly involved in the resistance against Hitler and the Foreign Service of the Federal Government includes 77 officials who pursued the same goal. The Speaker of the "Bundestag", Dr. Gerstenmaier, was an active member of the resistance circle against Hitler; Chancellor Adenauer was pursued as a prominent member of the opposition against Hitler and placed under arrest. Other present-day politicians, like Mr. Erich Ollenhauer, the chairman of the Social Democratic Party, and Mr. Willy Brandt, the Burgo-master of West Berlin, had to go into emigration to avoid the clutches of the dictator.

#### Not in Vain

The 20th of July did not lead to the success that had been hoped for In spite of this, the sacrifice of the 20th of July was not in vain. That day lives on in the memory of the Germans, because the workers leaders and Generals, Conservatives and Social Democrats joined to save It also lives on because it was the brightest star in Germany's dark night, and it reminds people to recall that freedom lives July 21, 1962 on sacrifice.

German News Weekly

# THE NECKAR IS FAMOUS FOR ITS COLOURFUL VALLEY

ALTHOUGH it is not a major the Neckar is river in Germany, the Neckar is nown for the charm of the landscape enter side of it. For the Neckar either side of the most variegated valley is one of the most variegated and culturally important river valleys of the country.

The valley is so colourful in its fertile fields and orchards that a renowned German poet, Hölderlin (1770-1843), who was born in that region, grew rapturous over it and wrote: "O blessed country! Thou hast no hill without its vine nor lush green vale without its autumn fruit". The Neckar Valley has been the home of many other poets too, including Schiller, and of several philosophers and inventors. It has thus a great reputation not only for its landscape and the varied gifts of nature but also for wellknown personalities who have made a rich contribution to culture.

of the and the of those

r, but Socialist

hmen.

rictims

Oth of

r lives

Only

The

ew are

ederal

Parlia-

irectly

gainst

ice of

des 77

goal.", Dr.

ember

Hitler; irsued

pposi-

under

cians,

chair-Party,

urgo-

o into

ad to

d for.

of the

That

of the rkers

atives save

es on

ar in

ninds lives

1962

The source of the Neckar is not very far from that of the Danube, and yet how different are the courses and the destinies of the two rivers! Rising in the eastern part of the Black Forest, between the High Black Forest and the Swabian Alb close to the headwaters of the Danube, the Neckar flows north and

then north-east to join the Rhine at Mannheim. It passes by entrancing little towns, formidable castles and extensive vineyards which reach up to its banks. It flows along the eastern Black Forest, taking in a large portion of the Alb, turns suddenly to the north at Plochingen where it changes its course and flows by Stuttgart.

#### Picturesque Landscape

The valley here is picturesque, becomes broader and deeper and is now navigable; it lies between vine-clad hills. Continuing north, past hills crowned by feudal castles, it runs by Heilbronn and Wimpfen to Ebernach. It then takes a tortuous westerly course, and the scenery on its banks is romantic. Winding by Neckarsteinach and Neckargemuend, between wooded heights, it sweeps beneath and washes the wall of Heidelberg. Leaving the valley, it enters the Rhine from the right at Mannheim.

The source of the Neckar near Schwenningen is 697 metres high. The actual course of the river, as it wanders along, is 397 kilometres long. It is thus by a roundabout way

that the Neckar, with the enormous arc that it strikes towards the east, finally joins the Rhine.

The upper part of the river-bed lies deep in limestone and looks splendid indeed. Then the soil changes and along with it the landscape which is very pleasant and cheerful. Beautiful old towns and townships lying all along the course of the Neckar bear testimony to Swabian assiduity and zeal, self-confidence and prosperity. All kinds of industries have their home here; the factories form a part of the landscape, without disturbing its rhythm or its magic.

#### The Pearl of Cities

Following the course of the river near its source, one sees a wide curve hemming the episcopal town of Rottenburg and a little farther the ancient town of Tübingen-uncontestedly the pearl of all cities on the Neckar. Tübingen had the rare fortune of being spared the hazards of war and, consequently, the univerdistrict in old Tübingen sity remained unchanged in appearance since the late 15th century. It is a true medieval university-town, with steep narrow streets grouped round the collegiate church and the crooked market. But the spiritual centre of old Swabia is the Foundation (Stift) in Tübingen, an ancient Augustinian monastery, which was converted into a school for Protestant theology. Nearly all the renowned Swabians-Kepler, Schelling, Hegel, Hölderlin and Schiller - were trained in this gloomy house, looking on to the river flanked by trees against the picturesque backdrop of the Alb.

#### Heidelberg

A journey from Mannheim to Heidelberg signifies a trip through time as well as through beautiful countryside. Heidelberg has everything which a visitor adores about Germany—music, reverie and sentimentality. Anyone watching the Neckar flowing demurely between the stone arches and then passing under the town-gate between the twin towers or looking down at the Neckar from the old castle is swept away by a strange emotion.



The Neckar on its course through Heidelberg

\*For the previous article in this series see the German News Weekly dated July 7, 1962.

# HANOVER: TRADING POST AND "IDEAS MART"

# The Industries Fair played host to two million visitors

ONLY 15 years old, it is already the greatest show of its kind in the world": That was the Hanover Industries Fair which closed its gates a few weeks ago after playing host to two million visitors from 101 countries. Hanover confirmed a new trend in international fairs: their value as a "market place of ideas" is rising fast. Businessmen now come as much for the talk at the fairs as for the trade.

The following is a visitor's review of the Fair:

#### 5,430 Exhibitors

More than 5,430 exhibitors, including 1,152 from 25 foreign countries, showed their products at the Fair. The 2 million visitors, buyers and observers included 52 official delegations.

The Fair had its own railroad station and its own landing field, and 14 aircraft served to taxi 12,000 visitors between the Fair grounds and Hanover airport. 1,800 policemen were on duty to keep order; their "arsenal" included helicopters, 54 phone cars, 13 TV cameras and 107 "walkie-talkies".

The number of foreign exhibitors had more than doubled since 1957, when it stood at 507.

The machine-building industries of foreign nations were most strongly represented with 400 exhibits. This was followed by 230 exhibits of the electrical industry, 138 of consumer goods, and 104 of the tool industry.

In conjunction with the Industries Fair, an International Aviation Show

was held at Hanover airport. The overall impression as the ten-day display of jet planes, sports and transports planes, and helicopters ended was that there was a growing demand for small and medium tourist and executive aircraft, piston as well as jet-engined ones. Another interesting aspect was that the German aircraft industry was meeting international standards again, despite strong foreign competition. The business success of the air show has not yet been assessed in figures. But the spokesman of one German aircraft company pointed "The principal object was to demonstrate our capabilities, and I believe we have scored a hit this time".

#### International Centre

One interesting innovation at the Hanover Industries Fair was the establishment of an International Centre where 23 exhibiting nations had their offices and information booths. By concentrating the administrations of all national exhibitors in one handsome structure in which no display of merchandise samples was permitted, it obliged the exhibiting nations to show their goods in halls and display areas organized branch-wise. This prevented the setting up of national exhibits, which are often organized for no more than political and propaganda reasons.

Another facet of the growing internationalization of the Hanover Fair was an innovation introduced by the Board Chairman of the Hanover

Fair Company, Mr. Alfred Kubel, Representatives of some foreign exhibitors—France, Sweden, Great Britain and Switzerland—attended the meetings of the preparatory committee of the Fair as guests. "We hope that this idea will be copied

BI

BENN Republi 70th bir

as a poli

and a s

esteem (

Born

Oberka:

grew 11

parents

contact

German

and Ger

it was t

of the i

Liebe F

chandra

Liebe K

Titel od

unter de

Wort fi

Goethe-1

rugelass

meidlich lare aus

Studient

belegt, v Kontroll

Freiheit'

all: Es

dance R

gibt nur

der Stuc

unter: and here: with year; soggisted tape course of to feel; diese Weist

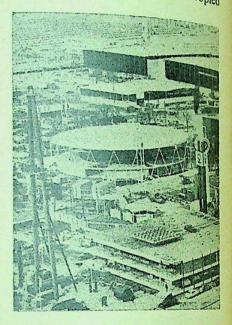
A

Ih

Ich

Be

child.



A view of some of the numerous displays

by other fair administrations, that in the future the foreign visitors will be full-fledged committee members instead of guests, and that a sort of 'International parliament of trade fairs' will in time result", said Mr. Kubel.

#### Meetings and Lectures

More than in the past, the Fair served as a "market place for ideas". Special meetings by German and non-German industrial groups facilitated the exchange of ideas and the stimulation of business. A highlight of the ten-day Fair was a series of lectures on "the contribution of German industry to economic collaboration with the deve loping countries", which also found a wide international audience.

One of Germany's leading his position directors summed up impressions as follows: "The order book is more and more being replaced by the conference note book". This trend also marked this year's II. this year's Hanover Fair.

July 21, 1962



An inside view of one of the halls at the Fair

# BENNO REIFENBERG IS 70 A Journalist highly esteemed by Intellectuals

BENNO Reifenberg, one of the Federal Republic of Germany, celebrated his Republic Andrews on July 16. Known also as a politician without party affiliation and a sensitive writer, he enjoys the esteem of German intellectuals.

ubel.

reign

Great

nded

atory "We

opied

lays

nat io

ill be

s in-

ort of

trade

Mr.

Fair

for

rman

roups

ideas

iness.

r was

ontri-

eco-

deve

found

p his

order

being

note. arked

1962

Born on July 16, 1892, in Oberkassel, near Bonn, Reifenberg gew up in Frankfurt where his parents settled down when he was a child. As a journalist he came into contact with every representative of German and European intellectual life and German and European art, and it was through Reifenberg that most of the important German writers of

recent times were first presented to the people of Germany. He has distinguished himself by his objective and conscientious treatment of contemporary events. The basis of his style is the purest and clearest German being written in present-day Germany.

The greatest single influence on Benno Reifenberg has always been Goethe. A member of the PEN Club and of the German Academy for Language and Literature, since 1952 Reifenberg has been a member of the German UNESCO Commission as representative of the Press. In the same year, the Federal President



Benno Reifenberg

decorated him with the Great Merit Cross of the Federal Republic of Germany's Order of Merit. In 1957, the city of Frankfurt awarded him the Goethe Plaque.

#### 5,000 PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Association of German Public Librarians has stated that, according to reports from the 5,000 public libraries in the Federal Republic, the literary interest of the population is steadily growing.

It was noted at the 13th annual convention of the Association that this also applies to young people, who are so often accused of pursuing other, mainly materialistic, interests. The most successful area for public libraries still appears to be the province of Lower Saxony, which maintains 2,000 libraries with a total of three million books. The Lower Saxon capital of Hanover is leading with 1.5 million books being lent out annually.

#### GERMAN CLASS IN DEFENCE COLONY

The Max Mueller Bhavan, New Delhi, is starting a German language class for beginners at C-193, Defence Colony (German School Building), New Delhi. Commencing from 7th August, the class will be held on Tuesdays and Fridays at 18.15 hours. Enrolments will be made between 6.15 and 7.30 p.m., on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the same address.



## WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

29

Liebe Freunde!

After a long gap we have received another letter from Mr. Ramachandra, giving some of his first experiences at Munich University.

München, den 16. Juni 1962

Liebe Kommilitonen!

Ihr werdet Euch über die Anrede wundern. Kommilitonen-ist das ein Titel oder ein Schimpfwort? Weder—noch! Es ist die traditionelle Anrede Water den Universitätsstudenten in Deutschland, ursprünglisch das lateinische Wort für "Kamerad"

Ich hatte Glück an der Universität München: Mit dem Zeugnis des Goethe-Instituts und meinem indischen B.Sc.-Grad wurde ich ohne weiteres

Tugelassen. Man hat mir sogar zwei Semester angerechnet.

Bei der Einschreibung merkte ich, daß auch hier der Papierkrieg unverich ist. Aber eine freundliche Kommilitonin half mir, die vielen Formulare auszufüllen, und so bekam ich schnell meinen Studentenausweis und das Studienhalt. Studienbuch, una so vekam ich schnen meinen Student seines Studiums belegt worden. Alle Vorlesungen, die ein Student im Laufe seines Studiums belegt, werden im Studienbuch eingetragen. Das ist eine der wenigen kontrollen den im Studienbuch eingetragen. Kontrollen der Studenten hierzulande. Sonst regiert überall die "akademische Freiheit". Freiheit". Niemand kann diese Freiheit definieren, aber man spürt sie über-all: Es oih Land kann diese Freiheit definieren, aber man spürt sie über-Es gibt keine vorgeschriebenen Bücher, keinen "Syllabus", kein "Attendance Register". Man arbeitet, wo und wie es einem am besten paßt. Es gibt nur eine Schlußprüfung am Ende des Studiums, und dieses Ende bestimmt der Student selbst.....Alles Gute

Fuer

Sich wundern über: to be surprised at; das Schimpswort, zer: invective; kte: without any difficulty; zulassen: to admit; das Semester: term of the academic tape (lit. paper war); unvermeidlich: unavoidable; belegen: to subscribe to a diese Weise; im Lauf+Gen.: in the course of; die Kontrolle, -n: check; spüren: diese Weise: in this way; verantwortlich: responsible; entwickeln: to develop.

July 21, 1962

# Germany in the World of Sports

WHEN she obtained the third place in the unofficial overall rating at the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, Germany won a position among the major countries which have distinguished themselves in sports.

This achievement is particularly impressive if one remembers that Germany lacks the facilities which are taken, as a matter of course, in the Soviet Union and the USA.

The American type of "sports student" is as alien to the Federal Republic of Germany as the Russian "sports soldier" is. The athletes in the Federal Republic have to reconcile their training programmes with the exigencies of their everyday work. As a result, many a gifted sportsman or sportswoman has been unable to develop to the full; he or she is simply unable to find the time to carry out the "scientific" precise daily training required by modern high-powered sports.

Hence, Germany's track and field athletes are always best at those disciplines in which aptitude is more important than training. This does not, however, mean that there is no hard training in Germany.



Jutta Heine, who was second in the 200metre event at the Rome Olympics, works in her father's firm in Hanover as secretary.



In the Grand Prix of Aachen, in which 35 horses and riders from eight nations took part on an 830-metre track with 13 obstacles, a German, Alwin Schockemöhle, won the first place. Picture shows him riding to victory on his horse "Freiher".

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

A Student writes that at times he gets confused choosing the right prepositions from a set of prepositions which seem to have the same meaning. Our student, for example, does not know when to use aus and when ron,

Aus and von: The primary meaning of the preposition aus is "out of". Sometimes it can also be translated as "from" whereas von means "from, of, by". Peter kommt aus Deutschland means: Peter comes from Germany, and Heute kommt Satish von Madras means: Today Satish is coming from Madras. In the first sentence we get an idea of origin, place of birth (in this case country), whereas in the second one we are told that Satish has been to Madras, but has no further relationship with that place. Please note that it would not be wrong to say Peter kommt von Deutschland, but it may not necessarily give us the idea that Peter is at home in Germany or is a German. This is possible only if we use aus. Let us take another example: Der Brief kommt von der Großmutter (The letter comes from the grandmother). Please do not say Der Brief kommt aus der Großmutter otherwise your teachers will smile and you will join them when you understand the difference. The letter does not come out of (aus) the grandmother, but comes from (von) her.

In the passive voice von means 'by' e.g. Der Dieb ist von der Polizei gefangen worden (The thief has been caught by the police).

Bei and mit: Now we take another pair of prepositions where the choice is difficult. Both these prepositions, broadly speaking, mean "with". Mit gives us the idea of oneness, identification of two elements, whereas bei gives that of nearness.

Peter wohnt bei seinem Onkel (Peter lives with his uncle) means he lives "near" his uncle or in his uncle's house. But Peter wohnt mit seinem Onkel means they live together, they share the place. Moreover, the use of hei indicates a difference of the share the place. bei indicates a difference of status of two parties or things, e.g. Suresh arbeitel bei einer Firma (Suresh weet) bei einer Firma (Suresh works with a firm) means that he works for the firm.

He is by no means associated to the firm of the state of the firm. He is by no means equal to the firm, he is subordinate, whereas Er arbeited mit seinem Frank (Us words with a firm) means that ne works for arbeited mit seinem Freund (He works with his friend) shows the equal status.

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Fill in the blanks: 1. Der Brief kommt...der Tante. Sie stammt... Kanada. 2. Der Schüler lernt morgens...der Lehrerin und übt abends... seinem Freund zusammen. seinem Freund zusammen. 3. Ihre Bücher liegen...mir.

1. Der Knabe wäscht sich die Haare. 2. Der Vater kauft seinem Sohn uch. 3. Das Kind öffnet dem C ein Buch. 3. Das Kind öffnet dem Gast die Tür.

German News Weekly

THE for was est ago, re ings eq knowled The

constru (nearly centre C made f Fishery ways I Researc search, Biologic The rese number North S with se marine s at prese scientists the Fed Agricult try on fishing. develop and pro

undertak promotir Fed Mr. Wal of Food ing the n to the in for the emphasiz prevented people fr

INDIA

from milk

MR. Ch Indian the prizehandicraft held by t German H

The cor enthusiasn and techn Participate of the Cen Handicraft

# TO HELP PRODUCE MORE FOOD

# Hamburg's Fishery Research Institute has several new projects

THE Federal Research Institute the Fishing Industry, which was established in Hamburg 14 years 120, recently moved into new buildago, recuipped according to the latest knowledge of science.

The buildings took three years in construction and cost DM 4.5 million (nearly Rs. 53 lakhs). In this new centre of research, provision has been made for the Institutes of Ocean Fishery, Off-Shore and Inland Waterways Fishery, Net and Material Research and Fish Processing Research, as well as for part of the Biological Institute of Heligoland. The research centre, moreover, has a number of branch stations on the North Sea and on the Baltic, dealing with several specialized fields of marine science. The institutes, which at present employ a staff of 60 scientists and 120 assistants, advise the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the German industry on all questions relating to fishing. In addition, they help to develop new methods for catching and processing fish, and thus they undertake a most important task in promoting nutrition.

first

ight

ing.

von.

of".

om.

iny,

ning

of

that

ace

von

at

Let

tter

der

hen

the

lizei

the

th". reas

; he

nem

e of

eitet

rm.

itet

nt.

ds...

colun

#### Federal Minister's Speech

Mr. Walter Schwarz, Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture, in declaring the new buildings open, referred to the importance of fish as a food for the peoples of the world. He emphasized that protein from fish had prevented a much larger number of people from starvation than protein from milk and meat, especially among

the young nations of Asia and Africa. Two-thirds of the milk and meat produced in the world were being consumed by less than 600 million people, he said, while amongst 1,500 million people more than half of the daily consumption of animal protein was fish. In view of the steady growth of population, the Minister continued, the ocean was a source of food and raw materials to which an ever greater significance had to be accorded. Much more care and attention would have to be devoted to its systematic research than in the past. Only about 12 per cent of the 24 million tons of the annual requirements of animal protein for human consumption were being obtained from the oceans. In future, this quota would have to be increased by a wide margin. Already today, protein production from the oceans was serving indirectly the cause of human nutrition; for every year three million tons of fish meal were being produced as feeding material for animals, the Minister said.

#### Special Problems

The Federal Research Institute for Fishery at present works on a number of special problems inter alia, on the problem of nature-conditioned changes occurring in catching grounds amongst fish stocks, as well as on the quantitative analysis of the metabolism of the ocean. This makes the establishment of an isotope laboratory necessary to study the degree of contamination of fish by radioactive waste, and to fore-

cast its effect upon the biology in oceans and internal waters. Research has also been devoted to the investigation of fish raw material and its suitability for further processing. device has been developed which in a few seconds electrically tests the interior of the fish (muscle tissue structure, muscle substance etc.). This method facilitates the conservation of fish by freezing or by the new method of dry-freezing and permits also the rapid and reliable assessment of quality and storability of fish sold by auction. In conjunction with French scientists, moreover, a combination of light and electric fishery has been worked on: By means of light sources fish shoals are to be attracted and then caught by electric equipment.

#### Development Aid

The programme of the Federal Fishery Institute includes work within the scope of development aid. By material aid, expeditions of experts, and the training of scholars and students, a great contribution is being made towards raising the standard of living in Asian and African countries. It is also a valuable task in promoting nutrition.



Five hundred cutters based on North-Sea ports have helped to increase the hauls of shrimps which enrich the menu of people in various parts of the world. The cutters seen in this picture are each nine to fourteen metres long and are equipped with big nets.

# INDIAN TECHNICIAN WINS A PRIZE IN GERMANY

MR. Chandrashi Vithani, a young Indian from Kenya, was among the prize-winners in a competition for landicraft workers and technicians German The Central Association of German Handicrafts in Mainz.

The competition had evoked keen and tack... among handicraftsmen and technicians, 150,000 of whom Parlicinated: 150,000 of whom Panicipated in it. Mr. Wild, President of the Central Association of German Handicrafts, addressing the prizethe hard processed his appreciation he added that there was a great

future for handicrafts for, he said, they would receive public support as long as man appreciated craftsmanship and the value of individual effort.

The competition is an annual feature of the activities of the Central Association of German Handicrafts. The Association has made 3,900 awards, of a total value of DM 4 million, during the last eight years.

Mr. C. Vithani, the first Indian to obtain a prize from the Association, had worked as a Radio technician apprentice in Cologne.

German News Weekly

## HUMBOLDT **SCHOLARSHIPS**

#### Twelve Fresh Awards for India

TWELVE Indian students Alexander-vonawarded Humboldt scholarships for higher studies in the Federal Republic of Germany during the academic year 1962-63. Four of them have also been granted, in addition, a language scholarship for studying German for a few weeks before undertaking the studies covered by the main scholarships. Besides, twelve other Indians already in Germany have been granted a full extension of their present scholarships. Moreover, seven grantees will be sponsored by the Humboldt Foundation for other short periods.

The new scholarships are tenable for a term of ten months and are each of the value of DM 800 (about Rs. 950/-) per month. The term will commence in October.

#### Global Competition

The Alexander - von - Humboldt Research Fellowships are offered in a world-wide competition, and there are no specific quotas for individual nations or disciplines. The scholarships are of two categories, namely "A" and "B", the former being of the value of Rs. 950/and the latter of about Rs. 1,300/per month. Out of more than 720 applications received from various countries, the Foundation selected nearly 200 applicants for the awards, 20 of them in the "B" category.

The following is a list of the 12 Indian applicants who have received new scholarships. It also shows the subjects they have chosen for further study or research work:

Dr. A. Ghosh, Calcutta-Inorganic Chemistry; Mr. Gireesan, Madras-Organic Chemistry; Mr. S.K. Sinha-Petroleum Chemistry; Dr. O.P. Garg, New Delhi—Botany; Dr. S. Bose, Calcutta—Botany; Dr. S.K. Kamra —Botany; Dr. R. Chopra, New Delhi -Botany; Dr. K.C. Tripathi, Calcutta —Electro-chemistry; Dr. M. Kaulgud, Bombay—Physical Chemistry; Miss K. Paul—Biophysics; Mr. S.B. Shroti -German Language and Literature: and Mr. U. V. Mahida-Construction Engineering.



Conny Froboess, familiarly known as Cornelia, has smuggled herself into the hearts of TV- and film-fans through her many song hits and grace in acting. She has ample opportunities for her talents in a colour musical "Der Vogelhändler" ("The Bird Dealer"), which is now being produced in Berlin after the famous operetta of the same title.

## "FLYING" OPERATING THEATRE

AFIRM in Hanover has produced a "clinicopter", an operating theatre which can be flown from one place to another.

Made of light metal and weighing only 1½ tons, it has facilities deemed sufficient for small to medium-sized cases of surgery. It can be towed by a helicopter to any spot where it is needed. The "flying" operating thea-tre may be used, for example, to rush help to places where accidents or catastrophes have occurred and which

are not accessible by the usual traffic routes. Stabilizing fins are fitted to the "clinicopter" to ensure a miformly steady flight and to permit the doctors inside to make all the necessary preparations for the operation.

Vol. I

AF

THE in

Ouiz,

are no

of Ger long to the Fed

The same firm has produced several other novel aids to rescue work.
One of them is the "Clinomobility be the clinic on wheels now to be found in many countries, including India.

Regd. No. D-1045

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. single Copy the Cagoon Pressid Domate Committed and the Copy of the Cagoon Pressid Domate Committed and the Cagoon Pressid Domate Copy of the Cagoon Pressid Domate Copy of the Pressid Domate Copy

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

raffic

ed to uniit\_the the the

veral

vork. bil", o be uding

NEW DELHI, JULY 28, 1962

No. 30

# QUIZ PRIZE-WINNERS IN GERMANY

## A Fortnight's Tour of the Country as Guests of the Federal Government

THE winners of the five first prizes the German News Weekly Quiz, "Do You Know Germany?", are now in the Federal Republic of Germany on a free fortnightlong tour of the country as guests of the Federal Government.

It will be recalled that the "Do You Know Germany?" Quiz was conducted by the German News Weekly, for the purpose of raising funds for the "Help Fight TB" campaign of the Tuberculosis Association of India. It comprised seven

questions about Germany, based on the information being published in the German News Weekly from time to time, and was run with the cooperation of the Tuberculosis Association which sold the entry cards, at Re. one each. The Quiz attracted entries from all parts of India and from varying age-groups and professions. It yielded Rs. 75,518 for the "Help Fight TB" funds of the Tuberculosis Association, an assistance which Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, President of the Association, acknowledged with warm thanks to the German Ambassador, Mr. G.F. Duckwitz, for his personal interest in the project.

Besides the visitors now in Germany, 19 other successful participants in the Quiz won other prizes, such as auto-cycles, wireless sets and record players, while 476 entrants received consolation prizes.

(Continued on page 2)



UNION FINANCE MINISTER IN BONN

Inance Minister, said that he was "fairly satisfied" with the outcome of his mission, both by Heinrich Lübke, Federal Minister had meetings with the Federal President, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. G. Schröder, and others. Picture shows Mr. Morarji Desai being received by Dr. Schröder.

## In this Issue:

Quiz Prize-Winners in	
Germany	1
The price of	
collectivization!	2
German Cities—XLXI	
Worms	3
Drive through Germany in	
ten hours	4
180,000 grocery shops in	
Germany	1
New home of an old industr	'y 8

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

#### **QUIZ PRIZE-WINNERS**

(Continued from page 1)

On the announcement of the results of the Quiz in April, 1962, the first five prize-winners were invited by the German Ambassador to New Delhi where they received from the hands of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur certificates of award regarding their prizes.

The prize-winners now in Germany are: Mrs. A. Crishna, New Delhi, Mr. Narendra Nath Agrawala, Udaipur, Mr. Subhash Bhattacharyya, Murshidabad (West Bengal), Mr. Ganes Lal Saha, Hooghly (West Bengal) and Prof. M.L. Jethmalani, Sholapur (Maharashtra).

The visitors were all flown from Karachi to Frankfurt by a "Lufthansa" (German airlines) plane. Prof. Jethmalani reached Karachi from Bombay and Mrs. A. Crishna and Mr. Agrawala from New Delhi. These were joined by the prizewinners from West Bengal who travelled by the "Lufthansa" plane which was on its Calcutta-Karachi-Frankfurt flight. From Frankfurt the tourists proceeded to Bonn where they were received by a representative of the German Academic Exchange Service who is conducting them around and taking care of them.



Prof. M.L. Jethmalani, Sholapur.

#### SECRETARY-GENERAL R. K. NEHRU IN BONN

During a tour of Europe, Mr. R.K. Nehru, Secretary-General of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, visited Bonn recently. He met the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. G. Schröder, and several senior officials of the Federal Government.



Mr. Ganes Lal Saha, Hooghly and Mr. Subhash Bhattacharyya, Murshidabad.



ofin

mem

Nib

that

eme.

after Wor and

splei

bisho

spec

the

wher

epoc

medi

recal

Luth

Emp

birth

berg

TV

H

Mrs. A. Crishna, New Delhi, and Mr. Narendra Nath Agrawala, Udaipur.

#### THE PRICE OF COLLECTIVIZATION!

#### Communists Deplore neglect by Farmers

THE chief planning expert in the Soviet Zone of Germany openly admitted recently that shortages of food, consumer goods and industrial products were widespread in that part of Germany. One reason for this should be grave discontent over collectivization.

Collectivization of agriculture in the Soviet Zone of Germany has deprived the farmers of all enthusiasm for farm-work and sunk them in despair. In their helplessness, the agriculturists have neglected their farms. There have been reports of machinery being dismantled and wrecked and farms set on fire.

The situation has become so serious that the "Neue Deutsche Bauernzeitung", an organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party, has condemned such neglect and acts of destruction as "sabotage and carelessness".

In one of its issues recently, the journal gave details, supported by pictures, regarding such carelessness. Commenting on these instances under the headline "Who could remain calm?", the journal appealed to the people to safeguard property and support the cooperatives.

"Through sabotage and carelessness, property which was essential to the LPG ("Landwirtschaftliche Produktions-Genossenschaft" - agricultural production cooperative), and the State production plan has been destroyed or exposed to ruin", the journal pointed out. "Who benefits when farm buildings go up in flames, when animals die and agricultural machinery rots?" it asked.

The journal remarked that the prerequisite for good collective work was order and safety in the large agricultural enterprises and urged: "Therefore, the Committees for Order and Safety in all LPGs, in cooperation with the People's Police and all members of the cooperatives, must now see that cooperative property is safeguarded and handled with care"



A bleak picture: Certain parts of this tractor handed over to the "LPG" (agricultural production co-operative) in Deiral a village, in 1960 had been dismantled the tractor rendered unserviceable by neglect the tractor rendered unserviceable by negled and exposure to the weather.

July 28, 1962

# WORMS: WHERE LUTHER PREACHED HIS DOCTRINES

THE peaceful, modest town of Worms has now forgotten the days of indomitable and violent heroes whose memories her old stones still evoke.

Here was the magic realm of the Nibelungs on the Rhine. It was here that the epoch of the Romanesque emerged from the depths of history after 1,000 A.D. The Cathedral of Worms, along with those of Mainz and Speyer, represents its most powerful expression. Great, historic splendour has been witnessed by its

and

been

the

nefits

mes. tural

pre-

was

large

ged:

for

in

olice

tives,

ative

idled

Worms on the left bank of the Rhine. One of the historic German towns, it is a 5000-year old settlement. Before Caesar's time it became the capital of a German tribe-the Vangiones. In 414 A. D. Emperor Jovinus permitted the Burgundians under their king, Guntar, to settle on the left bank of the Rhine where they founded a kingdom with Worms as their capital. Adopting the dogma of Arius who led a split from Christianity, they came into

ed extensive landed property to the bishops who thus became powerful.

This small town has witnessed stirring historical events. Frequently visited by the Imperial court, more than 100 meetings of the Reichstag and the Diet of the Princes have taken place here. The Concordat of Worms closed the investiture controversy in 1112. The 'perpetual peace' was pro-claimed by Emperor Maximilian I at the Diet of 1495, and Luther appeared before the Diet of 1521 to defend Four years later, his doctrines. Worms formally embraced Protestantism, and religious conferences were held there between 1540-47.

#### Historic Churches

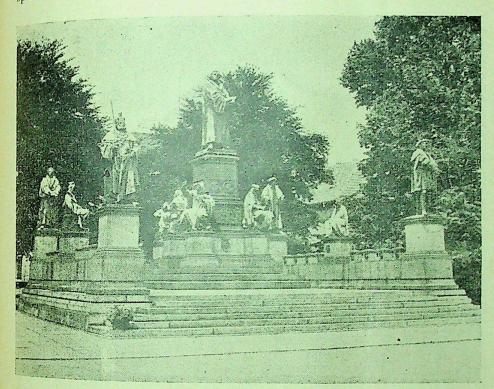
The era of the Salian emperors and the first Hohenstaufen expressed itself to perfection in the great Rhineland churches of which the Cathedral of Worms is one. Built on the site of a Roman temple, this basilica is made of red sandstone with a choir at each end, and it has an imposing exterior.

Among other remarkable churches is the 14th-15th century late-Gothic "Church of Our Lady" completed in 1467. The principal Protestant place of worship is the Trinity Church, and second in interest to the Cathedral is the church of St. Paul which is built on the site of a Salian Ducal castle and dates from the time of the Crusades. The late-Romanesque St. Andrews Church, which has a delightful cloister, is today used as a museum. The old Bischofhof, in which the most famous Diet of Worms (1521) was held, has been replaced. The Lutherplatz contains a group of statuary commemorating the Protestant reformers and their forerunners.

#### Centre of Trade

Worms is the centre of a vinegrowing country and the home of the well-known Liebfrauenmilch wine. This small town possesses a good river harbour and carries on a large trade by water in leather, machines, textiles, chemicals, paints, cork, furniture and slates. The "Backfischfest" of Worms in August-September is one of the greatest folk festivals on the Rhine.

The Nibelungenstrasse, the road which links Worms with Würzburg, passes through beautiful upland country.



A bronze statue of Martin Luther in Worms. It shows the great reformer holding a copy of the Bible in his hands. On the base and around the main statue are seen the statues of some of Luther's forerunners and of the contemporaries who supported him.

walls; they saw emperors, princes, bishops and magnificent Diets, specially that of 1521 which shook the whole of Western civilization when Martin Luther began a new epoch in European history. mediocre 19th-century monument recalls the famous Diet in which Luther placed his case before Emperor Charles V, thus giving birth to the Reformation.

vingians and became an episcopal see in the 7th century. A royal castle Twenty miles north-west of Heidelwas built in Worms and Charleberg in the State of Hesse, lies magne, the great Emperor, occasionally resided in it. The castle was also the residence of other Frankish kings. Under German kings the

For the previous article in this series, see the German Alberta Luly 14. the German News Weekly, dated July 14,

German News Weekly

power of the bishops of Worms

gradually increased, and Otto I grant-

conflict with the Romans and rose in

435 A.D. against the Governor,

Actius, who called in the Huns

against them. The destruction of

Worms and the Burgundian kingdom

by the Huns in 436 A.D. were

Worms was rebuilt by the Mero-

the themes of heroic legends.

# DRIVE THROUGH GERMANY IN TEN HOURS

# "HAFRABA" Autobahn, Part of a Diagonal European Highway

AN old plan and wish-dream has been realised. "Hafraba", the Hamburg-Frankfurt-Basel autobahn, has become a reality.

On July 6, the Federal Minister of Transport, Dr. Hans-Christoph Seebohm, opened a 33-kilometrestretch of the express highway between Hanover and Hildesheim, and the last 26-kilometre-stretch near Freiburg, completing the 820kilometre road, will be ready before the end of July.

Work was begun on 238 kilometres of the road, between Hamburg and Göttingen, in 1955. More than 500,000,000 Marks were spent on the project which included the moving of 28,000,000 cubic metres of earth and the building of 240 bridges and road crossings.

#### A Dream Realised

In an article explaining the importance of the "Hafraba", Dr. Hans-Christoph Seebohm writes:

"Motorist-visitors to the Federal Republic of Germany will be powerfully attracted in future by the catchword 'Hafraba', which designately with the catchword 'Hafraba', which designately with the catchword 'Hafraba'. nates the autobahn Hamburg-Frankfurt-Basel, a highway connecting the Baltic and North-Sea coasts of Federal Germany with Switzerland. The completion of this autobahn represents the realization of an old dream through many years of road construction.

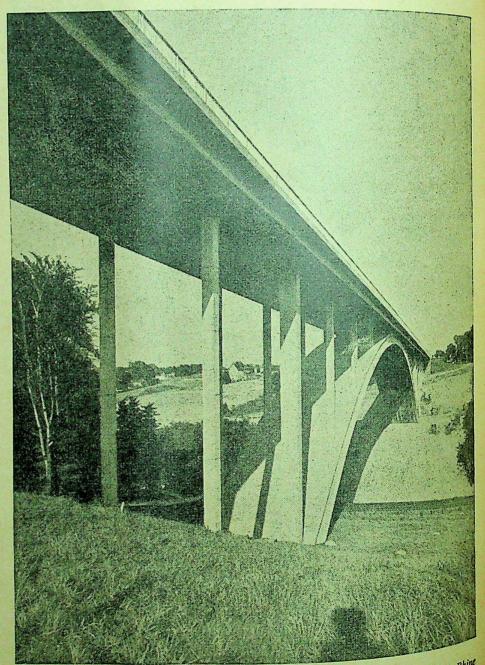
"The 'Hafraba' autobahn which serves such universally known cities as Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Frankfurt/Main and Basel, as well as the charming country between them, is the German sector of the long, diagonal European highway No. E 4 which has been traced to run from the northernmost country in Europe, Finland, to Portugal in Europe's southwestern corner—from Helsinki via Stockholm, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Basel, Berne, Geneva, Avignon, Barcelona and Madrid to Lisbon. Within the German sector of this highway no less than nine other European highways will join or cross the 'Hafraba'.

"While the autobahn has not been designed or built primarily for speedsters, one of its main advantages is, nevertheless, the possibility of speedier transportation in the interest

of both businessmen and tourists. Between Hamburg and Basel, the 'Hafraba' is about 510 miles long. This distance can be covered in about ten hours driving at an average speed of a little over 50 miles an hour.

Besides facilitating tourist traffic, the 'Hafraba' will promote business between the regions it crosses. The great German seaports on the North and Baltic Seas now have autobahn through connections with the economically important areas around Hanover, around Frankfurt, around Mannheim-Ludwigshafen and Karls. ruhe. The 'Hafraba' will be accessible for these and other areas by means of 82 roads running into it.

consequence of the "Another completion of 'Hafraba' will be an increase of traffic between the German seaports and the fast rising economic area of Hanover—Brunswick—Salzgitter—Hildesheim".



Running over a reinforced concrete bridge, the autobahn near Remscheid in North-Rhine Westphalia stretches career

Liebe F

among cause of

every ye

campaig

Verkauf

machen

Verkauf

bummel

die viele

(In der

nămlich denn ka

Fr nicht hü

wird es

gut stel

(Im Ka

Waren,

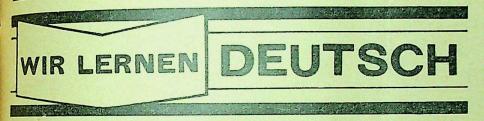
dort gefd Jetzt mo

H Regensc Kaufhau

Fr



Aparty of Indian journalists, on a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany at the Federal Government's invitation, met Indian trainees in Germany and German journalists at the Indo-German Society, Stuttgart. Picture shows Mr. N. N. Bhattacharyya of "Hindusthan Standard" (extreme left), Mr. Ram Singh of "Thought", Delhi (fifth from left), and Mr. P. Chakravarti of "The Hindustan Times" (third from right).



30

Liebe Freunde!

nd

Isole

ns

an

an

uc

1962

In Germany, the last week of July is, in a way, the most interesting one among the 52 weeks of the year, especially for the housewives. This is because of the Sommer-Schluß-Verkauf, which is traditionally held at this time every year. See how Mr. and Mrs. Bauer of Frankfurt join this great saving campaign, in which they spend all their money.

Frau Bauer: Friedhelm, weißt du zufällig, wann der Sommer-Schluß-Verkauf diesmal zu Ende ist? Wir hätten lieber am Anfang unsere Einkäufe machen sollen. Wir brauchen eine ganze Menge Sachen für unseren Haushalt.

Herr Bauer: Genau weiß ich es nicht, aber bis Ende Juli dauert der Verkauf auf jeden Fall. Am kommenden Samstag können wir ja einen Stadtbunmel machen, wenn du Lust hast.

Frau B: O ja! Das ist eine gute Idee. Es macht mir Riesenspaß, die vielen Schaufenster anzusehen.

(In der Stadt) Herr B.: Wollen wir zuerst zu Meyer & Co. gehen? Ich brauche nämlich einen Gesellschaftsanzug und einen Bademantel. Was möchtest du

Frau B.: Gut, wir gehen hinein. Schau, Friedhelm! Ist dieses Kleid nicht hübsch? Und es kostet ja nur DM 56,—. Zu meinen blonden Haaren gut passen! Und das Kostüm dort drüben würde mir auch stehen stehen. Hoffentlich haben wir Geld genug, um alles kaufen zu können.

Herr B.: So, das haben wir. Jetzt müssen wir nur noch einen Regenschirm und Unterwäsche kaufen. Dazu gehen wir am besten in ein Kaufhans

(Im Kaufhaus) Frau B.: O, hier haben sie ja eine große Auswahl von Waren, und 2: Waren, und die Preise sind wirklich günstig. Der Knirps gefällt mir sehr gut. Herr B.: Den anderen mit dem Bambusgriff habe ich viel lieber. Der dort gefällt mir am besten, aber er ist ja furchtbar teuer. Wir kaufen den gelben.

Jetzi machen wir uns auf den Weg nach Haus.

#### **TECHNICAL** PROBLEMS OF THE RAILWAYS

TECHNICAL problems relating to the working of the Railways, means to achieve higher speeds and methods of improving efficiency and promoting automation were among the subjects discussed at the 18th International Railway Congress held in Munich.

In considering the prerequisites for achieving higher speeds, engineers attached importance to the design of locomotives and coaches and to the requirements to be met on the permanent ways. It was mentioned, during the discussion, that the most important improvements effected since the the introduction war were concrete sleepers and the continuous welding method applied by the Federal Railways, since 1950, to rails and points. The extension joints between the individual lengths of rails, which had been considered absolutely necessary in former times, had been eliminated. Now, the trains run without being subject to jolts at every joint. One third of all rail tracks and points in the Federal Republic of Germany are welded and, as a consequence, electric locomotives are able to utilize to the full their peak speed of 200 kilometres per hour. The present speed record for electric locomotives is 331 kilometres per hour.

#### 4.000 SCHOLARSHIPS FOR APPRENTICES

According to statistics released by the German Academic Exchange Service in Bonn, nearly 4,000 apprentices have been awarded scholarships this year for industrial training. This figure exceeds last year's total by about 500 and is due to an increase of trainees from abroad.

The number of German students interested in practical training abroad has, however, remained at 1,200 which was also the figure last year. The number of foreign apprentices from Europe and overseas invited to the Federal Republic is 2,750.

The Academic Exchange Service also points out that Egypt, Tunisia, Israel, India, the United States, Canada, Argentina and South Africa offer scope for good practical training to German apprentices.

# **HUMAN INFLUENCES** ON CLIMATE A Meteorologist's **Observations**

IN a lecture on the possibilities of controlling the climate artificially, Prof. Hermann Flohn, head of the Meteorological Institute of Bonn University, has given some interesting examples of human influences bringing about climatic changes. Here are some of them:

A valley, closed at the lower end by a railway embankment which hinders the flow of cold night air, forms a "cold-air lake" which may bring on night frosts. This can be counteracted by arranging for an expanse of water at the bottom of the valley because water gives off during the night the warmth accumulated during the day.

Smoke and dust in industrial towns form a haze which keeps the warmth produced during the day from escaping into the atmosphere. Wind distributes this haze—and the captive warmth that goes with itover practically the whole of Central Europe.

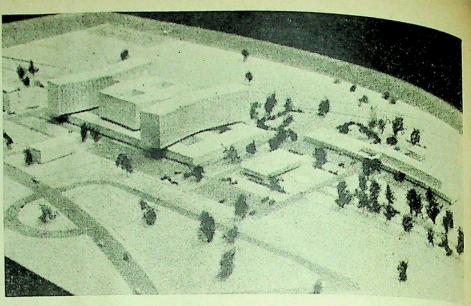
The custom of burning bush and grass to fertilize new growth sends up a smoke haze as high as 2,500 metres with an effect similar to that caused by industrial wastes.

### The Earth's Temperature

Both kinds of burning-in the city and in the country-affect the atmosphere. Since 1870, the amount of carbon dioxide in the air, on which the reflection of warmth from space back to the earth depends, has increased by 10 per cent. This rise has brought an yearly increase of one-hundredth of a degree in the average temperature of the earth, gradually affecting glaciers and the polar ice. However, the fact that this temperature increase has ceased since 1945 remains unexplained.

## Rs. 48,000 for Jewish Philosopher's Works

The Ministers for Cultural Affairs in the German Federal states have made available 40,000 DM (nearly Rs. 48,000) for publishing the works of the Jewish philosopher, Martin Buber. The first of three volumes will be made available in Germany in autumn. The 84-year-old philosopher is living in Jerusalem.



The proposed University Clinic in West Berlin (a model of which is shown in this picture) will be one of the most up-to-date hospitals in Europe when it is completed. With an ultimate capacity of 1,200 beds, it will also serve as a centre of medical research and teaching.

der Sommer-Schluß-Verkauf: Summer Clearance Sale; zufällig: by chance; der Einkauf: purchasings; der Haushalt: household; auf jeden Fall: in any case; der Stadtbummel: stroll in the town; die Lust: desire; der Spaß: fun; der Gesellschaftsanzug; suit for formal occasions; der Bademantel: bathing gown; passen: to suit, to fit; der Regenschirm: umbrella; die Unterwäsche: underwear; das Kaufhaus; department store; die Auswahl: selection; günstig: favourable, convenient.

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE

"I shall be grateful, if you could say a few words about the degree of comparison of adjectives and if there is any difference of meaning between beim guten Wetter and bei gutem Wetter", asks a student. Let us answer the second question first: Do you remember the difference of meaning between the definite and the indefinite article? It is just the same in the above case. Bei gutem Wetter means: "Whenever there is good weather" without reference to the weather on a particular day. Thus the sentence bei schlechtem Wetter ist man oft schlecht gelaunt means: In bad weather one is often in a bad mood. It is a statement of a general nature. On the other hand, when we say beim guten Wetter, the form stands for bei dem i.e. for the definite article. Here we say the stands for bei dem guten were detailed to the stands of the dem guten were detailed. article. Here we refer to the weather on a particular day: bei dem guten Wetter müssen wir einen Ausflug machen.

As to the formation of degrees of comparison we may remind you of Lektion 44 of last year's beginners' course. Perhaps you remember that English has two ways to form the comparative and the superlative degrees, either by additional and the superlative degrees, either by adding -er and -st respectively, or by more and most plus adjective. German does not have this second possibility.

The use of the comparative is quite simple. We use als correspond. ing to English "than". If the comparative and the superlative are used attributively they must be deal. attributively they must be declined as the positive forms: Mount Everest is der höchste Reve In the realist and the superlative and the superlative are the declined as the positive forms: der höchste Berg. In the predicative use the superlative is preceded by and takes the ending. and takes the ending -en: Der Mount Everest ist am höchsten.

## ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

- 1. Bei · · stark · · Regen geht man nicht spazieren.
- 2. Bei · · stark · · Regen am Donnerstag fand ich kein Taxi.

## SO WAR'S RICHTIG

- Der Brief kommt von der Tante. Sie stammt aus Kanada.
- Der Schüler lernt morgens bei der Lehrerin und übt abends mit seinem Freund zusammen.
- 3. Ihre Bücher liegen bei mir.

SHOL pro

180

THE Lhas a with a to there is people irade. For re ing, of

food m of priva rising st has bro tension custome no longe sufficien the po complyi on the quality :

The g his nari become shop, w chromiu fabrics, merchan sell; he in order tion. Fo able to this in a his know and emp

In the there are grocers' employe year 190 milliard of profit these fer conclusio market factor; it remain retail tra

firms. The so if he is business. the trade Neuwied

German

# 180,000 GROCERY SHOPS IN GERMANY An important trade with provision for scientific training

THE Federal Republic of Germany has about 180,000 grocery shops with a total of 500,000 employees. And there is a 25-year-old school training people in this important branch of trade.

For reasons of organised provisioning, of prices and of hygiene, the food market stands in the centre of private and public interest. The rising standard of living, moreover, has brought about a continual extension of the requirements of the customer. The task of the retail trader no longer consists only in supplying sufficient means of nourishment for the population, but extends to complying with the various demands on the part of the consumer for quality and variety.

icture)

aching.

e ; der e ; der

anzug:

suit, to

fhaus:

ree of

tween

nswer

eaning

above ithout

chtem

n in a

when

efinite

guten

you of

r that

egrees,

ective.

spond-

e used

rest isl

by am

seinem

#### Modern Merchant

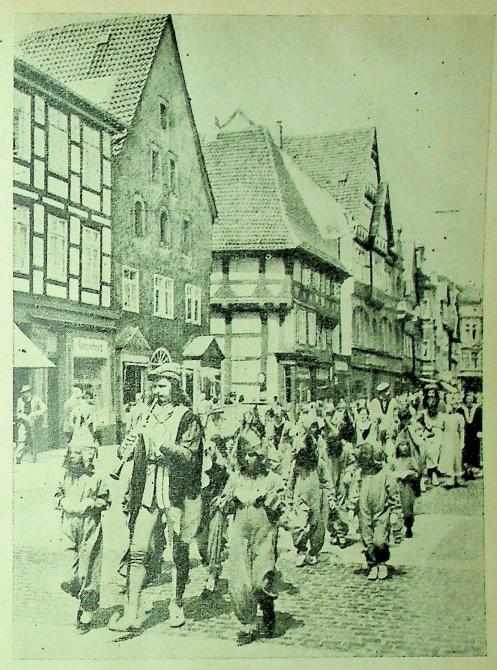
The grocer of days gone by, with his narrow shop, has, meanwhile, become the modern merchant, whose shop, with its construction of glass, chromium and bright artificial fabrics, is a pleasing sight. The food merchant of today does not merely sell; he must advise his customers, in order to survive keen competition. For 25 years now, he has been able to learn the prerequisites for this in a technical school, and to pass his knowledge on to his apprentices and employees.

## Enormous Turnover

In the German Federal Republic, there are, at present, about 180,000 grocers' shops with a total of 500,000 employees. The turnover for the year 1961 was in the region of 30 milliard German Marks. The margin of profit in the marketing of foodstuffs is about seven per cent. From these few figures, we can draw two conclusions: firstly, that the food market is an important economic factor; secondly, that, even today, tremains overwhelmingly a typical firms.

The son of a family in retail trade, business, is usually sent to one of food trade schools specializing in the Neuwied-on-Rhine, a valuable

German News Weekly



Processions of boys and girls in fancy costumes, some of them resembling rats, mark a custom which is observed in Hamelin town in Lower Saxony. Led by a "rat catcher" playing the flute, they give visual form to the 13th-century legend of the Pied Piper who rid Hamelin of rats on promise of a reward, but when the promise was not kept played his flute again and enticed the children out of the town-gate. The legend inspired the poem "Rattenfängerlied" by Goethe and was set to music by Hugo Wolf.

institution, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its opening.

During the last 25 years, it has given 50,000 Germans knowledge of the prerequisites necessary for food marketing. In addition, about 10,000 foreigners have been trained here. The period of training is six months. Foreigners, however, who have the necessary experience, may take a short course of just one week. Up to 200 pupils can live in a boarding house attached to the school.

Since last year a modern street of shops has also been a part of the technical school. It consists of ten provision stores of various kinds, each stocked and decorated differently.

This street, in whose shops those participating in the training course work regularly as sales assistants, has been a place of pilgrimage for the owners of many retail shops in Germany and abroad, for gaining new ideas for their own business. Also, an important task of the technical school consists in giving advice to German and foreign food retailers.

July 28, 1962

# New Home of an old Industry

Neugablonz, centre of cut-glass jewellery trade

NEUGABLONZ, a small town in Southern Germany, is now bejewellery made of cut-glass which has time-honoured tradition in the world's jewellery market.

Gablonz is a small town in the Sudeten, that part of Bohemia and Moravia which was predominantly populated by Germans and which in 1945 was again incorporated into the territory of Czechoslovakia. During the course of the centuries, Gablonz attained particular fame; it was here that the precious coloured jewellery of cut-glass was created—jewellery that won high acclaim throughout the world under the name of "Gablonz Bijouterie". Until the end of the Second World War, about 30,000 people had lived in this prosperous town of glass-blowers. But in 1945 almost all the inhabitants were expelled; the town, its old tradition and its flourishing jewellery industry seemed to be doomed to death.

### Resettlement Township

The glass-blowers from Gablonz were particularly fortunate in solving quickly their problem of rehabili-tation. Any one courageous enough to settle in the rather desolate area surrounding the South-German town of Kaufbeuren was to have a chance for a new start. The then Bavarian **Economics** Minister, Professor Ludwig Erhard, who is now the Federal Minister of Economic Affairs, handed the territory over to the glass-blowers, and suggested that they make use of 74 empty war-time

At first, five families comprising 17 persons came on and with them 22 unmarried expert workers. They set up primitive workshops and started to work. Soon, rumours about "Neugablonz" (New Gablonz) reached the refugee camps in the Federal Republic of Germany, and more glass-blowers came to settle down in



Twenty-two-year-old Vera Tschechowa, grand-daughter of the famous film actress, Olga Tschechowa, has graduated to the film through the stage. "Das Brot der frühen Jahr" ("The Bread of our Early Years"), a film in which she has distinguished herself, was one of the pictures shown at this year's film festival in Cannes.

this desolate camp of barracks. A Brazil and Mexico are interested training college for glass-blowers was established in order to train young people for the trade. Sales were organized; new workshops came up.

In the course of time, the industrious glass-blowers received their first export orders: the U.S.A. became interested in the exceptionally lowpriced Gablonz bijouteries, in its glass buttons and chandeliers. Soon, orders from countries in Asia and Africa also came in. And in recent times markets in South America were opened up as well. Above all,

in the glittering jewellery from Neugablonz.

Neugablonz and the numerous small places in the Federal States of Bavaria, Hesse and Württembels Baden, where today "Gablond jewellery is manufactured, began of flourish in ever-increasing To-day in the property of the To-day, in the vicinity of Kaufbeurg alone there are more than one thou sand enterprises employing approximately 20,000 workers. They expent their products their products to about one hundred countries.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6 Shanti Print Print Print Print Print Print Print Copy Chanakypuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy the Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2, Single CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection Haridway

Vol. I

GEN Koy known The

a proje total o

second

hydro-

Koyna the fir missio of the entire accord power capaci capaci mands

Munic The genera the fir electri at the

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

ess, Olga en Jahre"

was one

iterested

imerous
States of
embers;
ablonz
began to
degree
af beura
ne thos
approx

hundred

NEW DELHI, AUGUST 4, 1962

No. 31

# BERLIN-MADE GENERATORS FOR KOYNA

# Maharashtra Minister's Tribute for Indo-German Cooperation

GENERATORS for installation at Koyna in Maharashtra are now being built in Berlin by the well-known A.E.G. Works.

These are being produced under a project to supply generators of a total output of 333,000 kVA for the second phase of expansion of the hydro-electric power station at Koyna. A.E.G. have already supplied the first generator, which was commissioned recently, for the first phase of the project. On completion of the entire supply of generators in 1964, according to present plans, the Koyna power station will have a total capacity of about 500,000 KWh., a capacity of about 500,000 KWh., a capacity of three big German cities—Munich, Frankfurt and Cologne.

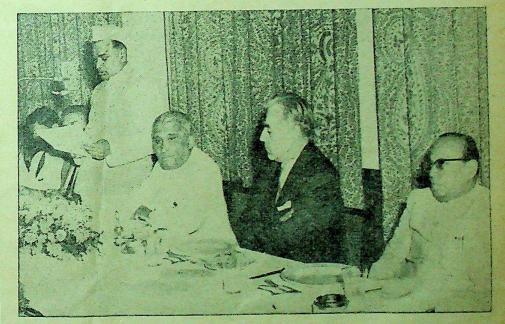
The commissioning of the first generator marked the completion of the first phase of the Koyna hydroelectric project. At a luncheon held at the Indo-German Cultural Society,

Bombay, to mark the fulfilment of this phase, Mr. Shankerrao B. Chavan, the Minister for Power and Irrigation in Maharashtra, described the project as a "shining example" of Indo-German cooperation and of international participation in schemes for the benefit of developing countries.

The Federal Republic of Germany has provided capital aid for the project through the World Bank, besides supplying machinery and technical know-how. Minister Shankerrao B.

Chavan expressed the hope that the Indo-German cooperation that had contributed to the successful completion of the first phase of the project would continue to be available during the second and third phases also.

Dr. H. Köhler, Consul-General of the Federal Republic of Germany, paid a tribute to the Chief Engineer in charge of the project and the Indian workers for their fine work on the project, in spite of hardships.



The completion of the first phase of the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project was celebrated at a luncheon meeting held in Bombay under the auspices of the local Indo-German Cultural Society. Picture shows Mr. Shankerrao B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power in the Government of Maharashtra, addressing the meeting. To the left of the State Minister are seen Mr. S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture and President of the Society, Dr. H. Köhler German Consul-General in Bombay, and Dr Nagindas Shah Mayor of Bombay.

# In this Issue:

Berlin-made generators for Koyna		
"One day		1
"One day we'll meet again" German Rivers—10 The learning again		2
		3
Advance of science and technology	•••	•
German gife of !	••	4
Nearly 7 mills		5
Nearly 7 million TV sets in Germany		
Germany		7
		1



The Berlin Wall has separated Germans from Germans, but undaunted by this barrier, they continue to exchange greetings and good wishes.

# "ONE DAY WE'LL MEET AGAIN" Radio provides a Bridge over the Berlin Wall

"DON'T be sad, one day we'll see each other again": This greeting over the ether is one of tens of thousands which cross the Wall in both directions every week and assure the people on either side that they are thinking of one another and are together in spirit.

Soon after August 13, 1961, when the ban on free movement in Berlin was imposed by the Soviet Zone authorities, Radio Free Berlin converted its Sunday afternoon listeners' request programme into a bridge of greetings. This request programme has a character of its own: all the messages are expressed in a kind of code to disguise the real name and address of Soviet-Zone and East-Berlin participants.

#### Vivid Revelation

But among the many greetings for birthdays, weddings and other special events, certain items of news suddenly grip the attention of the casual listener by their vivid revelation of the tragedy of the divided city and of the divided land. "Klaus and Dieter, who are now in West Berlin, send warm greetings to their mother in Birkenwerder", a town in the Soviet Zone close to Berlin. Both of them, who have managed the flight across the Wall, are telling their

anxious mother on the other side that they came unhurt through all the dangers of their escape. Then comes a sorrowful message of love and longing from a man to his wife who is kept in the Soviet Sector of Berlin, for the Wall goes through their marriage. The American Radio in Berlin, RIAS, broadcasts a similar programme.

Letters from East Berlin and the Soviet Zone often reach their goal in a roundabout way. So the requests are sent through relatives and friends, or direct to the home address of the announcer, or even to a total stranger in the certainty that he will help by forwarding the letter.

#### Love and Hope

The music which accompanies the greetings is also part of the stream of love, encouragement and protest against tyranny which pours out through these programmes. From tragic opera songs, of which the most frequently requested, by the way, is Verdi's "prisoners' chorus" and religious songs which tell of hope in suffering and persecution to the latest hits full of sentiment and longing, the numbers are all chosen with a clear purpose. And all repeat the same message: "Auf Wiedersehn—one day we'll meet again".

# LIFE IN THE SOVIET ZONE A Contrast in Wages and Prices

THI

THE sma

of the both b The Is

capital

the In

to it

Germa

some (

at Pas

aptly

brings into

through

part o

of the

child itself

lies thand 1

Germa

and M

kilome

fine la

An

associa

known

the tw

an in

salt t

place

where

wielde

at that

toll o

In 115

a gift Barbar

sacked

there

the E

had se

they v

establi

miles

could

himsel

works

giving which

centre

Germe

who Bavari

The

A FACTORY worker in the Federal Republic of Germany has to work for 38 minutes to earn the wages for buying a packet of cigarettes, while for earning the same amount his fellowworker in the Soviet Zone of Germany has to put in 52 minutes' work. In the case of consumer goods, the disparity in wage-level is even greater.

Similar details regarding the difference in the standard of wages and of living between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Zone are disclosed in the findings of a study by the "Deutsches Industrie Institut" (German Industrial Institute), Cologne. The subject of the investigation was "Purchasing power expressed in wage minutes", and the calculations on which the study was based related to the wages and prices prevalent in spring 1962.

## Other Findings

The study also reveals:

A factory worker in the Federal Republic of Germany works for two hours and 14 minutes to earn the price of a kilogramme of butter, while his fellow-worker on the other side of the zonal border has to work for four hours and ten minutes to earn enough for the same purchase. Similarly, the worker in the Federal Republic requires the wages paid for one hour and 39 minutes' work to earn the money for a kilogramme of meat, while the worker in the Soviet Zone has to work for four hours and 16 minutes for the same purchase.

## Consumer Goods

A comparison of the price-levels in respect of consumer goods shows that the difference is even more marked in the Soviet Zone. In the Federal Republic, a pair of stockings require the wages earned for 54 minutes' work, while in the Soviet Zone for earning the same amount of money one has to work for four hours and 40 minutes. A lounge hours and 40 minutes. A lounge suit in the Federal Republic of Germany costs the wages paid for Germany costs the wages paid for the Soviet Zone the wages paid for the

August 4, 1962

GERMAN RIVERS-10\*

S

deral

Work

s for

llow-

many

· In

the

eater.

the

vages

1 Re-

**Oviet** 

dings

sches

ndus-

bject

asing

ites",

1 the

vages

1962.

deral

two 1 the

utter, other

work

es to

hase.

deral

d for k to ne of

oviet

s and

evels

hows

more n the

kings r 54

oviet ount

four

unge c of

for nd in d for

1962

e.

# THE ISAR AND THE INN: TRIBUTARIES OF THE DANUBE

THE Isar and the Inn are two small rivers in the southern corner of the Federal Republic of Germany, both being tributaries of the Danube. The Isar flows through Munich, the capital of the State of Bavaria, while the Inn, meandering almost parallel to it on the east, flows along the German frontier with Austria over some distance till it joins the Danube at Passau.

The Isar, which might be more aptly described as a mighty torrent, brings a breath of mountain air into Munich. Although it flows through this city it does not form a part of the life of the city. A child of the Bavarian Alps, it remains a child of the mountains till it hurls itself into the Danube. Its course lies through one of the beautiful and romantic Alpine regions in Germany. Between Wolfratshausen and Munich, a distance of about 30 kilometres, the Isar valley presents a fine landscape.

### A 12th-Century Crossing

An interesting historical event associated with the Isar is an incident known as the "salt incident". In the twelfth century, the saltworks at a place known as Reichenhall had an important role in Germany's salt trade. The road from this place crossed the Isar at Föhring, where the Bishops of Freising, who wielded considerable political power at that time, held a market and levied toll on the salt passing that way. In 1158, Henry the Lion (1139-1180), who ruled over the Duchy of Bavaria which he had received as gift from Emperor Frederick Barbarossa (1152-1190), had Föhring sacked and the bridge over the Isar there destroyed, thereby depriving the Bishops of the market they had set up and the benefits of the toll they were levying. Henry the Lion established another market a few miles upstream on the Isar where he could levy toll and enjoy its benefit himself. Later on, under a new arrangement, all salt from the saltworks passed through Munich, thus giving importance to this city which which gradually developed into a centre of trade.

\*For the previous article in this series See the German News Weekly dated July 21, 1962.

Another left-side affluent of the Danube, the Inn enters Germany at Kiefersfelden in Bavaria and from there to a point beyond Fischbach forms the Tyrolean border; in the same way the whole of its lower course forms the Austrian border.

From its source, the Austrian Alps, the 510-kilometre-long river passes through as much of German territory as does the Danube, into which it flows at Passau; but at this point the Inn has more water than the Danube.

#### **Broad Valley**

The Inn has a broad and delightful valley and steep banks. The finest part of the river is its mouth at Passau. A boat trip on the river is always an exhilarating experience. Road and rail run parallel to the river, almost along its entire course, and open up the landscape in all its splendour.

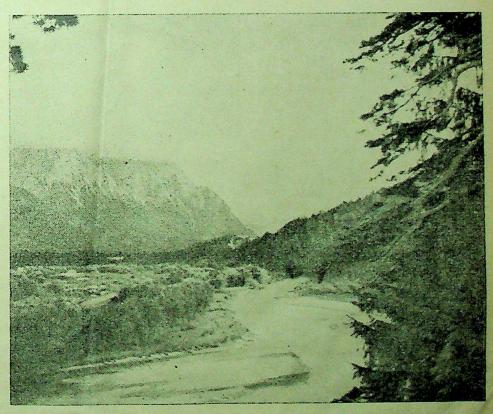
The Inn passes by many old and beautiful towns each with its distinctive character. One discovers the charm of the 'south', while going upstream on the Inn, in the peerless town of Wasserburg circled by a loop of the river and again in the

heart of the little town of Rosenheim. Both these towns are Italian in Wasserburg has flat character. roofs and a splendid frontal aspect.

Going down the Inn, one comes by Altoetting, a small provincial town. The holy chapel there is one of the oldest and most venerated places of pilgrimage in Bavaria. Inside this 8th-century building, in a silver tabernacle on the altar is installed the image of the Virgin, on carved and painted wood dating from the 14th century. Smoke from the candles on the altar has blackened the image of the Madonna, and the popularity of the pilgrimage to the 'Black Mother of God in Altoetting'—as it is commonly known—has never waned since the end of the 15th century. In 1951 half a million pilgrims visited the chapel.

#### Passau

Passau, an ancient diocese, is built on a low, narrow rock separating the Inn from the Danube, both of which meet at its tip. The 'ecclesiastical districts' lie on the banks of the impetuous river, while the business districts lie beside the peaceful Danube which is more easily navigable.



A picturesque view of the valley of the Isar

German News Weekly

August 4, 1962

# ADVANCE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

# Basic Research has Priority in the Federal Republic of Germany

FOR retaining her efficiency in industrial production, the Federal Republic of Germany has to maintain her position in the field of science. In the following article, Dr. Wolfgang Cartellieri, State Secretary in the Federal Government, surveys the work that is being done in promoting scientific research.

Dr. W. Cartellieri writes:

"The future of research in the Federal Republic of Germany largely depends on whether scientists will succeed at an early date in finding the proper synthesis between individual research and collective teamwork, the latter being indispensable under modern conditions which require close cooperation between various fields of science. The Government, which is expected to contribute substantially to the development of research is no less concerned about this problem than are scientists about the problem of Government financing.

"In recent years considerably more has been done in the Federal Republic of Germany for the promotion of science and technology than previously, because the importance of promotion measures to Germany's political and economic potential is being increasingly recognized.

#### Overall Reform

"Particular attention has to be paid in Germany to basic research. The Science Council, established recently, has started its work by first tackling the problem of research and teaching in universities, institutes of technology and colleges. The organizational structure of these institutions needs to be adjusted to modern conditions. In connection with the increase, recom-mended by the Science Council, of chairs for certain subjects and of the scientific staff in general, some administrations are seriously considering an overall reform of the operation of scientific institutes.

"In promoting research into nuclear energy for peaceful uses, the Federal Ministry for Nuclear Energy cooperates closely with the Länder (States) and the Max Planck Society. This field of modern research is so complex that it requires unusual forms of organization which, in turn, may serve as models for other

new research domains such as space research. In fields of this kind, international scientific cooperation has become indispensable.

"In a country of the size of the Federal Republic of Germany, the promotion on the national and international level of a single scientific and technological branch, such as nuclear energy, requires hundreds of millions of Deutschmarks annually. These sums exceed the expenditure normally required for the promotion of research so considerably that the promotion of nuclear research

branches of science which, in turn, benefit from it; the many uses to which isotopes can be put well exemplify this interrelation. Centralization of nuclear research is resorted to only in cases where research institutes must be of a size that is too large for a technical college or a Max Planck Institute.

"The central position assigned in Germany to universities, technological institutes and colleges also in the field of atomics implies recognition of the primary importance possessed by basic research. The fact that



This calculating machine, installed in a Düsseldorf administrative building, makes 200,000 additions of ten-figure numbers in less than a second. In contrast to other machines, which are fed with perforated cards, this installation records the results on magnetised tape.

has acquired a strong political accent. It was, therefore, only logical to give that subject a voice of its own in the Federal Government, and this accounts for in 1955 of the Federal Ministry for Nuclear Research.

"While nuclear research, on account of German backwardness in this field and of the high expenses involved, needs governmental encouragement, it is, after all, part and parcel of scientific research in general and cannot, therefore, be pursued in isolation. It needs constant and close connection with the traditional

German nuclear research has now caught up in certain sectors with research in other countries is essentially due to the priority assigned to basic research by the German scientists active in this field. The Ministry of Nuclear Research for its part makes every effort to carry out promotion measures in a manner consistent with the character of nuclear science. There is not interference with the freedom of interference with the freedom of that commandeered research cannot that commandeered research cannot prosper, especially in the sphere of pure science."

August 4, 1962

Liebe

service

once

the b

still o

Arbei

horse

hält k

The

stehle

horse

are t

oben

goes

aufzi

start

We

Man

One

knov

may

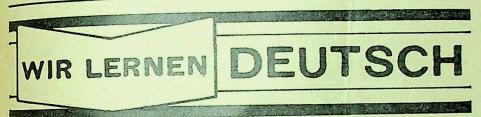
hors

mor

Wise



Nadenberg, a holiday village in the Allgäu, is the popular resort of many families from West Berlin. Picture shows a family enjoying the fresh air of the wooded country, outside some of the 75 self-contained little houses in the colony.



31

Liebe Freunde!

ny

turn

vhich

plify

n of

only

large

Max

ologi.

n the

ition

essed

that

00,000

which

now

with

essenled to

rman The

or its

carry

anner

r of

alized

annot

ere of

1962

There was a time when the horse played a very important role in the service of man. In our times this prominent status has been lost. What once was the stable is now the garage; the H.P. (P.S.—Pferdestärke) under the bonnet is the last rem(a)inder of a proud team of horses. But there is still one sphere, in which the horses have survived: the domain of language.

Of a person who works very hard we say: Er arbeitet wie ein Pferd—He works like a horse. On the other hand, a proverb says: Vom vielen Arbeiten gehen die besten Pferde kaputt—too much work ruins even the best horses—in other words: a H. Power breakdown!

About an endurance test, which no human can stand, we say: Das halt kein Pferd aus. Any drastic treatment is eine Pferdekur (or eine Roßkur). The highest praise of a friend is if you can say: Mit dir kann ich Pferde stehlen. It implies that he will risk his life with you, because once stealing a horse was liable to capital punishment. The most unpleasant type of people are those "who sit on a high horse": "die auf dem hohen Roß sitzen", i.e. those with high-handed and arrogant behaviour. They treat others von oben herab, from the horse-back. But Hochmut kommt vor dem Fall—pride goes before a fall. To put the cart before the horse is das Pferd beim Schwanze aufzäumen. Literally it means "to bridle the horse from the tail", i.e. to start something at the wrong end.

The ass is known for its stubbornness, but a horse may be equally restive. We call it ein störrischer Gaul. A similar idea is expressed by the proverb: Man kann ein Pferd zur Tränke bringen, aber nicht zum Saufen zwingen—One can lead a horse to the water, but cannot make it drink. But as we all know the most obstinate of all beings is man. If he dislikes something he may say: "Mich bringen keine zehn Pferde dazu"—"Not even a team of ten horses would be able to drag me to it". Here a little flattery may achieve more than rude force

Scheuklappen are the leather flaps to prevent a horse from seeing sidemit Scheuklappen durch die Welt, is certainly not a compliment.

# BERLIN SEMINAR ON PEST CONTROL

Dr. Bap Reddy, Plant Protection Specialist in the Government of India, and Dr. Govindu, Plant Pathologist in Mysore, are representing India at an international seminar on plant protection and pest control now being held in West Berlin.

The seminar, organised by the German Foundation for Developing Countries, opened on July 9 and will conclude about August 9. Twelve other countries are also represented in the seminar in which many agricultural specialists are participating.

The principal objects of the seminar are (i) to provide ideas for promoting an effective pest control service in the developing countries and (ii) to exchange knowledge of experiences in regard to methods of pest control.

The discussions also cover the latest developments in research on pests and plant diseases.

# GERMAN GIFT OF BOOKS TO BANGALORE INSTITUTE

The German Research Association ("Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft") has made a donation of scientific and technological books, valued at Rs. 9,000, to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. This is the latest measure of Indo-German collaboration in the working of the Institute.

The gift was formally handed over to Dr. R. S. Krishnan, Dean of the Science Faculty at the Institute, by Dr. H. Wentker, of the German Consulate, Madras.



Picture shows Dr. Krishnan (right) receiving from Dr. Wentker (left) one of the books forming part of the gift. Dr. H. Meinel, Lecturer in German language at the Institute, is also seen in the picture.

August 4, 1962

# ALGAE'S GREAT POTENTIALITIES

## Hamburg Institute conducts research and supplies information

ALGAE, the seaweeds available in plenty along many coasts, have valuable applications in industry, agriculture and medicine, and the Hamburg Research Society for Marine Algae promises a great future for them in the world.

Many of the developing countries of the globe have an enormous wealth of these weeds, but this substance is lying untapped. Hamburg Society, now five years old, maintains contact with scientists, research engineers and industrial firms all over the world in examining the possibilities of commercial exploitation of the algae.

In industry, products made of algae are being used as solidifying, stabilizing and gelatinizing agents. Algae are not only a valuable industrial raw material but are also useful as cattle feed. For human beings, algae are believed to be a healthy addition to food, because they contain vitamins, hormones and substances promoting the growth of the body.

#### The Main Task

The Hamburg Society regards it as its main task to give advice to firms or scientists interested in the potential commercial applications of algae and algae products. Information from those countries where algae products are already being extensively used commercially, is systematically collected and made available to others who might be interested in exploiting their own algae fields. The Society also publishes an international periodical, the "Botanica Marina", dealing mainly with algae; it is distributed in 42 countries, from the Soviet Union to South Africa and from China to Chile.

Industrial application of algae, now only 20 years old, promises to become increasingly more important in the future. Before the coast of California, for example, about 50,000 tons of algae are already being "harvested" every year by speciallydesigned ships. Along the coast of Germany, algae are found near the Isle of Heligoland.



Chandrashi Vithani the Indian technician from Kenya.

# The Indian who won a prize in Germany

Chandrashi Vithani, a 23-year-old distinguished the Federal Republic of Germany by winning a prize in a contest for craftsmen held in Mainz. As reported in the German News Weekly dated July 21, the competition was held by the Central Association of German Handicrafts. The event evoked keen enthusiasm among handicraftsmen and technicians, a large number of whom participated in the contest.

Chandrashi Vithani has completed a three-year apprenticeship in a Cologne Radio and TV enterprise. He won the prize for his performance on a high-frequency multi-purpose measuring instrument.

## WIE IST DAS, BITTE

Fräulein Subalaxmi of Madras has doubts about those prepositions which govern sometimes the accusative and sometimes the dative case. "How can I find out the right case?" she asks, Wie ist das, bitte?

Do you remember the prepositions belonging to this group? They are in, an, neben, auf, über, unter, vor, hinter and zwischen. All the other prepositions are faithful to one particular case, either to the dative (von, aus, etc.), or to accusative (für, gegen, etc.) or to the genetive case (während, wegen, etc.).

If you have grasped the difference between wo? and wohin? the whole problem is solved. The answer to wo? is: preposition with dative, the one to wohin? preposition with the accusative case. But perhaps some students are not sure about the use of wo and wohin. In that case please read on:

Whenever a verb refers to a stationary situation, the preposition takes the dative case. Such verbs are, for instance, wohnen, leben, sein, lernen, essen, schlafen, etc. In all these cases the action does not involve any change in position: Man soll in der Kalsse nicht schlafen. Or Essen wir heule im Wohnzimmer oder auf der Terrasse?

If the verb, on the other hand, describes a movement, it does not necessarily take the accusative case. We have to distinguish further, whether this movement is an aimed one, i.e. if it has a particular target, goal, destination, objective, end. If so, the preposition takes the accusative case, otherwise we still use the dative case. Thus the difference between Ich gehe in die Klasse and ich gehe in der Klasse is that in the first sentence you are outside the classroom and move into it, the classroom is the destination. In the second example you are already in the classroom and you walk up and down without any particular aim. Whenever the movement takes place within the limits of a specified area the preposition takes the dative case. The same rule applies to the relative applies to the relation between objects moving without changing their relative positions. In Indien geht die Frau oft hinter ihrem Mann.

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Add the endings:

- Frau Müller wohnt in ein . . . klein . . . Stadt.
- Peter geht vor d . . . Kino auf und ab.

#### SO WAR'S RICHTIG

- Bei starkem Regen geht man nicht spazieren.
- Bei dem starken Regen am Donnerstag fand ich kein Taxi.

German News Weekly

THEI Republi thousan every I The origin a and the

The prograi March ing 90 three e this pr as the i to witne Games With th World

of Gerr

of the

After rities of the rig German was tha casting each Fe West E indeper (with t Palatin:

German existing added d TV sta

Since

casting adverti casting afterno mercial imately seven n 20 mir then ar adverti comme DM 22 of Rac the lar

two m Rece (States)

German

# Nearly 7 Million 60 Sets in Germany Broadcasting Stations have Television Installations

THERE are already more than 6.5 million television sets in the Federal Republic of Germany, and several thousand sets are being registered every month.

on ny r-old

ished deral ng a

held

rman

the

ntra!

rafts.

lasm

chni-

parti-

leted

n a

orise.

ance

pose

tions

How

y are

posietc.),

egen,

hole

ne to

s are

akes

ssen,

ge in

im

eces-

this

tion,

wise die

tside

the

own

1 the

rule

ative

The following article describes the origin and growth of TV programmes and the administrative arrangements of the TV organisation:

The world's first regular television programme started in Berlin-on March 22, 1935. A programme lasting 90 minutes was broadcast on three evenings a week. Thanks to this programme, Germans, as well as the international public, were able to witness a large part of the Olympic Games which took place in Berlin. With the outbreak of the Second World War, however, this first phase of German television came to an end.

### Independent System

After the war, the military authorities of the Allied Powers took over the rights of broadcasting in the German territory. The final result was that the former national broadcasting service was divided up; each Federal Land (State) as well as West Berlin came to have its own independent broadcasting system with the exception of Rhineland-Palatinate).

In the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin, all the existing broadcasting stations have added either a television section or a TV station.

## Commercial TV

Since 1956, the various broadcasting stations have gradually given advertisers certain restricted broadcasting hours, usually in the late afternoon or early evening. This commercial programme, lasting approximately 30 minutes, consists of six to Seven minutes of advertising "spots" 20 minutes of entertainment, and then another six or seven minutes of advertising "spots". One minute of commercial advertising costs up to DM 22,000 at the talwision station DM 22,000 at the television station with of Radio Cologne (the station with the largest viewing public, i.e. over two million persons).

Recently, the various Länder (States) concluded a contract for

setting up a joint institution called "Second German Television", independent of the existing broadcasting institutions, and situated in Mainz (Rhineland-Palatinate), the only Federal Land which has so far had neither a radio nor a TV institution.

The broadcasting stations which so far broadcast the First TV Programme as a joint programme, on VHF wave-lengths, began on June 1, 1961 (Hesse TV, Frankfurt, from May 1, 1961) to broadcast, in addition, a provisional joint Second TV Programme, on UHF wave-lengths. The provisional Second TV Programme later to become officially established -is an evening programme lasting from two to three hours.

The broadcasting stations plan to continue this provisional Second TV

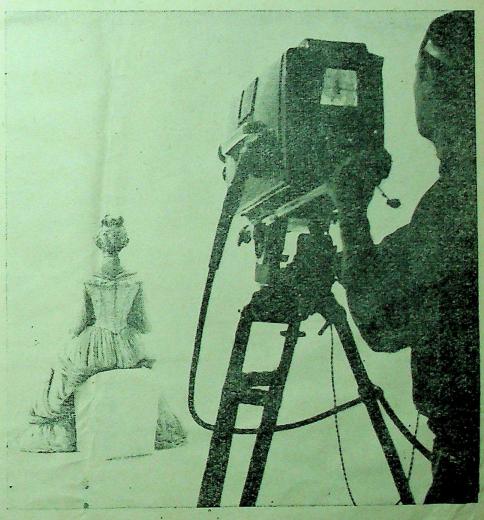
Programme as a Third Programme on a regional basis after the official start of the final Second TV Programme of the Länder, beginning from April 1, 1963.

## Administrative Control

The broadcasting institutions which are also responsible for the TV institutions of the First, and the provisional Second Programme "German Television", are institutions under the public law. This means that the State has entrusted them with public tasks, compelling them to maintain strict all-round nonpartisanship, with freedom in their programming.

To safeguard the interests of viewers and listeners, the working of

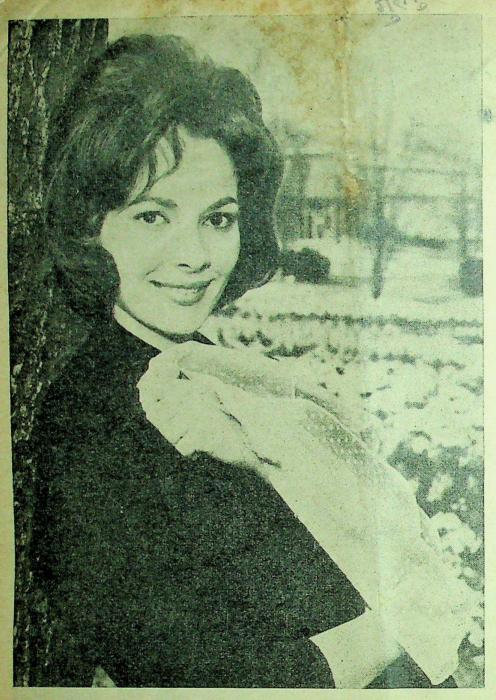
(Continued on page 8)



In a TV studio a cameraman is seen at work in producing a sequence in an opera.

German News Weekly

August 4, 1962



"A film is good if the story is good," said Miss Karin Dor (seen in this picture) when she visited New Delhi last year as a member of the German film delegation to the Second International Film Festival here. But all film-fans will add that the success of the pictures in which Miss Karin Dor acts leave not a little to her graceful personality and talents.

# Nearly 7 Million TOD Sets in Germany

(Continued from page 7)

the broadcasting institutions is checked by supervisory bodies. Apart from the programme supervisory organs, there is, in each case, an administrative council. This type of organisation is intended to ensure that the broadcasting stations observe neutrality in party politics and in religious affairs. In any case, it excludes any influence of the Federal Government, and provides the individual Länder with a certain authority through representation in the controlling organs. The "Second German Television" will also be pinstitution under public law, base on a contractual agreement nong Federal States.

Besides these types of organisations it is also permissible to organise radio and television broadcasting according to private law, but only if the State concerned guarantees that the

covers all subjects—live broadcasts and film and video shows, with no emphasis, however, on any one of the categories. What is shown varies from long television plays to films; it covers documentaries, quiz items, variety shows, etc.

The German Television is a member of the European Programme Exchange Organisation "Eurovision" Many an evening, a large part of Western Europe sits, so to speak, around the same television screen.

#### The Finances

The broadcasting institutions are financed by means of licence fees. Every owner of a wireless set has to pay a monthly listening-in fee of two Marks (about Rs. 2.38). The fee for each registered TV set is an additional amount of five Marks. This means that the viewer has to pay a monthly fee of seven Marks. The Federal Post Office receives a certain percentage of these feesabout 25 per cent-for the broadcasting and receiving licences. Approximately 75 per cent goes to the institutions which broadcasting finance their programmes with it. After deduction of the licence dues, which go to the Federal Post Office, the broadcasting institutions receive 70 per cent, of which 30 per cent goes to the new Länder institution "Second German Television Programme".

# Helping the Poor Ones

Each station receives the fees of the listeners and viewers of the Land in which it is situated. Since the size of the various Länder and the density of population differ greatly, the stations have concluded a financial agreement under which the "rich" stations help out the "poor" ones.

A further important source of revenue for German Television is the commercial programme already men-tioned. The "Second German Television" (future Second Programme of the Länder) receives 30 per cent of the fees due to the TV programme. It will also bring commercial programme, independent of its "own" programme.

principles of public service outlined already will be observed. The total TV range of material

Vol. I

THE Ber lers of August from n of the

Prin

leaders

But it has e time t toll of Spea the Ra year, F

ing the "I h because great c Great ' two". Here

ments leaders U.S. ...To

> Ger K Inve

Goe El Wor Insti fil

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6 Shanti Pathi at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephon, No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 no. 35541-48). Edito

GERMEANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

tions radio Cordf the t the lined

terial casts h no

of the varies silms; tems,

is a

imme ion".

ort of peak,

en.

s are

fees.

t has

The is an

larks.

as to

larks.

ves a

ees-

road-

Apo the

which

th it.

dues,

)ffice,

eceive

cent cution Pro-

of the

nd in

e size ensity the

ancial 'rich" ones.

ce of

is the

men-

Tele-

me of

of the

It will

nmes,

mme.

NEW DELHI, AUGUST 11, 1962

No. 32

# THE MONUMENT OF INHUMANITY

# The Berlin Wall is one year old: A Defiance of World Opinion

THE Communist Wall through Berlin, which was raised by the rulers of the Soviet Zone of Germany on August 13, 1961, to prevent people from moving between the two sectors of the city, is now one year old.

Prime Minister Nehru and other leaders, have condemned the Wall. But it continues to be there! It has even been strengthened from time to time, and has taken a heavy toll of lives meanwhile.

Speaking on the Berlin issue in the Rajya Sabha, on Aug. 28 last year, Prime Minister Nehru, criticizing the erection of the Wall, said:

"I hope it is a temporary barrier, because it is quite absurd to have a great city like this with a kind of a Great Wall of China dividing it into two".

Here are extracts from the statements made by some of the other leaders.

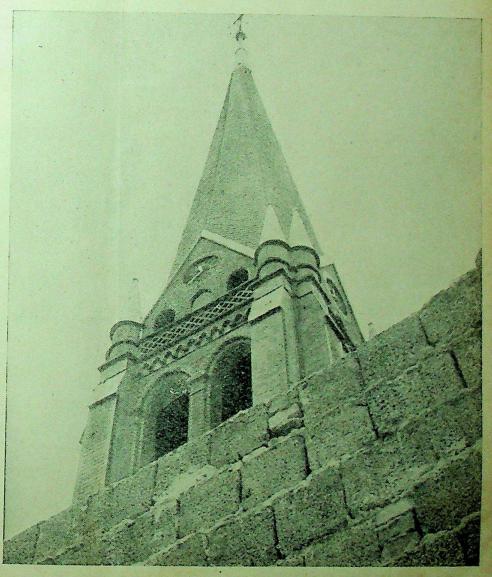
"...To divide a country, to divide a

The monument of inhumanity
German Cities—XLXII
Karlsruhe
Investments in developing countries
Goethe Medal to Mrs.
Ellen Sharma
World Youth festival
a fiasco
Institute for scientific
films

... 8

city, to set up a wall in a city, that, we think, increases the tensions rather than preventing them...The

whole of Berlin was placed under four-power administration by the (Continued on page 2)



Right in front of the Church of Reconciliation, situated on the sector boundary in Berlin, the Wall completely bars the entrance to the place of worship.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar



The Berlin Wall prevented these old parents, The Berlin Wall prevented these old parents, in a third-storey flat on the East Berlin side of the Wall, from attending the wedding of their daughter (picture below) on the West Berlin side, just a few feet away. The parents could only drop a bouquet by a string from a window and offer their teerful good wishes their tearful good wishes.

"The longing for freedom could not be stifled in those Germans, against whom in the year that has passed every newly devised possibility of escape was constantly blocked by all means possible. Even Ulbricht's order to shoot at everyone suspected of trying to escape over the Wall has had little effect.

"The Communist Party head did not worry either about the so-called constitution of the Soviet Zone or the U.N. declaration of human rights, which grants everyone freedom to settle where he wants, even outside his own country. He ordered the border police to shoot men, women and even children, if they tried to leave the territory. But over six companies of border guards, that is 900 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, obeyed their conscience

and fled to West Berlin, everyone can go where he likes.

"Escape to the West is today more dangerous than ever. In East Berlin, people began to dig tunnels, in order to crawl to freedom like moles through the earth. The grim balance sheet of this one year is: 45 refugees murdered while escaping from the "Workers' State". They were men trying to get to their wives, fathers and mothers trying to get to their children, and children trying to get to their parents, or simply people desiring to get away in order to live in freedom.

U

Kar year

hist

Ron

a p

fror

frin of t

his :

a re

and

Kar

prin the f

of I sign

popi

Tod

Rep

adm

high

the Kar

Wür

capi

Five

flat (

valle

Fore

Stuti

0

and

ruhe

only

a h

212,0

road

mair from

by t

to N

is al

mpc

Buch Stoc

route serve

Si reac

0

"The most tragic case of an unsuccessful attempt to escape is probably that of 23-year-old West Berliner Siegfried Noffke. Noffke had

(Continued on page 4)

# MONUMENT OF INHUMANITY

(Continued from page 1)

Potsdam Agreement. East Berlin has now by a breach of this Agreement been given to Eastern Germany ... In our opinion the German people want to have a united country... The Germans want to be united."

Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus: "The people of Berlin cannot be confined in a sort of concentration camp.'

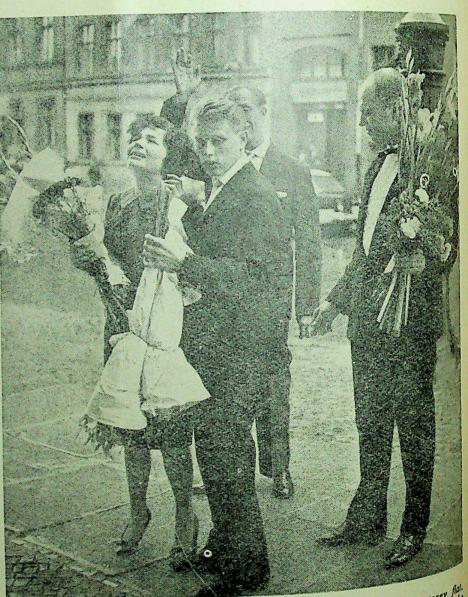
President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt: "To-day humanity finds the greatest tragedy in the artificial line dividing the German people into two parts."

The Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr. Halvard Lange: "The daily injustice committed against the East Berliners and the violation of the status of the whole of Berlin by the setting up of the Wall have created a very serious situation in Berlin. We Norwegians hope that the Western powers will continue to remain firm.'

The Leader of the Opposition in the British House of Commons, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell: "It was the sight of a prison wall. There is no other word which can describe it so accurately."

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia: "That piteous city...Ethiopia supports the unity of Germany and free access to Berlin.'

The sufferings caused by the Wall are described by a Bonn special correspondent. He writes:



The bride, in tears, received her parents' good wishes and flowers from a third-storey flat.

Later on, even this was made impossible for brides in similar situations because the residents of flats in East Berlin overlooking the Wall were forced out of their homes to room for the border police force.

'ublic Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection. Haridway August 11, 1962

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

GERMAN CITIES-XLXII\*

ere

nore rlin,

rder

oles

ance

gees

the

men

hers

their

get

ople

live

an

e is

West

had

# KARLSRUHE GREW FROM A PRINCE'S PLACE OF REST

UNLIKE the majority of South German and Rhineland towns, Karlsruhe cannot boast of a thousand-year-old historical past or trace its history to the remains of an ancient Roman fortress. It owes its being to a prince's caprice.

One day in 1715, on his way back from a hunt, Margrave Karl Wilhelm of Baden-Durlach paused at the fringe of the forest, in admiration of the landscape, and announced to his retinue his decision to build there a residence in which he could 'rest and relax'. This was the beginning of Karlsruhe—"Karl's rest'.

## "The Judges' Capital"

Although the town has lost its princely occupants and even its role as the former capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, it has acquired political significance by becoming what is popularly called "the Judges' Capital". Today, it is the seat of the Federal Republic's supreme institution for the administration of justice, for the highest tribunals are held there.

Situated among the southerly reaches of the Rhine, not far from the foothills of the Black Forest, Karlsruhe in the State of Baden-Württemberg was, until 1945, the capital of the former State of Baden. Five miles east of the Rhine on the flat elevated plain of the Upper Rhine valley on the fringe of the Hardt Forest, it is 30 miles away from Stuttgart.

### Rapid Growth

Owing to its favourable location and the wisdom of its rulers, Karlsruhe grew rapidly. In 1800 it had only 5,000 inhabitants; a century and a half later, the population was 212,000. The town is an important road and railway centre where the main route through the Rhine valley from Cologne to Basel is crossed by that from Paris via Strasbourg to Munich and Vienna. Karlsruhe is also the junction of a number of important railroad routes—the Paris-Bucharest, Paris-Warsaw, Rome-Stockholm, and Rome-Amsterdam Toutes. Its suburbs along the Rhine serve a harbour which is an outlet for

\*For the previous article in this series, see 1962. News Weekly dated July 28,

the products of the highly industrialized hinterland. Maxau-on-the-Rhine serves as the river port of Karlsruhe and is connected with it by a canal which was completed in 1901 and is proving a valuable link. The growth of Karlsruhe began with the laying of the foundation stone of its castle by Margrave Karl Wilhelm of Baden in 1715. Around this castle grew up the royal city

Among the notable buildings of Karlsruhe are the town hall, the hall of representatives, the mint, the hall of fine arts and the law courts. The Evangelical church was the burial place of the Margraves of Baden. During the last war Karlsruhe was bombed many times. A particularly severe attack by hundreds of bombers set the 'Schloss' (palace) on fire, and left parts of the city in ruins.



The spacious market-place in Karlsruhe

of the rulers of Baden. In conformity with the will of the founder, the streets of the city were laid out to converge on the castle. The layout was inspired by the sun's rays, with the castle forming the centre and the streets leading off in the shape of a fan. The results of this geometrical phantasy were far from unsightly. The architect, Friedrich Weinbrenner, who carried out the Margrave's project, substituted for the market-place a real Roman forum comprising rotundae, columns, arcades and even a pyramid of reddish sandstone beneath which the founder's body lies buried.

A unique feature of Karlsruhe is the preservation of the northern half of the circle as parkland and open country, while the modern town has spread south-westwards and eastwards towards the Rhine.

Aware of the castle's historical significance, the citizens of Karlsruhe have spent a large sum of money and rebuilt the 'Schloss', which had been planned originally by the eminent 18th-century designer, Balthasar Neumann, with the idea of turning it into a museum.

For nearly two centuries, the School of Technology at Karlsruhe has had a high international reputation. The Academy of Fine Arts celebrated its centenary a few years ago. Among the city's outstanding artists and teachers was the initiator of German Expressionism—Erich Heckel. The precious collection of the museum has remained intact, although the building was destroyed during the war. The Academy of Music is one of the many old institutions which bring out the scope of the city's cultural tradition.

# INVESTMENTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

# German Company to promote Collaboration between Entrepreneurs

WITH the object of promoting collaboration between entrepreneurs in the Federal Republic of Germany and their counterparts in developing countries, a limited company, named the German Society for Economic Collaboration, is being formed in Germany, with its head office in Cologne.

Giving details regarding this undertaking, State Secretary Dr. Friedrich Karl Vialon of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation, told a Press Conference in Bonn that Cologne had been chosen for the location of the head office because this city was more convenient than any other for maintaining contact with medium-sized industrial concerns in the Federal Republic. He also gave the following further particulars:

The Society has a capital of DM 75 millions (approximately Rs. 892 lakhs). Its function will be to assist,

### THE BERLIN WALL

(Continued from page 2)

been living for eight years as a labourer and was married on 10th May, 1961, in a registry office in West Berlin and in a church in East Berlin to a German woman of the eastern sector. His efforts to get his family to West Berlin were blocked by the Communist authorities in the Soviet sector on the ground that he must first show that he had a dwelling in West Berlin; later, when he had the dwelling, he was told he should join his wife in East Berlin. With two West Berlin assistants, Noffke dug a tunnel under the Wall to bring his family through this mole's passage to the free part of Berlin. The "people's police" discovered him with his assistants in the passage and shot him when he tried to escape back to West Berlin. His two friends were badly wounded.

"The Germans in East Berlin and the Soviet Zone have had no free elections since 1946; they are denied the right of self-determination; since 13th August, 1961, they can no longer 'vote with their feet' by escaping to the West. Nevertheless, it continually happens that some bold spirits choose freedom, even at the risk of their lives".

on the principle of genuine partnership, the developing countries of the world in building up their industries, through collaboration especially between entrepreneurs in the Federal Republic of Germany and those in the developing countries. It will work within the limits of the policy laid down by the Federal Government for development aid and has to promote investments by mediumsized German industrial concerns in the developing countries. The object is to facilitate the setting up of new ventures and the development of existing small and medium-sized industrial undertakings, and handicraft, trade and agricultural enterprises.

### Share Capital

In pursuance of its objective, the Society will acquire a portion of the share capital of undertakings in the developing countries. In suitable cases it will grant loans to these undertakings, similar in nature to actual participation in capital.

Under the regulations framed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation, the Society will furnish guarantees and securities, grant letters

of credit, execute trusts and, in special cases, give subsidies. The subsidies can, however, be given only out of the surplus funds of the Society or from the funds set apart exclusively for this purpose.

## Advice on Investment

Another important function of the Society will be to provide advice to German entrepreneurs regarding the prospects for investment. The Society will also promote contacts between entrepreneurs interested in collaboration.

The Society can also participate in all ventures, whether within or without Germany, to promote economic reconstruction or collaboration in developing countries. It should, however, try to sell all its shares in the equity capital of the undertaking or all other rights of a similar nature as soon as the economic prerequisites for such a step have been fulfilled.

It has been announced that the Ministry for Economic Cooperation has already received applications for collaboration assistance, amounting to DM 27 millions (nearly Rs. 321 lakhs) in value.



During his recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. R.K. Nehru (centre), pr. Secretary-General of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, was received in Menon, the Gerhard Schröder (left), Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. P. Achutha Menon, is also seen in the picture.

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kang Collection, Haridwar

August 11, 1962

Liebe to you the las

are ex

PRO Pfor

celebr

June

The

learni

know

tional

upon

a colo

know.

Germ

and a

Unive

a lecti

of ph

univer

er sein das Vi und sa zu eine ist. W

Baum, aber d rollten mächti sagte: mich e ihn an erfüllt. dieses Ring."

Kaufm fragte: mehr a ihm vo bösen Hause das Zir

# PROF. EDUARD SPRANGER IS 80 Widely-Known Philosopher and Educationist

PROF. Eduard Spranger, one of the German psychologists, celebrated his 80th birthday on June 27.

in

he

en

the

art

the

lice ing

The

icts

in

e in

ithmic

in

owthe

gor

ture

ites

led.

the

tion

for ting

321

1962

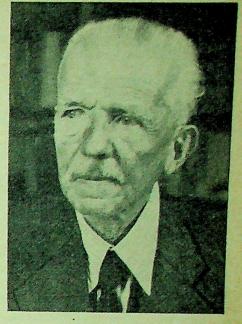
The professor combines profound learning in philosophy with great knowledge of education and educational methods. He has been looked upon during the past many years as a colossus in both these branches of knowledge.

A distinguished student of the German philosopher, Wilhelm Dilthey, and a brilliant product of Berlin University, Eduard Spranger became a lecturer in 1909 and later professor of philosophy and education at the universities of Leipzig, Berlin and

Tübingen. He is a member of numerous academies and scientific societies and has achieved great distinction both at home and abroad.

"All my life I have been interested in the principles of cultural psychology", Prof. Spranger once said. In numerous works he devoted himself to the history and criticism of education. In his view, philosophy is a matter of carefully analysing the historical and present structures of mental life and the various manifestations from which the final purpose of human life can be deduced.

In his work, "Forms of Life", Eduard Spranger investigates the human attitude of ideal basic types to



Authority on Pedagogics: Prof. Eduard Spranger.

# DEUTSCH

26

Liebe Freunde!

I am sure you all enjoyed our story in the last issue. Today we present to you another very interesting tale which is slightly more difficult than the last. But don't let that worry you because as usual the new words are explained at the end.

#### DER WUNSCHRING

Ein junger Bauer arbeitete fleißig, aber er hatte kein Glück. Oft konnte er seinen Kindern nichts zu essen geben, und im Stall gab es kein Futter für das Vieh. Als er eines Tages sein Feld pflügte, trat eine alte Frau zu ihm und sagte: "Ich will dir helsen. Gehe zwei Tage lang geradeaus. Du wirst zu einem hohen Baum kommen, der älter als alle anderen Bäume des Waldes ist. Wenn du ihn fällen kannst, dann wird er dir Glück bringen."

Der Bauer nahm seine Axt und machte sich auf den Weg. Er fand den Baum, wie die Alte es ihm gesagt hatte. Viele Stunden arbeitete er schwer, aber dann fiel der Baum ächzend zu Boden. Aus einem Nest in seiner Krone tollten zwei Eier vor die Füße des Bauern. Aus einem Ei erhob sich ein mächtiger Adler, in dem anderen glänzte ein goldener Ring. Der Adler "Ich war seit vielen Jahrhunderten verzaubert, aber nun hast du mich erlöst. Nimm diesen Ring zum Dank. Es ist ein Wunschring. Wenn du ihn an deinem Finger drehst und dabei einen Wunsch aussprichst, so wird er etfüllt werd. erfüllt werden. Aber wähle deinen Wunsch sorgfältig, denn nach der Erfüllung dieses Wunsch wird eine Wunsch sorgfältig, denn nach der Erfüllung dieses Wunsches hat der Ring seine Kraft verloren und ist ein gewöhnlicher

Der Bauer nahm den Ring und kehrte zurück. Unterwegs sah er einen Kaufmann vor seinem Laden stehen. Der Bauer zeigte ihm den Ring und fragte: "Wiener antwortete: "Nicht fragle: "Wieviel ist dieser Ring wert?" Der Kaufmann antwortete: "Nicht ihm von der Kraft des Birges Ale der Händler das hörte, faßte er einen ihm von der Kraft des Ringes. Als der Händler das hörte, faßte er einen bösen Plan Er lad des Ringes. Deutsche ein während der Nacht in seinem bösen Plan. Er lud den müden Bauern ein, während der Nacht in seinem Hause zu klasst lud den müden Bauern ein, war eine der Kaufmann in Hause zu bleiben. Nachdem es dunkel geworden war, ging der Kaufmann in das Zimmer den Ring und steckte einen das Zimmer seines schlafenden Gastes. Er nahm den Ring und steckte einen

the big spheres of culture like science, religion and economics. His books "Pedagogical Perspectives" and "The Born Educator" have been translated into many languages. They suggest solutions to the most varied problems of education.

## FOREIGN STUDENTS WILL FEEL AT HOME IN GERMANY

YOUNG students coming from abroad to study in the Federal Republic of Germany are often faced with difficulties in the initial stages. But efforts are being made constantly to help them feel quite at home.

Although there are numerous private and public institutions which help the students in getting settled, there are many young university trainees who come to Germany without sufficient preparation and are experiencing difficulties.

approximately 24,000 Of the foreign students who are at present enrolled in universities in the Federal Republic of Germany, only about 1,500 are scholars of the Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst (DAAD), the German Academic Exchange Service, an organization that arranges scholarships for foreign students in Germany and for German students abroad. The Service tries to ensure that students are given already in their home countries the necessary information on Germany.

(Continued on page 7)

June 30, 196

# More Sugar Beet in Germany

# A Healthy Vegetable which improves the soil

THE sugar beet has always been an interesting root crop for the German farmer. The area under cultivation provides a high financial yield, and the beet is also a healthy vegetable which improves the soil.

In 1961 there was a temporary drop in the area under sugar beet to about 650,000 acres from some 740,000 acres in 1960, because the production of sugar from sugar beet had to be restricted on account of high sugar imports. However, a bigger crop is expected in 1962.

The drift of labour to industry forced the farmers to mechanize agricultural work. The endeavour to replace labour by machines is greatly facilitated by the sugar beet, whether in sowing, tending or in harvesting. The most decisive step towards the mechanization of sowing and tending was taken when the mono-germ seed was developed from the multi-germ seeds by breaking up the seed husk. Special apparatuses plant this mono-germ seed at regular intervals in the soil. The subsequent separation of the plants with the long hoe or with machinery presents no difficulty.

#### **Nutritious Leaves**

Apart from the sugar beet, most farmers also employ the nutritious leaves as fodder. Therefore, the lifting apparatus must harvest the beet and the leaves in such a way that they are carefully separated on the ground. On big farms, where a high area yield is required, the leaves are often harvested by machines with several rows of cutters and laid in rows on the ground. Then comes the lifting machine, which collects the beet and takes it to the end of the field. But mostly machines harvesting the leaves and the beet at the same time are employed. These pile the leaves up in long rows on the field, while the beet is thrown into the collector. In this way the beet is harvested in one process without manual labour and immediately transported from the field.



A modern sugar beet hoeing machine in operation. It replaces the manual labour of 15 to 20 agricultural workers.

anderen Ring gleicher Größe in die Tasche des Bauern. Und kaum hatte der Gast am nächsten Morgen das Haus des Händlers verlassen, drehte der habgierige Mann den Wunschring an seinem Finger und rief: "Ich wünsche mir hunderttausend Goldstücke!" Da regnete es Goldstücke von der Decke, immer mehr und mehr, und als es viele Stunden geregnet hatte, war das ganze Zimmer voll Münzen, und darunter lag der Kaufmann, denn das harte Gold hatte ihn erschlagen.

Inzwischen hatte aber der Bauer sein Haus erreicht, und glücklich zeigte er seiner Frau den Ring. Die Frau wußte sofort einen Wunsch und sagte: "Wir wollen uns noch einen Acker wünschen, dann werden wir im Herbst eine reiche Ernte haben." Der Bauer war damit nicht einverstanden und erwiderte: "Für einen Acker brauchen wir den Ring nicht; ich werde fleißig arbeiten, und wenn wir nur ein wenig Glück haben, dann können wir uns nach einem Jahr den neuen Acker kaufen." Nun arbeiteten die beiden Leute ein Jahr lang sehr fleißig, und sie hatten Glück. Die Ernte war so gut, daß sie das Feld kaufen konnten—und der Wunsch war noch frei. Da meinte die Frau: "Wollen wir uns nicht noch ein Pferd wünschen?" "Nein, liebe Frau," sagte der Bauer, "ein Pferd werden wir auch ohne den Ring bekommen, wenn wir nur fleißig sind." Und richtig, nach einem Jahr stand auch ein Pferd im Stall-und der Wunsch war noch frei.

Noch oft sagte die Frau zu ihrem Mann: "Ich weiß, was wir uns wünschen können." Aber immer antwortete der Bauer: "Liebe Frau, wir sind beide noch jung, und das Leben ist lang. Nur ein Wunsch ist in diesem Ring, und vielleicht wird einmel eine Zeit bestelle der Bing wirklich und vielleicht wird einmal eine Zeit kommen, in der wir den Ring wirklich brauchen. Wir haben schon viel Glück gehabt, seitdem der Ring in unserem Haus ist. der wir den Fang in unserem Haus ist. der wir den Fang in unserem Haus ist. Haus ist; darum wollen wir zufrieden sein und mit unserem Wunsch warten. So vergingen viele Jahre. Der Bauer und seine Frau wurden alt und grau. Manchmal steckte der Alte den Ring an den Finger, um ihn zu betrachten, aber den Wunsch sogte er zicht Gulf alle Finger, um ihn zu betrachten, aber den Wunsch sagte er nicht. Schließlich starben die beiden alten Leute nach einem glücklichen Leben an einem Tage.

Als man die Toten in ihre Särge legte, sagte der älteste Sohn zu seinen ern: "Wir wollen dem Vaterne Brüdern: "Wir wollen dem Vater seinen Ring mit ins Grab geben. Es ist nur ein einfacher Ring aber ar het in ein einfacher Ring, aber er hat ihm immer viel Freude gemacht." Und so begrub man den alten Parrent ihm immer viel Freude gemacht. so begrub man den alten Bauern zusammen mit seinem Ring, der ein Wunschring sein sollte und keinern zusammen mit seinem Ring, der ein Wunschring sein sollte und keiner zusammen mit seinem Ring, der ein Wunschring sein sollte und keiner zusammen mit seinem Ring, der ein wurden werden der ein werden der ein werden der ein der ein werden der ein der ein der ein werden der ein der ein werden der ein Wunschring sein sollte und keiner war und der doch so viel Glück ins Haus gebracht hatte.

Der Wunschring (-e): magic ring; der Stall (ne): stable; pflügen: to plough; sich auf den Weg machen: to set off; ächzen: to groan; die Krone (-n): head of the mächtig: mighty; glänzen: to glitter; verzaubert sein: to be under a magic spell; erlösen: to set free; erfüllen: to fulfil; wählen: to choose: sorgfältig: carefully; die Größe (n): harvest; the size: die Milipee (1) harvest; to set free; erfüllen: to glitter; verzaubert sein: to be under a magic spell; erlösch; to set free; erfüllen: to fulfil; wählen: to choose; sorgfältig: carefully; die Größe (n): the size; die Münze (-n): the coin; erschlagen: to strike dead; die Ernte (-n): harvest, einverstanden sein: to agree; der Sarg (ne): coffin; das Grab (ne): the grave; begraben to bury. Radhal

a lucid judges

idealist fusely interes Here a The pi art, Hav Ganguly and glo Indian ic its intrin result is iconogra in India naturalis artistic I

The ev the cent obeys th it coins i plastic 1 cosmic a Indian

nor histo

history c sage thr vicissituc Neither i It makes values ar gination sensuous brings ak sensible neither dogmas (

The di or functi realistic oy certai Rowland good of school of develope in Easter might be cal. Her devoted bols and cise cano arrangem

cal ends.

is neithe

#### THE ASIA BULLETIN

# THE FLOWERING OF INDIAN ART

Radhakamal Mukerjee

In THE FLOWERING OF INDIAN ART a renowned scholar presents a lucid exposition of the art of India. His work is especially welcome as it judges Indian art by its intrinsic value rather than as an extension of Indian judges the He covers the entire spectrum of Indian art and culture. Projusting illustrated, the book will be found indispensable by all those whose interest in Indian Art seeks more substantial interpretation and evaluation. Here are excerpts from the book, due soon from Asia.

The pioneers in the study of Indian art, Havell, Coomaraswamy and O. C. Ganguly, attributed the significance and glory of Indian art mainly to Indian idealism, relatively neglecting its intrinsic qualities. An unfortunate result is that esoteric symbolism and iconography continue to hold the field in Indian art study, instead of the naturalism, rhythm and proportions of artistic practice.

der

der

che cke,

inze

fold

lich

und

wir

tan-

ich

ann

eten

rnte

10ch

en?"

den

Jahr

vün-

sind

ling,

clich

erem

en.

grau.

iten,

eute

inen

t nur

Und

r ein

Haus

sich tree; lösen: e (-n): tryest: raben:

The evolution of Indian art through the centuries shows that while art obeys the demands of the cult image it coins into ever-renewed, luminous plastic forms the experience of the cosmic and the transcendent.

Indian art is neither archaeology nor history. It underlies and impels history carrying its burden and message through the epochs amidst the vicissitudes of Indian civilization. Neither is it metaphysics nor religion. It makes these living, their truths and values an integral part of man's imagination and consciousness through its sensuous rhythms and patterns. It brings about the identity between the sensible and the super-sensible that neither doctrines of philosophy nor dogmas of religion can achieve.

The distinction between traditional or functional and non-traditional or realistic types of art expression drawn by certain Western art critics, such as Rowland and Greenough does not hold good of Indian art. It is only the School of Buddhist Tantrikism which developed a complex Byzantine phase in Eastern India, Nepal and Tibet that hight be called traditional and magital. Here Indian art in some measure devoted itself to making icons, symbols bols and diagrams according to precise canons of proportion, colour and arrangement for religious and practical ends. But by and large Indian art heither magical nor utilitarian.

Concerned with the underlying spirit operating behind the outward appearances of Nature, Man and Society, its naturalism and realism are basically different from what they are in European art, proceeding as these do from the living, forming and conscious metaphysical principle in nature and the visible world envisioned by it as parts or aspects of the supersensible Reality.

The art-forms of India are sometimes efflorescent in the clarity of man's contemplation of the Absolute. as in the classic phase of Gupta art, sometimes agitated with inscrutable, transcendental values as in medieval rock-cut sculpture; sometimes engaging with the charm and delight of the senses that throw open the doors of the supersensible, as in post-medieval sculpture; and sometimes oscillating freely and courageously between the charming and the formidable, the serene and the tumultuous, in accordance with the dialectical march of the mind and soul, as in Tantrika art. Indian art in the course of its long evolution has its autonomous field of experience of the formless, the limitless and the unattainable that can only be appreciated by special attention to the formal excellences and aesthetic qualities peculiar to regional and epochal art styles, traditions and tech-

# INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

by Charles Fabri

A distinguished art critic and connoisseur of Indian art is the author of AN INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ARCHITECTURE. Here he discusses the most salient features of Indian architecture and clears the many misconceptions that exist especially outside India. The book is profusely illustrated with photographs and drawings. Dr. Fabri has kept his text free from architectural jargon so that the student and general reader will find it a pleasurable way to knowing more about Indian architecture. Asia will publish the book shortly. In the meantime here are excerpts from it.

Architecture, is an art of organising space not only functionally but beautifully. The art of architecture may be described, if not defined, by saying that a great architect clothes his well used special structure with a form of beauty: not an extraneous, superimposed beauty, but inherent in all the structure in every part making the whole.

And thus we come to a feature of Indian architecture—of much Indian architecture if not all-that must be faced squarely. It is the use of external and internal decoration, mostly sculptural.

First of all we must disabuse our minds of a false notion. There is a feeling abroad that all Indian architecture is lavishly covered with sculpture and ornament, leaving not an inch bare. This is not true.

As all art, Indian architecture too shows an unfolding from the archaic

(early) beginnings to the classic times. followed by a mannerist period of short duration, after which there is a long period of baroque, and a subsequent rococo. As this brief history of Indian architecture will show, early temples show a minimal surface decoration; there is a judicious and extremely well employed amount of sculpture and ornament in the classic period; these increase slightly in the mannerist time and burst into a vast flowering of profuse and elaborate surface ornamentation in the baroque period, until, in the short lived rococo, ornament truly covers every inch of surface and "kills" the design by its sheer exuberance of detail.

One reason why the false notion that Indian architecture is marked by constant and profuse decoration has been accepted is that few monuments of the earliest and of the classic period

Continued on page 7

# SAMUDRA GUPTA

by B. G. Gokhale

Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Mr. Gokhale has written the first full length study of one of the most important figures in Indian History. "SAMUDRA GUPTA—Life and Times" is the title of this valuable book in which Mr. Gokhale presents a clear and lucid picture of the great empire-builder, administrator and patron of art. Samudra Gupta lived, fought and thought in the best traditions of the creative spirit of ancient India. It was in his reign that Brahmanism gained ground as also the concept of the Divine Right of Kings. Kalidasa, the great poet lived in this period. Mr. Gokhale's book delineates Samudra Gupta's many interests and achievements and is a distinct contribution to the study of Indian History. Here are excerpts from the book.

Samudra Gupta lived his earthly life for about three score years and a little over. His reign, however, ushered in a whole new age. In this brief period he fought numerous wars. The triumph of his armies left an impress practically in all corners of India and the list of kings over-thrown, "exterminated" and subjugated by him is impressive indeed. His wars made him a great emperor ruling over a vast stretch of territory and created out of a small patrimony a great empire. Large areas of India began to know under his vigorous rule the benefits of security and prosperity.

But Samudra Gupta was not a mere annexationist. His personality was many-sided. The poetic description that his most charming body was covered with hundreds of scars of wounds received on the field of battle reveals but one aspect of it. He had the rare distinction of combining within a single lifetime the sensitivity of a poetical tradition with a martial ardour which burst forth resounding over many battlefields scattered across the country. In him poetry and plenty resided together in serenity and happiness and the vitality of the Indian cultural tradition expressed itself in a new age. In a sense Samudra Gupta reflects the most salient elements comprising the Indian conception of the Hero. His arms were muscular and strong enough to wield irresistibly the "battleaxe of death" but his fingertips were subtle and pliant enough to delicately pluck the strings of the Vina and create mellifluous music. His mind was agile and comprehended the most complicated battle-plans; at the same time it was alert enough to enjoy subtle metaphysical discussions. In him there was the flowering of the Indian genius, at once, active, idealistic, determined and irresistible. He conquered many kings and bestowed his generosity on many. To his dharma he was dedicated and in him some of the finest virtues of the Indian ethical tradition found an eloquent expression. His charity, compassion, liberality and sympathy excited the imagination of his contemporaries in describing him as a veritable divinity walking this earth of ours. In his case the flights of poetic fancy assume an air of verisimilitude. Learned, possessed of imagination, an ear for music and a mind for abstruse thought Samudra Gupta lived, fought and thought in the best tradition of the creative spirit of ancient India. If his Allahabad Pillar Inscription is the testament of his faith, his fine coins are mementoes of the destiny of

Where does he stand in the galaxy of heroes and rulers of ancient India? His history is preserved in no more than fifty lines of texts in inscriptional records and numismatic epigrams. The literature of classical India has passed him by with perhaps only an oblique mention. But he lives in his deeds which made of a princely dream an imperial reality. In him the two traditions of ancient Indian culture converge for the priestlyhierarchic and the folk traditions lose their separate identity and become one broad cultural stream. It is only at the point of such a confluence that Indian culture manifests its greatest creativity and the significance of a Samudra Gupta lies precisely in this ability to bring two divergent currents together. War and music, philosophy and poetry, wealth and compassion no longer are separated by barriers of time and space but fuse to form an image of greatness that does not repeat itself in the panorama of human history. Samudra Gupta stands at the threshold of a new age and as the creator of a new age, his place in the annals of ancient India is high and secure.

# ASIA BOOKS-JULY 1962

Rs.	22.00
TRONG MITT INITIAN CLASSICS	
V. S. Naravane: STORIES FROM THE INDIAN CO. L. Donahue:  H. R. Arakeri, G. V. Chalam, P. Satyanarayana and R. L. Donahue:	22.00
I. R. Arakeri, G. V. Chalam, F. Satyanarayana and Poviced Ed.	17.50
SOIL MANAGEMENT IN INDIA 2nd Revised Ed.  J. Mills: A MODERN OUTLINE OF LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION  ANCOLA IN FLAMES	7,50
J. Mills: A MODERN OUTLINE OF LIBRARY CHASSIFF	20.00
K. Madhu Panikkar: ANGOLA IN FLAMES	16.00
Coores E Sowers: FARTH AND ROCKFILL DAW ENGLIS	10.00
E. D. Howard. (Ed.): MODERN FOUNDRY PRACTICE	26.00
F. N. Madan and Gopala Sarana: INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY	20.00
(Essays in Memory of D. N. Majumdar)	14.00
(Essays in Memory of D. N. Majumdar)  H. W. Reddick and F. H. Miller: ADVANCED MATHEMATICS	
H. W. Reddick and F. H. Millet. ADVINGED	9.00
FOR ENGINEERS 3rd Ed.	9.50
FOR ENGINEERS 3rd Ed.  A. H. Hanson: MANAGERIAL PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISE  K. M. Panikkar: A SURVEY OF INDIAN HISTORY	12.00
K. M. Panikkar: A SURVEY OF INDIAN HISTORY	
Chanakwa San: ACAINST THE COLD WAR	-1
Chanakya Sen: AGAINST THE COLD WAR  Edgar H. Schein et al.: COERCIVE PERSUASION—A Socio-Psychological Analysis of the "Brainwashing" of the American Civilian  Prisoners by the Chinese Communists	16.50
logical Analysis of the "Brainwashing" of the American	44
Prisoners by the Chinese Communists	8.00
Prisoners by the Chinese Communists  Max F. Millikan & Donald L. M. Blackmer: THE EMERGING  NATIONS: Their Growth and United States Policy	
NATIONS: Their Growth and United States Policy	1
MATIONS. THEIR GLOWER CARRY	

sino. by J. S.

Reader in The Africa, t tion, Per over Ind have all \_A Leg and here world at objective The Sir

into existe munists in tion of Ti of the brought C thus bring ages, the 1 The matte in 1951 W brought t governmen showed tr a part of ( later Pre the Indian were old vious regin as the go more pre correction after mut of affairs presenting what, in h graphic a and the la on the ple Such an a

> Indian gov The mat when the being pur fled from India. To and other the territo base for g Chinese a ernment co India's no peevish ar interest in advancing

inued to i

ditionally

have been

#### THE ASIA BULLETIN

# Sino-Indian Border Dispute

by J. S. Bains

s the

coins

y of

alaxy

ndia?

more

scrip.

epi-

India

s only

ves in

incely

m the

n cul-

iestly-

is lose

ne one

nly at

e that

reatest

of a

in this

irrents

osophy

passion

riers of

rm an

not re-

human

at the

as the

in the

gh and

22.00

22.00

17.50

7.50

20.00

16.00

26.00

14.00

9.00

9.50

12.00

16.50

Roder in Political Science, Delhi University The Sino-Indian Border Dispute, the Treatment of Indians in South The Sindo-Pakistan Water Dispute, the Jammu and Kashmir Ques-Africa, the Tradian Origin in Ceylon, Tibet and the Right of Passage toll, Indian Territory — these are India's international distributions. over Judian Territory — these are India's international disputes and they over Indian fully discussed in "INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES have all been fully discussed in "INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES A Legal Study" by Mr. Bains. The book is being published this month and here are excerpts from this important volume. Anyone interested in world affairs will find it indispensable. A great merit of study is its objective approach.

The Sino-Indian border issue came into existence after the Chinese Communists invaded Tibet. The integration of Tibet accomplished as a result of the Seventeen Point Agreement, brought China to the borders of India, thus bringing into prominence after ges, the much vexed border question. The matter was first raised, it seems in 1951 when the Indian government brought to the notice of the Peking government some Chinese maps which showed traditional Indian territory as apart of China. At that time and also later Premier Chou-en Lai assured the Indian Prime Minister that these were old maps produced by the previous regime in China and that as soon as the government felt relieved of More pressing problems, necessary correction of the maps would be made after mutual consultation. This state of affairs continued till 1959 India re-Presenting to the Chinese government what, in her view, amounted to cartographic aggression of her territory, and the latter putting off consideration on the plea that these were old maps. Such an approach does not appear to have been seriously resented by the Indian government.

The matter, however, came to head when the Dalai Lama and his party being pursued by the Chinese forces ed from Tibet and took asylum in Idia. To ensure that the Khampas and other Tibetan rebels do not use the territory around the border as a things guerilla activities against the Chinese authorities, the Peking govinment concentrated a large army on hdia's northern frontiers. Already tervish and angry with India for her interest in angry with India for her interest in Tibetan developments, the idvancing Chinese armed forces conditional infiltrate into the areas, traditionally belonging to India, and

which for the last so many years had been shown by the Chinese maps as their own territory. This was followed by a declaration that all these areas belonged to China and had illegally been occupied by India. This was bound to have a violent reaction in India because she had many times previously protested against this cartographic aggression the consequence of which would be the dismemberment of a large part of Indian territory. Moreover, when the Chinese government had on a number of occasions recognized that these were old maps and needed revision in consultation with the Indian government her claims on Indian territory created a crisis of confidence and faith.

If the Chinese claims based on old maps were accepted, it would have meant that in the north-west along a boundary of 710 miles (MacMahon Line) 32,000 square miles of territory south of this line belonged to China. This includes the whole of the Kameng Frontier Division, the whole of Subansiri Frontier Division, the whole of the Siang Division and three-fourth of the Lohit Division of the North East Frontier Agency. It would also include a part of Assam territory in the Darang Division. In the north, the border between Tibet and Bhutan being 250 miles long, the area claimed by China would approximate 200 square miles. The old maps could also embolden the Chinese to incorporate nearly 2000 square miles of Bhutan territory mostly in the east adjoining the NEFA and a small portion in the north-west. In Uttar Pradesh the border with Tibet is about 220 miles long and the Chinese claim about 2.5 square miles at Bara Hoti and about 50 square miles in the Nilang area, west of the Niti Pass. In the area adjoining the Hima-

chal-Tibet border which is about 90 miles, the Chinese lay claims on the small piece of territory in the vicinity of the Shipki Pass. The Chinese also claim a small village in the Punjab whose border with Tibet runs for 70 miles. In the West, the Ladakh-Tibet border is about 1000 miles long. Here in the north-west area of Kashmir now occupied by Pakistan the frontier runs to 300 miles and the area shaded by the Chinese maps as belonging to them covers roughly 5000 to 6000 square miles. In the north-east part of Kashmir Chinese maps show as Chinese territory the greater part of Aksai China area claiming Changmo Valley Pagong Tso and Spanggar Tso and Changla area of north-east Ladakh and a strip of about 2000 square miles down the entire length of eastern Ladakh. In all, the Chinese maps incorporate about 40,000 square miles of an area which in the view of India belongs to her through custom, usage, treaty, geographical configurations and racial affinities.

## Dr. V. S. Huzurbazar to Lecture in the U.S.

Dr. V. S. Huzurbazar, Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Poona University, is leaving this month for the United



Dr. Huzurbazar

States as Visiting Professor in the Department of Statistics, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. He will lecture there till May next year, on Probability Theory, Statistical Inference and Multivariate Analysis.

# **PREVIEWS**

# FLUID MECHANICS Volume One

M. Manohar

This book by an eminent teacher and research worker has been written with an eye on the specific needs of engineering students. In simple and clear terms it deals with such topics as fluid properties, conversion ratios and dimensions of various terms in fluid mechanics; fluid at rest, manometry; rotary motion and acceleration of fluids; and, under fluid in motion, types of flow and flow-net method of analysis, forces and energies causing fluid motion, viscous flow, dimensional and model analyses, concept of boundary layer and separation, pipe flow, channel flow and fluid measurements. It also fulfils the felt need for a book based on the metric system.

J. W. Johnson, Professor of Hydraulic Engineering and Director of Hydraulic Laboratories, University of California, U.S.A., says, "This book by Dr. Manohar is an excellent example of an engineering text in fluid flow that blends the best aspects of the applied and purely theoretical points of view. This combination is accomplished logically and simply by building upon elementary mathematics, physics and mechanics. At the same time, the illustrative examples are so selected as to give the student an understanding of the applied aspects of the subject and the limitations of the theories. The book also provides a sound basis for more advanced technical work, as well as serving as a good reference book for later professional activities."

## NEW DIRECTIONS IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Bernard E. Brown

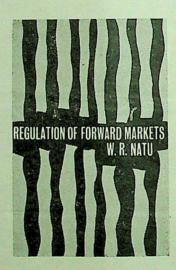
In five chapters, a distinguished American political scientist presents an illuminating comparison of political systems. In the first chapter he deals with the nature of comparative analysis and surveys recent trends in the discipline. The next three chapters are devoted to applying the comparative method to a few selected topics such as the interaction between the people and the government through political parties, and the role of armies in the rivalry for power. Finally, there is an over-all comparison of traditional and modern nations and an assessment of trends in the non-Western World. The book is addressed to students of political science, and especially those interested in comparative analysis. Mr. Brown's work will also be of interest to all those who are concerned with the progress of democratic governments, particularly, in the emergent countries.

Bernard E. Brown is attached to the Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University.

# REGULATION OF FORWARD **MARKETS**

W. R. Natu

The Forward Markets Commission was set up in India a while ago in order to curb the speculative elements



the forward market dealings in cotton, oilseeds and oils, spices, jute and gur. Mr. Natu, the former Chairman of the Forward Markets Commission, in this book presents a clear analysis of the functioning of both the commission and the markets. He details the measures taken by the commission to regulate forward market dealings and sets forth many valuable suggestions for making the commission's functions more effective.

Economists, students and policymakers' alike will find this book stimulating and exceptionally useful.

# AFGHANISTAN 1919 An Account of Operations in the "Third Afghan War"

Lt. Gen. G. N. Molesworth

A first-hand account of the operations of the Third Afghan War by a General who served with the Indian Army in the Afghan War. The book is based mainly on personal records and diaries kept by the author during his long and colourful career in the Army. This is probably the first true and frank account of the operations in the Third Afghan War. The book contains twelve sketch maps and several illustrations which will be found very useful by students of history.

Contents: Introduction. Part-I-The Historical Background. Part II-Ope. rations in the Western Khaibars 1919. Part-III-Operations in Other Areas. 1919. Aftermath.

# PROBABILITY AND STATISTICAL METHODS

R. R. Umarji

Statistics is a subject of absorbing interest and great practical utility; and, as such, finds a place in the curricula of Arts, Science and Commerce courses of all leading Universities. This book has been written to meel the needs of beginners and personnel employed in statistical organisations and covers much of the material of the syllabus of the I.A.S. Competitive Examinations. Students of B.Com courses would particularly find this book very helpful, as a detailed at count is given of Index Numbers, Time-series, National Income, Census and Vital Statistics and Sample Survey Techniques followed by a whole chapter on Indian Official Statistics. book is intended to serve the needs of both types of students: those who are interested in statistics as a tool in bid logical and economic studies and those who are planning to specialise in mathematical statistics.

R. R. Umarji is currently the printing of the cipal, Government College, Mangalore He is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Previews continued on page 1 Society, London.

castles oroup import The

centur

of this

on the sharpl town 112,00 last W Ten Essen 60 me lies in woode tioned Bottro

of the by Pri The coal a and th

in 19

main r

belong

played

teh Ger 1962.

For th

German

GERMAN CITIES-XLIX\*

ns

ar"

opera-

r by a

Indian

e book

records

during

in the

st true

ions in

ok con-

several

nd very

I—The

—Ope-

rs 1919.

Areas,

sorbing

utility;

he curmmerce ersities.

to meet ersonnel isations

al of the

petitive B.Com.

nd this iled ac-

umbers,

Census

Survey

le chap. ics. The

needs of

who are I in bio-

nd those alise in

he Prin

ngalore

tatistical

n page 1

# BOTTROP OWES ITS PROSPERITY TO COAL-MINING

ONCE a dreamy village with woods and ancient castles, Bottrop today belongs to the group of thriving young cities of importance in industry.

The quiet contemplative life, one century ago, of the 4,000 inhabitants of this small town who lived mainly on the produce of the land contrasts sharply with the life in the modern town with a population of nearly 112,000, built almost anew after the last world war.

Ten kilometres north-west of Essen in NorthRhine-Westphalia and 60 metres above sea level, Bottrop lies in beautiful and extensively wooded country. Though first mentioned between 1100 and 1150, Bottrop received its city rights only in 1919. The town lies off the main route and, though till 1803 it belonged to the Cologne Electorate, it played no significant role in the policy of the State. In 1815 it was annexed by Prussia.

The town owes its prosperity to coal and till today its coal-supply and the industry of its miners are

For the previous article in this series see teh German News Weekly, dated June 16,

among its chief assets. Industrialisation began in this small town in the second half of the 19th century with the utilisation of coal deposits. As industrialisation gathered momentum it grew to be an active centre of coalbased industries. Bottrop has modern mining installations, and the daily production of coke is about 5,000 tons. A large variety of chemical by-products are also derived from coal. Other industries include iron and metal producing and processing and oil and petrol. The expansion of industries continues, and soon the town will have new ones.

### Post-war Reconstruction

During the Second World War, the town was almost destroyed. Its splendid Knippenburg castle near the main station was severely damaged though not wiped off. The reconstruction of the town has been adapted to its new industrial requirements and, today, we find no traces of its rural past.

The town hall of Bottrop looks a distinguished building. Built between 1914 and 1916 by Architect Ludwig Becker of Essen, it is a structure of great architectural beauty. The Church of the Holy Cross,

erected in 1957, has an enormous spectacular parabola-shaped stained glass window on the entrance wall. The glass-covered swimming pool is among other recent buildings of interest to visitors to the city.



Coal mines and hard-working miners are the basis of the city's prosperity

Communication between Bottrop and other cities developed greatly after the Second World War, particularly because of the city's proximity to the autobahn and the Rhine-Herne Canal, south of the town.

# MUSEUM OF PRINTING

(Continued from page 1)

mill, and the life, personality and the epoch of Gutenberg are portrayed in one of the display rooms.

There are many other fine exhibits of absorbing interest. One of them is a Gutenberg workshop where a printer attired in 15th-century style and using a hand press is seen printing pages of the Bible. The most precious treasure of the Museum is preserved in a "strong" room; it is the Gutenberg Bible completed in 1455. Six typesetters took probably two years to complete this work which covers 1,280 folio pages. Only 40 copies of this edition are now extant in the world.

An article on Mainz was published in the "German News Weekly", dated May 27, 1961.



The Town Hall is the main centre of Bottrop's administrative work

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

June 30, 1962

# THEY MADE A TUNNEL TO FREEDOM

Twelve Brave People were led by 81-year-old Mr. Thomas

A LONG knife blade suddenly slashed out of a lawn, cutting a square out of the grass. The sod dropped into a hole from which a face appeared full of mud. With great difficulty a person struggled out to the surface, followed by others, twelve in all.

For 40 years, 81-year-old transport contractor Max Thomas had lived in his own house in the north of Berlin in the Soviet Zone. By walking a few steps he could have walked to West Berlin, but he hesitated because he did not want to give up his house. But then the morning of 13th August, 1961 dawned and the Soviet-Zone authorities had built a brick wall and barbed wire barricade around that area. Max Thomas now found that he had

Old Mr. Thomas was on guard all day long. From the bathroom of his house he provided lighting connection to the tunnel. Whenever a patrol of the border police appeared in the vicinity he switched off the lights in the tunnel. And the men lay silent there until the guards had disappeared. 4,000 buckets of earth they brought out of the tunnel, which was 100 feet long, and six feet high. The earth collected gave the police the impression that the men were doing garden work.

It took them sixteen days to build the tunnel. A few yards behind the eastern barbed wire barrier of the East-Berlin border line they cut through the lawns somewhere on



Five of the 12 brave people breathing the air of West Berlin after their escape through the tunnel

precious little time, if he wanted to die in freedom. His friends, persons between fifty and eighty years, shared his feeling and determination.

Then they hit upon the idea of boring a tunnel to freedom from below the barbed wire obstacles and mines. From a poultry coop they began to bore the tunnel.

When they were western soil. asked why in their old age they had faced the great danger and incurred the risk of this escape, 81-year-old Mr. Max Thomas said: "We wanted freedom. We could not stand it any longer over there. We did not want to be buried there".

# "A CONDEMNED MAN"

(Continued from page 2)

"At the end of the third day, an astonishing offer was made to me\_ a scholarship for seven years' study! After learning German in Leipzig, I was told, I could attend the technical college in Dresden and graduate in engineering there. The offer was too tempting. I accepted it. Instead of continuing on my trip to London, as I had intended to do, I boarded the train for Leipzig. However, I was not alone. With me was a male chaperon. He was ostensibly supposed to look after my needs: in fact, he was my guard.

## Red-Carpet Reception

"A red-carpet reception awaited me at the Leipzig railway station. I was driven in a ZIM limousine to the Institute for Foreign Students. In the evening I was given an expensive suite, and 300 marks (75 dollars at the official rate of exchange) were pressed into my hand. I went to sleep that night feeling like a Roman emperor.

Goethe .

Liebe

definite

wishes questic a word Apostr

Don't

ence b

author

and im

orthogi simple

slogan

scholar

licence conscie

come u

able fo with th

carried

ed to

volume

gramm

adviser

larity,

advice

for cor

ference

sind di

of dou

"After four years, however, I felt more like a condemned man in his cell, waiting for the hangman. There were many reasons for my disillu-sionment. I came from a democratic country in which every citizen can travel at will and is free to think, say, and publish what he pleases. Neither German population a foreigner in the Soviet-occupied Zone possess these fundamental rights. After I had once said 'Yes' to the Communist offer, I was not permitted to leave the country and had to report to the police every six months for extension of my visa. In the conferences and discussions in the committee of foreign students, in which I represented my Indian fellow-students, I openly criticized this system. As a result, I, who had come to Soviet Zone as a Communist fellow-traveller, was subjected to increasing suspicion, was spied on and attacked.

Principal Targets

"There are approximately 2,500 foreign students in the Soviet-occupied Zone, the majority of them from Africa and Asia, which are the principal targets of Communist proprincipal targets of Communist propaganda abroad. The Soviet Zone Communist Communists employ a variety of methods methods, such as cultural agreements and student exchange programmes, to attract foreign students".

(To be continued)

June 30, 1962



At Max Müller Bhavan, Madras, Dr. H. Wentker, Acting German Consul, presented the Goethe Medal to Mrs. Ellen Sharma, Head of the German Language Department of Madras University. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the University, is seen on the right.

# WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

32

[Liebe Freunde!

dy! g, I ical

in

too of

, as

ded

r, I

nale

sed he

ited

ion.

e to

ents.

pen-

llars

nge)

went

e a

felt

his

here

sillu-

ratic

can

say,

ither

nor

pied

ental

Yes'

not

and

y six

visa.

sions

lents, idian

cized

who

as a

sub-

was

2,500

occu-

them

re the

Zone

ty of

ments

nmes,

Have you ever come across the DUDEN? As students of German you definitely should have, for it is an indispensable guide for anyone who wishes to write correct German. As in all languages, there are many undecided questions in German. Sometimes even your teachers do not know whether a word is groß oder klein geschrieben, zusammen oder getrennt, mit oder ohne Apostroph, der, die oder das—problems which are familiar to all our students. Don't despair, the Duden is there to help you. It is an orthographic reference book first published in 1872 by Konrad Duden. Soon he became the authority on orthographic problems in Germany. His book was enlarged and improved with each subsequent edition and the old title: "Vollständiges orthographisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache" reduced to the simple "DUDEN"—Ein Buch, das jeder besitzt, der schreiben muß—as the slogan goes. And, in fact, you will hardly find any student, businessman, scholar, scientist, journalist, professor, writer or poet (despite the "poetic licence"!) without the Duden on the writing table. We have even heard of a conscientious lover who couldn't do without it while writing his Liebesbriefe.

Nowadays the language develops faster than ever before. New ideas come up, new words are created, and in the age of internationalism innumerable foreign words have to be absorbed. A single person can no longer cope with this work. Since Professor Duden's death in 1911, his work has been carried on, first in Leipzig, now in Mannheim, by a team of philologists attached to the Bibliographisches Institut. The original Duden consisted of one grammar and foreign words. Thus der Duden remains a reliable, up-to-date larity, it does not dictate but "recommends" and "advises". And following its for correct writing. The highest German authority in this respect, the Consind die im Duden gebrauchten Schreibweisen und Regeln verbindlich (in case doubt the spelling and grammatical rules of the Duden are binding).

# GOETHE MEDAL TO MRS. ELLEN SHARMA

# Recognition of Dedicated Service

DR. A.L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, paid a tribute last week to Mrs. Ellen Sharma, Head of the Department of German Language in the University, for her untiring services in promoting the study of German.

He was speaking at a reception held at Max Müller Bhavan, Madras, where Dr. H. Wentker, Acting Consulof the Federal Republic of Germany, presented to Mrs. Ellen Sharma the Goethe Medal in appreciation of her special services in representing the German language abroad.

Mrs. Ellen Sharma has been head of the Department of German in Madras University for the last 25 years. In acknowledging her services, Dr. A.L. Mudaliar said the University was truly grateful to Mrs. Sharma. For, he said, but for her sustained and untiring efforts the University could not have organised its one-year German certificate course, and its two-year diploma course. Mrs. Ellen Sharma, he added, was one of those persons who considered their work as a "religious duty".

Mrs. Sharma thanked the Vice-Chancellor and the University for the encouragement they had given her. She also expressed the hope that the German Department would continue to receive support.

#### **Outstanding Personality**

Apart from her work at the Madras University, Mrs. Ellen Sharma, along with her husband who studied philosophy at Heidelberg University, has not only founded a kindergarten school in Madras but also conducts regular training courses for kindergarten teachers. At her Mylapore home, which is teeming with children and students, she lives the life of a true pedagogue. She unsparingly dedicates all her energy and knowledge to the education and training of the young in the spirit of her great teacher, Prof. Spranger, under whom she studied at Berlin University. The fulfilment of this task and the furtherance of Indo-German friendship have been the two guiding of outstanding principles personality.

August 11, 1962

# FURTHER DECREASE OF POPULATION IN THE SOVIET ZONE

THE population of the Soviet Zone of Germany, which had declined since 1948, registered a further decrease of 109,182 during the year 1961. This is revealed in the "Statistical Year Book, 1962" published by the Soviet Zone authorities.

This decline gains special significance in view of the fact that the Berlin Wall, preventing free movement between East Berlin and West Berlin, was raised during the year and the Soviet Zone authorities also adopted stringent security measures during the year to prevent people from fleeing the Zone.

On Dec. 31, 1961, the population of the Zone was 170,79,306; this figure included 79,092 births during the year. The year 1960 had also witnessed a decline in population in the Soviet Zone; the decrease in that year was by 97,414 as against the larger figure of 109,182 in the following year.

# U. N. CARTOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE IN BONN

A technical cartographical conference on the 1: 1,000,000 world map is now being held in Bonn, under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation.

This is the first UN conference to be held in the Federal Republic. It has followed the acceptance of an invitation extended by the Federal Government in 1960 to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The earlier conferences on this map were held in London (1909) and Paris (1913).

The main object of the present conference is to bring into vogue the guiding principles formulated in 1913 for producing the world map in line with modern requirements and new technical methods.

The German delegation to the meeting consists of representatives of the Federal Government, the State Survey Departments and experts in cartographical work, with Prof. Gigas, Director of the Institute for Applied Geodesy, Frankfurt/Main, as leader.



munist

Aug.

organi.

to ex]

of the

YOU

FLE

THII form

delega

Germa

in He

the op

Soviet

sons re

in Ho Federa

On

of th

delega

transp

The

as we

been

politic

kept 1

stay a

of SE

had band, o

at str

bers c Furth

delega

chain

chain

tion t

sion deleg

were who

Spite

autho

their

S.S.

Deubel and Hörner, German motorcycling champions, defending their world championship titles in the side-car class at Stuttgart recently, achieved a speed record of 140 km. per hour.

## WIE IST DAS, BITTE

Let us this time discuss some more details relating to last week's topic. We hope that you have understood the difference between wo? and wohin? There are a few pairs of verbs illustrating this difference more clearly. Let us call them the "wohin-verbs" and the "wo-verbs".

Wohin-verbs	Wo-verbs
legen	liegen
setzen	sitzen
stellen	stehen

The sentence Hans legt das Buch auf den Tisch answers to the question Wohin legt Hans das Buch? Legen (like setzen and stellen) is a progressive action with a particular aim. Wohin asks for this aim. Once the action is completed, a stationary situation prevails, and the wo-verb takes over. Jetzt liegt das Buch auf dem Tisch. Pucca grammarians will probably be shocked by the terms "wohin-verb" and "wo-verb". To be more accurate, the wohin-verb is a transitive verb (taking an accusative object), and the wo-verb is an intransitive verb (without an object):

Transitive: Frau Meier stellt die Tassen in den Schrank.

Intransitive: Die Tassen stehen in dem Schrank.

Unfortunately not all verbs show their transitive or intransitive character as clearly as the above examples. Hängen and stecken, for instance, can be used either way:

Transitive: Prakash hängt das Bild an die Wand.

Intransitive: Das Bild hängt an der Wand.

# ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

#### Translate:

- 1. He puts the key into his pocket. (stecken)
- 2. The key is in the lock. (stecken)
- 3. The man puts the hat on his head. (setzen)
- 4 The bird sits on the tree. (sitzen)

## UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG

- 1. Frau Müller wohnt in einer kleinen Stadt.
- 2. Peter geht vor dem Kino auf und ab.

German News Weekly

# WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL A FIASCO

# Complaints of Suppression of Opinion and Exploitation of Delegates for Communist Purposes

MANY of the Asian and African Melegates who attended the Communist-controlled World Youth Festival, which concluded in Helsinki on Aug. 6, have complained that the organisers of the Festival attempted to exploit the occasion for purposes of the cold war and for Communist propaganda.

# SOVIET ZONE YOUTH DELEGATES FLEE TO FREEDOM

THIRTY-SEVEN young men, who formed part of the 500-strong delegation from the Soviet Zone of Germany to the World Youth Festival in Helsinki, availed themselves of the opportunity to escape from the Soviet Zone. Eighteen of these persons reported at the Trade Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany in Helsinki and later reached the Federal Republic or West Berlin.

opic.

ohin?

estion

essive

ion is

over:

oly be

ne wo-

hrank.

racter

can be

On August 6, the concluding day of the Youth Festival, these 37 delegates were missed from aboard S.S. "Völkerfreundschaft", their transport ship.

#### Close Watch

The personnel of the delegation, as well as the crew of the ship, had been thoroughly screened for their political reliability. They had also been kept under a close watch during their stay at the Finnish capital. Wardens of SED (Communist Party) prisons had been included in the delegation, and, on their reaching Helsinki, posted at strategic points to prevent members of the delegation from escaping. Further, in order that nobody might escape, the authorities had made the delegation members form a "merrychain", linking their hands into a chain at the conclusion of each function they attended. And, the impression had been created among the delegates that the Finnish police force were keeping a close watch on those who might attempt to escape. In spite of these precautions by the authorities, the 37 men made good their escape.

Mr. Ahuja, Vice-President of the UNO Society, who attended the Festival from India, told Press representatives in Helsinki that not more than ten per cent of the delegates to the Festival clearly knew that the Festival was aimed at propagating Communist ideology.

Forty-four of the 83 members of the Ceylonese delegation to the Festival left Helsinki in protest against what they characterised as "misuse" of the occasion for propaganda purposes. They also complained that the organisers had suppressed the free expression of opinion by the delegates. These Ceylonese delegates returned home via Stockholm and Teheran and had not availed themselves of the "free return tickets" offered them for a visit to the Soviet Union on their way back home.

After walking out of the Festival, the leader of the delegation sent home a telegram in which he said that the delegates, who had gone to Helsinki with the object of contributing towards preserving peace and promoting friendship between nations, had been systematically exploited for purposes of the cold war.

Another member of the delegation told Press correspondents that no opportunity was allowed to the leaders of the Ceylonese delegation to reply to the criticisms levelled by Communist participants in the Festival against the Government of Ceylon.

Some of the delegations from Nigeria, Senegal and certain other African countries had also had similar experiences. Describing the Festival as a fiasco, they complained that the organisers had tried to utilize the occasion for spreading Communist thought among the young people from developing countries.

The organisers of the Festival themselves felt embarrassed on the last day of the programme when, on receipt of the news that the Soviet Union had exploded a superbomb in the Arctic region, the eastern group of speakers was confronted with strong criticism from the western group. The news had been received just on the day when the participants in the Helsinki Festival were due to discuss a resolution in favour of peace, disarmament and friendship between the nations of the world.



At a boarding-house for babies in Hamburg, "baby jumpers" and perambulators keep the babies busy when their mothers are away. Trained nurses take care of the young ones.

German News Weekly

August 11, 1962

# INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC FILMS New Studios and Laboratories in Göttingen

A NEW Institute has been opened in Göttingen for promoting films for scientific and research purposes and for teaching science. At the opening ceremony, Prof. Otto Hahn, German Nobel Prize-winner, said the new Institute was one of the foremost of its kind and much was expected of it in developing the scientific film.

The Institute's main work will cover the production of research and educational films, the development of scientific, technical and teaching methods, documentation, the building up of an international scientific encyclopedia and the distribution of scientific films in Germany and abroad.

Since she appeared before the film camera for the first time twelve years ago, Nadja Tiller, who was "Miss Austria" in 1951, has developed into one of the most expressive and versatile actresses. Her film performances have been praised as specimens of "sovereign artistry".

There are several film studios in the Institute; the largest of these has a erane for handling heavy loads and will serve as a lighting platform

In the single-storey laboratory I is located the micro-cinematography department for the production of films on microbiology, bacteriology and microfungi. Present work here includes the photography of the embryonic development of salamanders, their artificial twin formation, and the transplanting of tissue material of the animal in the embryonic condition.

Behind the biological laboratories. and studios are the greenhouses, for botany is an important field of scientific film work. Since flora grow so slowly that the rate of increase and the opening of the bud and flower cannot be registered by the unaided eye, time-lapse photography has to be employed. The basement of laboratory I contains a safety-film store, air-conditioned as required.

## New Techniques

The unceasing demand for greater reality in scientific film work spurs scientists on to new techniques. In laboratory II they are now experimenting with methods of photography using a minimum of lighting, while infra-red techniques, used where photography in total darkness is necessary, are being further developed.

The same building houses the laboratory for high-frequency photography, with apparatus capable of filming at speeds ranging from 10,000 frames per second to a few millions per second. A typical field of application is fracturing glass, since this phenomenon occurs with great rapidity. Certain photographs, in addition to their subjective analysis on the screen, are required as a measurement aid, as a sort of scale or criterion for determining time, distances and velocities.

# An Essential Task

It will also be part of the Institute's work to insulate and safeguard the scientific film from the illusion and phantasy, an essential part of the normal entertainment film. Great progress has already achieved in this direction, and will have to be jealously nurtured is the scientific film is to continue is the scientific film is to continue is role as a vehicle of international cooperation.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6 Shanti ed at Printed at Print

Vol. I

HE

"BY Germa one of the Fe Lübke, poet's as well mourni poet, v Monta ous lo away world a century

In 1 sident works, possib that nature notabl

whom Buddhi

influen

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

the as a and orm

iphy of logy

here the nantion,

ma-

onic:

ories.

for of grow

rease:

the aphy

ment

-film

spurs.

. In

peri-

ogra-

ting,

vhere

is ne-

oped.

the

hoto-

le of

0.000

llions

f ap-

since

great

s, in

alysis

as a

scale

time,

itute's

d the

lusion

part

film.

been

d this

ired if

ue its

tional

d.

NEW DELHI, AUGUST 18, 1962

No. 33

# HERMANN HESSE STOOD FOR SYNTHESIS OF THOUGHT

# Literature and Poetry have lost one of their Clearest Voices

-Federal President Dr. H. Lübke

By the death of Hermann Hesse, literature and poetry in the German-speaking regions have lost one of their clearest voices," said the Federal President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, in a message of condolence to the poet's widow. And the German people, as well as all lovers of literature, are mourning the death of the 85-year-old poet, which occurred last week at Montagnola in Switzerland, as a grievous loss. Hermann Hesse's passing away has removed from the literary world a great personality of the present century and a German scholar on whom Eastern thought, particularly Buddhist philosophy, had had a great influence.

In his message, the Federal President also said that by means of his works, Hermann Hesse had made it possible for one to see and believe that harmony between man and nature was feasible. And it was notable that the poet had rendered

In this Issue:

Hermann Hesse stood for synthesis of thought ... I German Rivers—II The Nahe and the Ahr ... 3 Overcrowding in German universities ... 4 I:1,000,000 scale world map ... 5 German gift of microscope to child health centre Germany has a tradition in oceanography ... 7 Prefabricated houses in Germany ... 8

this service to the world at a time when the different spheres of life were falling to pieces.

The Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, who also sent a message



Messe

HERMANN HESSE (1877-1962)

to the poet's widow, expressed his admiration for Hermann Hesse who, the Chancellor pointed out, was widely known also among those who did not speak German. Hermann Hesse's service to poetry, Dr. Adenauer added, had been honoured by the

award to him of the Nobel Prize for Literature. The poet had been honoured also by his being decorated with the highest German Order of Merit for Science and Literature at a time when his homeland had reached the worst stage of collapse.

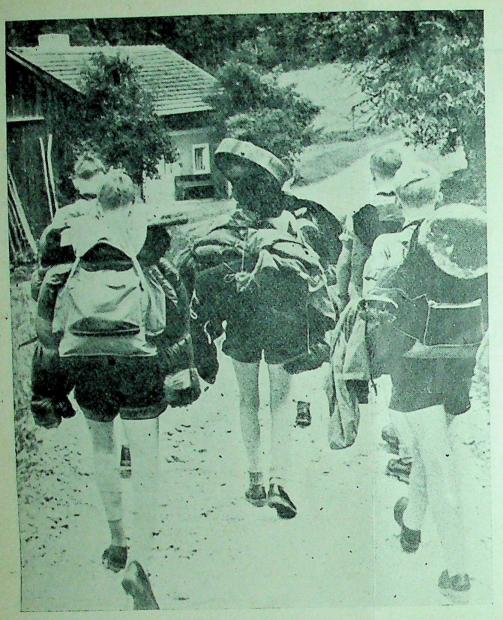
Hermann Hesse's life had been characterized by his struggles with the spirit of destruction which the poet saw around the world. But through his literary works he had succeeded in drawing the people's attention unerringly to the fact that there is an eternal order prevailing in the world, an order which prevails above misery and turmoil, the Chancellor concluded.

#### A Rich Poetic Life

With the passing away of Hermann Hesse, a rich poetic life has come to an end. Hesse's parents spent years of their lives as missionaries in India and, therefore, the influence of the East and its wisdom always had their bearing on the family.

Hesse was born on 2nd July, 1877, in the colourful Swabian town of Calw on the bank of the Nagold. He passed his childhood in the State of Swabia in South Germany. The prosy atmosphere of the school, confined to strict discipline, was too limited for the rich world of the muse in which the imaginative and sensitive boy lived from his very childhood. Consequently, he bade farewell to the school-education and found a job with a publishing firm—something consistent with his

(Continued on page 6)



Young men, with knapsacks on their backs, arriving to participate in the 63rd German Ramblers' Rally at Osnabrück.

# Rambling, A Relaxation Federal President's Exhortation to Youth

"RAMBLING is the best way to obtain the relaxation and contemplation so necessary in view of the general haste and unrest of our times," said Dr. Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, addressing an international gathering of young people at the 63rd German Ramblers' Rally held recent-ly at Osnabrück, 70 miles west of

The rally was organised by the Federation of German Mountaineers' and Ramblers' Associations. organisation, which has over 280,000 members and looks after 110,000 kilometres of ramblers' paths on the hills and on low mountains in Germany, has been promoting rambling as a pleasant and stimulating form of relaxation, especially for young persons.

Rambling has received great support from the Youth Hostels in Germany. For these hostels, scattered all over the Federal Republic of Germany, provide lodgings for the ramblers and serve as meeting places for youth.

This form of relaxation in Germany also reflects the popularity of holiday trips which are promoted by many special organisations interested in this activity.

# HOLIDAY CAMPS IN THE SOVIET ZONE

Nurseries of Hatred and Communist "Socialism"

HOLIDAY camps in the Soviet Zone of Germany are being utilised by the Communist authorities as one of the means of promoting the spirit of "socialism" of the Communist type among the youth of the Zone,

In a Radio talk from Berlin recently, Mr. Franz Thedieck, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of All-German Affairs, said that a recent directive of the Education Ministry of the Zone clearly showed that the holiday campaigns, which were being planned in the Soviet Zone, were intended to educate the students in the Communist spirit of "socialism".

## The Real Objects

Mr. Thedieck pointed out that 6,500 homes for collective groups of holiday-makers were ready in the Soviet Zone to receive as many as 800,000 children. The authorities were not concerned with the well-being of the young persons; nor were they interested in giving young people an enjoyable vacation. They were rather interested in carrying out the wellplanned "SED (Communist Party) system of education". objects of these holiday camps were Communist education, recruitment of children for work and the provision pre-military training for them. the political education programme prescribed for these holiday camps, the State Secretary said, the children were incited to hate all freethinking men. In one of the most popular outdoor games for children, they were made to go out and hunt the so-called "Western agents and those violating the border".

Exploitation

Children were also being recruited for work, and the children would constitute the largest percentage of persons enjoying colleccentage of persons enjoying the tive holidays this year. This was exploitation, the like of which had not been heard of before, The State Secretary pointed out. State Secretary pointed out. filing young people must help in filing the gap in the labour force created by the by the mismanagement of the Zonal authorities. authorities in regard to their collectivization vization drive. And this type of heavy work to which children were put was described as education. Mr. Thatiack said. education, Mr. Thedieck said.

August 18, 1962

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

THE almost Ahr to south Risi in RI

battles

and p

little ! becaus ducing of the slate-s their s certair own, v

The consta variety highly forests one a The

town f church rock. from town brough ldar (

Cro the F shaped deligh on-Ste grafen that p and it

beauti toward Rhine. its rigi fortres left be the ar brücke

GERMAN RIVERS-11\*

viet

ilis-

ities

the

mu-

one.

ent-

cre-

All-

cent

istry

the

eing

were

ts in

sm".

that

os of

the

y as

were

being

they

le an

ather

well-

arty)

real

were

ment

ision

hem.

pro-

liday

free-

most

dren,

nt the

those

cruit-

ildren

per-

ollec-

was

1 had

The

filling

reated

Zonal

pe of were

chnic

, 1962

the

# THE NAHE AND THE AHR: TRIBUTARIES OF THE RHINE

THE Nahe and the Ahr are two little rivers which, meandering almost parallel to the Moselle—the Ahr to the north and the Nahe to the south of it—flow into the Rhine.

Rising in the Hunsrück Mountains in Rhineland-Palatinate, the Nahe battles its way through red sandstone and porphyry. It is often called the little sister of the Moselle, perhaps because its banks have vineyards producing a vine remotely related to that of the Moselle; it is from the same slate-soil that both the rivers derive their strength. Otherwise, young and vital, though not very deep, the Nahe, with its innumerable splashing weirs, certainly has a character of its own, which adds to its beauty.

### Varied Landscape

The aspect of the banks changes constantly, and the landscape offers variety from mile to mile; sometimes it is idyllically peaceful, sometimes highly romantic. Mighty cliffs, green forests and peaceful meadows succeed one another along the riverside.

The Nahe skirts Idar Oberstein, a town famous for its jewellery and for a church, dating from 1482, built on a rock. Precious stones are extracted from the grottoes and caves in the town whose agate workshops have brought considerable reputation to Idar Oberstein.

#### Thermal Baths

Crouching over the Nahe lies the Rheingrafenstein, a curiously shaped porphyry cliff on which the ruins of a castle perch. A delightful valley leads to Münster-on-Stein, at the foot of the Rheingrafenstein, a welcoming little town that prides itself on its thermal baths and its park.

Elbowing its way between beautiful orchards, the river advances towards its confluence with the Rhine. Before reaching Bingen on its right bank, known for its Roman fortress, and Bingerbrück on its left bank, the Nahe flows beneath the ancient stone arches of Drususbrücke—the first Roman bridge to

span the Rhine. Bingerbrück, an important traffic centre, also provides an entry to the Nahe Valley.

The Ahr gushes forth from a powerful spring near the town of Blankenheim in the Eifel Mountains in North Rhine-Westphalia. The stream grows into a small river which winds between cliffs, meadows and woods. There vineyards appear on the banks facing the sun. On a bluff rock the ruins of the Altenahr Castle outline their silhouette above an attractive village, Walporzheim, which produces a highly reputed red wine—the most plentiful in the valley. The Ahr feels its way through curiously-carved rocks and then the valley widens, whilst fruit trees and flowers brighten the vineyards and give them a charm.

#### Romantic Valley

The Ahr Valley is one of the romantic and pretty valleys which flank the Rhine. It has steep banks, wooded on the shady side and planted terracewise with vines on the sunny side. Mighty cliffs, castles, beautiful old towns, trout in the splashing waters, healing springs and

a variety of scenery—all these together make up the Valley of the Ahr.

Everywhere one feels the influence of the Eifel Mountains which tower high and make their presence felt, but here in the deeply-carved valley no cold winds can penetrate. The rocks store up the warmth of the sun and bequeath it to the vines. And it is the vines which give the Eifel Valley its cheerful countenance and bestow a magic upon it. The Ahr Valley is the only self-contained red wine country in the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### Bad Honnef

On its short course, the Ahr passes the little watering town of Bad Neuenahr which attracts visitors by its beautiful setting. Just beyond Remagen, a small village with a Roman fortress and the 'enigmatic' Roman Gate, the Ahr flows into the Rhine. Nearby, on the other bank facing two small islands, the pretty spa of Bad Honnef nestles amidst avenues of plane trees, lovely parks and villas. Here the summits of the Siebengebirge—the seven hills—are silhouetted against the sky.



A view of the Nahe on its course through Bad Kreuznach, a popular health resort in the State of Rhineland-Palatinate.

the German News Weekly, dated August

German News Weekly

August 18, 1962

# OVERCROWDING IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

# Change of Structure of Faculties as a Measure of Relief

THE overcrowding of universities is as much a problem confronting the authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany as it is in India. The following extracts from an article by Prof. Dr. Theodor Maunz, Minister of Culture in the State of Bavaria, show one of the directions in which a solution is being contemplated in Germany:

Prof. Theodor Maunz writes:

The overcrowding of German universities makes it necessary either to expand existing universities or to set up new ones. At the same time, the question arises whether this is not a suitable opportunity to modertraditional style of nize the universities with which all interested in university education are familiar.

## Grouping of Branches

The discussion centres on the question whether newly founded universities in the Federal Republic should retain the traditional structure of faculties, chairs and institutes, or whether new structures should be introduced. The current grouping of branches at a university dates back to the Middle Ages when it started with faculties for theology, medicine and law. The old faculty of fine arts, the so-called artists' faculty, developed into the philosophical faculty which has gradually become the home of a wide variety of branches of science and research, from metaphysics to graphology, from the stoneage to German-Soviet relations and from Buddhist literature to modern theatre. Not too long ago the natural science faculty emerged from the philosophical faculty.

Gradually, the traditional universities have been joined by special universities, mainly the technical universities, with faculties architecture, engineering, electrical engineering, agriculture and others.

#### The Hierarchical System

So far, each faculty comprises the chairs which belong to its sphere of science. Basically every occupant of a professor's chair has at his disposal an institute equipped and staffed according to its needs. In this context one speaks sometimes of the so-called hierarchical system, meaning the break-up into institutes each of which has a director who holds the

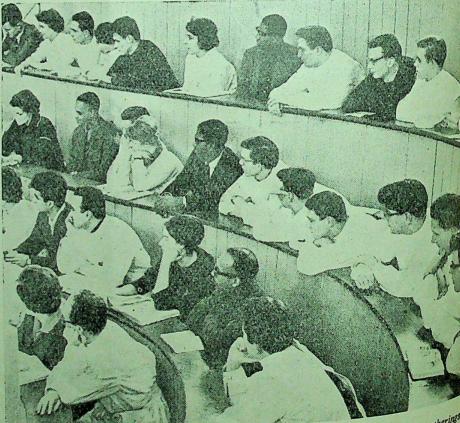
chair and a number of aids, some with scientific and some with administrative training. This kind of structure has the costly result that whenever another chair is set up for the same faculty, an additional institute with full staff must be created. Several faculties have, however, introduced a streamlined scheme under which an individual institute comes under the direction of several co-directors who alternate in the management. In some non-German universities the system of co-directors with departments, the so-called department system, has already found wider acceptance than in the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### The Possibilities

What are the possibilities for a new style? The advocates of a fresh structure are expecting mainly closer contacts between related branches and thus mutual benefits in their work. They claim that joint efforts can lead to better results than the solo performances of highly specialized research experts.

The change to a new style has its difficulties. Regulations on the course of studies and on examinations must be changed. On the other side, the new style is expected to ease the problems resulting from the overcrowding of universities.

The effects of these so-called "mass problems" are frequently being overestimated. A lecture before 500, 800 or even 1,000 students is by no means bad. It is interesting that the Council of Science—a group which advises the governments on these problems—does by no means demand the abolition of lectures before large audiences. But the Council does call for small groups to prepare the subjects of lectures in debates between teacher and students. Even if big lectures continue to exist, the participants are to be split up into smaller "seminare" (working groups). It is probably easier to achieve this target during the step-by-step construction of a new university and the simultaneous expansion of the "centre structure" (of scientific aids) than in the framework of traditional universities with their fixed schemes and complete institutes.



Lecture-rooms in most of the universities in Germany constitute international gatherings of students. Picture shows a constitute international gatherings

August 18, 1967

Liebe

someti

of the

sopher

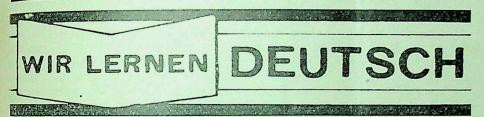
Volks

sung i

Words



When the first five "Do You Know Germany?" Quiz prize-winners visited the Federal Republic of Germany recently as guests of the Federal Government, they were received by Dr. W. W. Schuetz, Chairman of "Germany Indivisible" at his office in Bonn. Picture shows (from left to right) Mr. G. L. Saha, Hooghly, Prof. M. L. Jethmalani, Sholapur, Mr. Subhash Bhattacharyya, Murshidabad, Dr. W. W. Schuetz, Mrs. A. Crishna, New Delhi, and Mr. N. N. Agrawala, Udaipur.



33

Liebe Freunde!

ions

the ver-

nass

ver-

800

no

t the

hich

hese

nand

large

does

pare

bates Even

, the into

ups).

cons-

d the

aids)

emes

erings

1962

the

Do you like lyrical poetry? Its modern Western manifestations are sometimes hard to understand. They are sophisticated beyond the experience of the common man and remain an esoteric exercise for a select few—philosophers and literary critics. But there is one form of lyrical poetry, das Yolkslied (folksong), which is close to every man's heart and is understood even by those who cannot read and write.

The author of a Volkslied is usually unknown. Many generations have sung it and left their mark on it. Perhaps the most favourite subject of the Volkslied all over the world is die Liebe, especially love in separation.

Here are a few stanzas of a popular German folksong of this kind:

Wenn ich ein Vöglein wär'
Und auch zwei Flüglein hätt',
Flög' ich zu dir;
Weil's aber nicht kann sein,
Bleib ich allhier

Bin ich gleich weit von dir, Bin ich doch im Schlaf bei dir Und red' mit dir; Wenn ich erwachen tu', Bin ich allein. Were I a tiny bird
And had two little wings
I'd fly to you
But this will never be
I must stay here

True, I am far from you Yet asleep I am with you And talk to you But when I do awake I am all alone.

Aren't you touched by the power of expression achieved through the words; a basic human experience is expressed with sincerity and imagination.

# I: 1,000,000 SCALE WORLD MAP Cartographers from 100 countries at work in Bonn

Areport gives interesting details regarding the U.N. Map Conference now being held in the Beethoven Hall, Bonn, in which scientists from more than 100 countries are participating.

The Conference's work of drawing up a map of the world, on the scale of 1: 1,000,000, has been in progress since 1909.

The idea of compiling the world map was mooted in 1891 by the German geographer Albrecht Penck. The directives for the work on the map were drawn up at conferences in London in 1909 and Paris in 1913. Just when the actual work was to have started, the First World War broke out.

#### Map Segments

The geographers have meanwhile drawn a huge, invisible net over the entire globe. The world has been divided into map segments compris-ing six degrees of longitude and four degrees of latitude each. The map segments are designated by letters of the alphabet (zone) and numbers (meridians), as well as the addition 'north" or "south" to show whether the segment is situated in the northern or southern hemisphere. The Federal Republic of Germany, for example, is covered by two map segments: Hamburg NN32 and Munich NN33. The Hamburg segment is being submitted to the Bonn conference by way of an example of a German proposal for an amendment to the directives. This proposal arises from the division of Germany.

Until now it had been understood that each map segment was compiled by the country that exercises sovereignty over the majority of the territory covered by the segment. Thus, the segment Berlin which borders the segment Hamburg and comprises the whole of the Soviet Zone has not been re-edited since 1945, because the Soviet Zone is neither a member of the United Nations nor of any of its organisations. The Federal Republic is now proposing that, as an interim measure, Federal Germany should edit and re-issue the Berlin segment of the world map.

# German Gift of Microscope to Child Health Centre

The Federal Republic of Germany has donated to the Child Health Centre at Netaji Bhawan, Calcutta, a microscope made in Germany as a token of its interest in promoting measures to improve the health of children in India. This follows gifts of medical supplies already made to institutions in India.

The microscope was handed over by Dr. Hans Rüte, (see picture on the right) the German Consul-General, Calcutta, to Dr. Sisir K. Bose, Secretary of the Child Health Centre. Run by specialists in pediatrics, the Centre is being developed into an up-to-date institution for preventive and curative health work.

#### HERMANN HESSE

(Continued from page 1)

taste. Soon his poetic imagination found a channel of expression. His works came out one after another and were in growing demand. Now Hesse's life took another turn and he dedicated himself completely to literature as a freelance writer.

In Montagnola near Lugano he found the quietude that he needed for his creative efforts. He lived there as a Swiss citizen and observed the world-phenomena from the lofty watch-tower of a wise hermit. Besides receiving many prizes for literature, he was honoured in the year 1946 with the award of the Nobel Prize, the highest honour that a writer could achieve.

The world of his dreams and inner experiences unfolded itself in his works, perhaps most beautifully in Magister Ludi. In Indian philosophy and literature he found much that was akin to his soul, and this resulted in his giving to the world yet another masterpiece, Siddhartha. His sojourn in India reflected itself further in the narrative, Journey to the East. From then on his entire writings were interwoven with the thoughts that aim at a synthesis of the Eastern and Western worlds of thought and experience.

Thus the lonely visionary of Montagnola belongs to the whole world; his works are a living proof of the fact that Eastand West are not two polarities, but are complements of each other



THE is pa

graphic

and her

into ser

Ocea in Ger

physica underta

"Challe

contem "Gazel

and In was fol

with th

"Valdiv

(1901— and "]

This

usually

regions.

in which

were su

vessels.

the "M

fame (

and in

Stream "Altair"

epoch i

synoptic

areas c

the coo

in impl

Atlantic the occ

A ty

## WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

Some time ago we stated that the Konjunktiv is fighting a desperate battle for survival, although it immensely enhances the possibility of expressing oneself. In colloquial language, people try to avoid the Konjunktiv because of the difficulties of its usage. Fortunately, the Konjunktiv maintains an unthreatened position in our literary language. The fact that once it had a firm footing even in everyday speech can be seen in the first stanza of today's Volkslied: flög', hätt'.

The rules for the formation of the Konjunktiv Präsens were explained in Lektion 15. Here is the Konjunktiv Präteritum.

(a) stellen Indikativ and Konj. Präteritum	(b) bi Indikativ Präteri	Konjunktiv	(c) flie Indikativ Präter	Konjunktiv
ich stellte du stelltest er, sie, es stellte wir stellten ihr stelltet sie stellten	blieb	bliebe	flog	flöge
	bliebst	bliebest	flogst	flögest
	blieb	bliebe	flog	flöge
	blieben	blieben	flogen	flögen
	bliebt	bliebet	flogt	flöget
	blieben	blieben	flogen	flögen

- For the weak verbs there is no difference between Indikativ and Konjunktiv in the Präteritum. The Präsens stem is retained.
- (b) The strong verbs take the same endings, but the stem is that of the
- (c) If the stem vowel is a, o, u, the Konjunktiv takes the corresponding

The question when and how to use these forms will be discussed in one coming issues of the coming issues.

ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Form Konjunktiv Präsens and Konjunktiv Präteritum of: ich lese, et tet, wir haben ich warde. arbeitet, wir haben, ich werde, ihr geht, sie sagen, sie sind, ich laufe, wir suchen, ich kann, du schweidest

# UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG

- Er steckt den Schlüssel in seine Tasche.
- Der Schlüssel steckt in dem (im) Schloß.
- Der Mann setzt den Hut auf den Kopf.
- Der Vogel sitzt auf dem Baum.

German News Weekly

# GERMANY HAS A TRADITION IN OCEANOGRAPHY A 2,200-ton Floating Research Institute Under Construction

THE Federal Republic of Germany is participating actively in oceanographic research in the Indian Ocean, and her work will be intensified when a new 2,200-ton research ship is pressed into service at the end of next year.

Oceanography has a great tradition in Germany. As early as 1874, physical oceanographic studies were undertaken by the famous British "Challenger" expedition and the contemporary German vessel "Gazelle" in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. This voyage was followed by further expeditions with the vessels "National" (1889), "Valdivia" (1898-1899), "Gauss" (1901–1903), "Planet" (1906-1907) and "Deutschland" (1911-1912).

### Three Epochs

battle

essing

cause

ns an

had a

day's

ned in

ıktiv

est

211

et

iv and

of the

onding

in one

ese, er

fe,

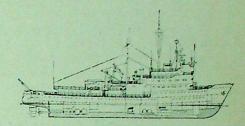
This first epoch of expeditions, usually extending over several ocean regions, was followed by a second in which large areas of one ocean were surveyed by individual research vessels. Germany participated with the "Meteor" in expeditions of later fame (1925-1927 and 1929-1935) and in the investigation of the Gulf Stream by the voyage of the "Altair" (1938). A third, post-war, epoch is characterised both by the synoptic recording of limited ocean areas or for entire oceans and by the cooperation of several nations in implementing a single project.

A typical example is the North Atlantic Polar Front Programme on the occasion of the International Geophysical Year (1956-1957) for which the Federal Republic provided the fishery research vessel "Anton Dohrn" (999 tons) and the survey and research vessel "Gauss" (800 tons). The Federal Republic of Germany is now a member of nearly all international oceanographic organisations.

### New Research Vessel

Both the promotion of marine research, fostered particularly by the "Forschungsgemeinschaft", and the participation of the Federal Republic in the major international undertakings as also the limited number of oceanographic vessels compared with countries of equal scientific standing, made the construction of a new research vessel essential. Apart from a number of small research cutters of less than 100 tons displacement, only two German deep-sea vessels are available at present for marine research: the fishery research vessel "Anton Dohrn" and the research and survey vessel "Gauss". The "Anton Dohrn", however, is intended primarily for applied research on fishery biology in the regions worked by German deep-sea fishermen, and the "Gauss" for tasks in the North Atlantic performed by the German Hydrographic Institute of Hamburg. Moreover, both vessels are old and inadequate for present requirements.

The "Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft" and the German Hydrographic Institute, a superior authority of the Federal Ministry of Transport, therefore, decided to build a research vessel to be operated jointly. The projected vessel is the result of several years' consultation between the scientists of all disciplines represented on the commission appointed by the "Forschungsgemeinschaft", members of commissions from the participating Federal authorities, and special consultants. The design finally chosen for the ship is a good compromise



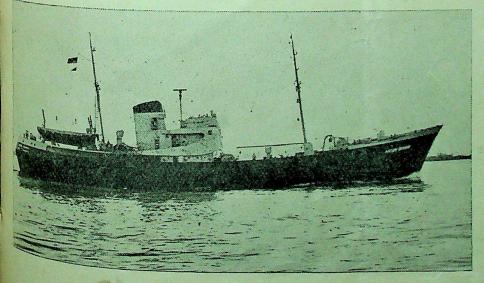
A model of the new research ship

and represents the optimum in a multi-purpose research vessel. The ship will have a displacement of 2,200 tons, a length of 81 metres and a beam of 13 metres.

The equipment includes aquarium bays for keeping live animals and plants, darkrooms and refrigerated chambers for special biological investigations, gravimetry room, library, draughting room and sickbay. A number of echo-sounders, deep-sea cameras, fish detectors, a stabilised platform, equipment for launching weather balloons and weather rockets and balloons, a helicopter hangar, and innumerable special devices complete the equipment. Particular attention has been paid to safety at sea; apart from the prescribed lifeboat space, the vessel is also furnished with several modern rescue islands.

#### Accommodation for Scientists

In addition to the permanent 48man crew and the permanent shipboard scientific services (meteorologists, biologists, physicists, and technicians; a total of eight men), this floating research institute can accommodate another 25 scientists. The vessel will enable Germany to participate once more in marine research in all parts of the world, for the first time since the voyages of the "Meteor". Following trials in the Atlantic, the first expedition, projected for the end of 1963, will head for the Arabian Sea to take part in the Indian Ocean Expedition.



Fishery research ship "Anton Dohrn"

German News Weekly

August 18, 1962

# PREFABRICATED HOUSES IN GERMANY

# A display of revolutionary techniques of construction

THE demand for new buildings in the Federal Republic of Germany is greater than the supply of skilled labour, with the result that prices are rocketing while completion dates fall by the wayside. The use of modern industrial methods may meet the problem, and the Building Fair held recently at Essen, therefore, made prefabrication its topic of the

Nearly seven million homes have been built in Germany since the end of the war. About 600,000 new houses and apartments are still going up every year. This beehive activity, combined with industrial construction projects, is straining the construction industry to the bursting point.

To slow down a building boom which carried in it the seeds of inflation, the Bonn government placed a ban in spring on the construction of non-essential industrial and administrative buildings and private homes of a value of more than \$ 20,000.

The clamour for houses in the lower and medium price ranges, however, continues. According to estimates of the building trade, the worst of the housing shortage in the large industrial centres like Hamburg, Düsseldorf and Essen will not be appreciably eased until 1965 or, more likely, 1967.

The great pace of progress in mass production and prefabrication of houses was demonstrated at the Deubau (short for "Deutsches Bauzentrum"—German Building Centre) building exhibition at Essen, the most important exhibition of its kind since the international "Interbau" exhibition in Berlin five years ago.

# A House in six Hours

A prefabricated one-family house was put up at the exhibition in six hours. After four more days of work by plumbers, electricians and decorators, the house was ready for occupancy. Prefabrication was seen everywhere at the "Deubau": whole walls or wall sections, some with the plumbing and electric conduits already pressed into them; whole roofs, and floors ready to be laid almost like footmats, were shown.

Vol. IV

GE

THE Fede

its prol

Preside

Industr draw th

and wo

entitled

'ist'',

best s collaps

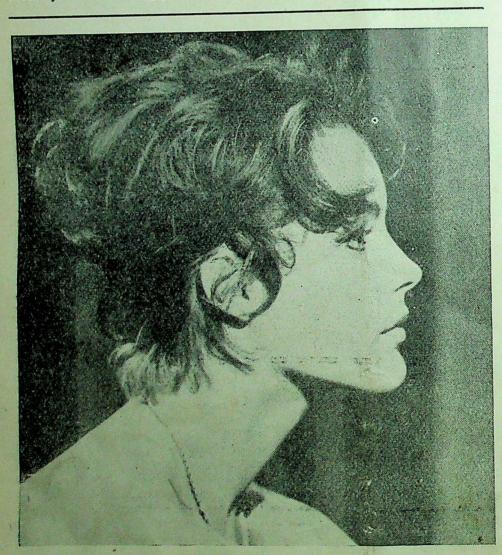
The trend is rather toward houses with a "personal touch", though largely constructed from prefabricated parts. As shown at the "Deubau", about 70 to 80 per cent of the construction elements for a normal house can nowadays be prefabricated. The wide selection of prefabricated parts now available in Germany allows home-builders and architects to fashion houses to suit any, even the most extravagant, taste.

#### The Advantages

The attraction of building houses with a large proportion of prefabricated parts is that fewer skilled building workers are needed, for many of the parts can be lifted in place by machines. A similar saving in skilled manpower, time and material is achieved in industrial construction by using new techniques. And thus the application of scientific techniques has been helping towards meeting an urgent social problem.

At the "Deubau", one construction firm demonstrated a wooden lattice work frame that can be joined to gether flat on the ground, lifted at a single point at the centre by a crane to form an igloo-shaped cupola and then covered with a plastic material.

Another such example was a similarly-shaped semi-sphere of cellulose material inflated by a compression pressor. Once in place, it is covered on the inside with a two-inch-thick layer of polyester resin, to give it a surprising static strength. Either of these igloos can be built in a few hours and source of garage exhibit hours and serve as a garage, exhibition hall, storage shed or the like.



Since she visited India in 1957, Romy Schneider has appeared in some films and has been acting on the stage. Now her admirers will see her in a great role in "The Process", based on the novel by Franz Kafka, her latest picture under production.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of German, No. 6, Shanti Printing Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy the Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

NEW DELHI, AUGUST 25, 1962

# GERMAN INDUSTRY HAS ITS OWN PROBLEMS

Federation President's Call for Increase of Productivity

THE industrial economy in the Federal Republic of Germany has its problems, and Mr. Fritz Berg, the President of the Federation of German Industry, has found it necessary to draw the attention of both employers and workers to them. In an article entitled "Welfare State Faces a 'ast", he points out that "even the best social policy programme will collapse if the fact that production

must precede distribution is over-looked". He also reminds the country that "to make production costlier is to impair competitiveness on the world market and in the end even at home".

Mr. Fritz Berg writes:

"The free economy and the Welfare State of the Federal Republic of Germany are at present facing a danger that can be likened to that threatening an over-worked motor.

"The economic system itself is not at fault; but a much stricter watch is needed for ensuring that a bearable relation between demands and capability is maintained. People had grown used to seeing the almost regular return of wage demands as a sign of developing prosperity, and to accepting the demands. But now can be seen the dangers that arise from the growing gap between wage increases and productivity increases.

#### Undermining of Competitiveness

"The catalogue of wage and other demands is growing constantly, but people do not always realise that the cost of meeting these demands has to be borne by the economy, even though the initial burden falls on the State. Production must precede distribution. And if a disproportion here becomes permanent, the strangulation of production is accompanied by the undermining of competitiveness on the

(Continued on page 7)



The Wall of Misery!" This is how an Indian visitor expressed his disgust when to the Communist-controlled World Youth Festival in Helsinki who, on their way back the memorial, composed of wooden posts and barbed wire erected on a foot-path (seen trying to jump to freedom across the sector boundary from her flat in East Berlin.

[See also page 2]

# In this Issue:

German industry has its own problems	
Young man mortally wounded at the Berlin W	/all 2
German Cities-LIII: Goslar	3
Investment shares in Feder	al
Germany	4
A "bed in the brief-case"	5.
Broadcasts from Germany	6
The spirit of sports	8

the Bauitre)

kind. au" go.

ouse: six.

Work coraoccuseen.

vhole

h the duits

vhole laid n.

ouses ough ricat-

bau",

f the

ormal

cated.

icated

many

nitects

even

10uses

oricat-

ilding of the

ce by

skill-

rial is

tion by

us the

niques

ing an

uction

lattice-

ied to-

fted at by a cupola

plastic

was a f celluconovered h-thick

ve it a ther of a few exhibiè like.

Vol. IV

## WHO BUILT THE BERLIN WALL? What Communists **Told Indian Visitors**

NEARLY four hundred young persons, including Indians and Africans, visited the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin on their way home from Helsinki, where they attended the Communist-controlled World Youth Festival. In West Berlin, they visited the Wall erected by the Communists on August 13, 1961.

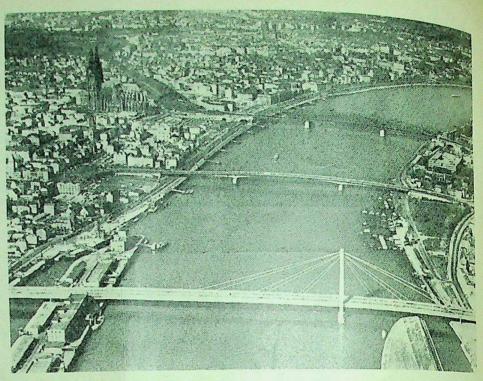
The Indians disclosed that when, earlier, they were in East Berlin they were astonished to hear the information given them about the Wall by officials of the Soviet Zone Socialist Unity Party (Communist Party). The officials told them, the visitors reported, that it was Dr. Adenauer, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, who had ordered the construction of the Wall. The Indians saw the Wall from a distance of 500 yards, and explaining why they could not go closer, the Communists said that anyone who did so would be fired upon by the West Berlin police.

Forty members of the Ceylonese delegation to Helsinki, who had withdrawn from the World Youth Festival in protest, were received, in Berlin, by the Federal Minister of the Interior.

### **Food Rationing** in the Soviet Zone

SEVENTEEN years after the end of the war, the Communist authorities in the Soviet Zone of Germany have reintroduced rationing of meat and meat products in the entire Zone.

In the Federal Republic of Germany rationing came to an end in 1950, but it was only eight years later that the Soviet Zone authorities finally abolished the regulation of food supplies through coupon books for fats, meat, sugar and milk. Rationing of butter, however, returned a year later, the allotted quantity fluctuating between 50 and 250 grammes per week. Supply of potatoes and coal for winter storage in the Soviet Zone has been subject to controls and rationing for more than 20 years now.



A new bridge, 1,300 metres long and 33 metres wide, has been built over the Rhine at Cologne. A symmetrical beam construction in steel, it rests on two box carriers. Only one pillar, as seen in the picture, is rammed into the river bed so that there may be no interference with navigation on the river.

### YOUNG MAN MORTALLY WOUNDED AT THE BERLIN WALL

### State Secretary Condemns Soviet Zone Ruthlessness

THE feelings of people in West Berlin have been deeply stirred by the ruthlessness of the Soviet Zone border police at the Berlin Wall in shooting at an 18-year-old youth, Peter Fechter, causing him mortal wounds, when he tried to flee East Berlin by scaling the Wall. The youth was left lying in his own blood for about an hour, screaming for help. Then he succumbed to the wounds.

Speaking to the Press in Bonn, Mr. K.G. von Hase, State Secretary and head of the Federal Government's Press and Information Office, strongly condemned the Wall and the ruthlessness of the Soviet Zone authorities. He disclosed that the question whether the injustice of the Wall should be placed before the United Nations Commission on Human Rights was being examined.

State Secretary von Hase also said: "The Federal Government will do everything within its power to bring about the termination of this intolerable state of affairs. In this matter it is in contact with its allies and with national and international charitable and political organizations".

Mr. von Hase also pointed out that fleeing by scaling the Berlin Wall must not be equated with the violation of a frontier within the meaning of international law.

The

looms

provid

founta

For 922 A

968 w

of the

Ramn

It bec

Great

favou

Hohe

was c

Germ

bly c which

the tri

the la

of the

Thi

a thou

Past.

deprivand for

hres,

### Offenders to be Identified

The State Secretary further said:

"Those who flee only want to make use of their right to freedom of movement, which is guaranteed for all men. Anyone who prevents their doing so incurs responsibility for a violation of law and will be called to account for murder, or deprivation of liberty".

"The Central registration office of the 'Länder' (States) administration of justice in Salzgitter has already been informed of 800 cases in which lackeys of the Soviet Zone regime have committed acts for which the full force of law must and will come to bear on the perpetrators.

Germans in east and west are called upon to take part in identifying the murderers of Peter Fechter and of those of those murdered on the zonal boundary and at the Wall before him". Mr. him", Mr. von Hase concluded. August 25, 1962

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Ka2gri Collection, Haridwar

GERMAN CITIES-LIII\*

## GOSLAR LIES IN FRONT OF THE HARZ MOUNTAINS

GOSLAR is the loveliest and the most venerable of the towns before the Harz mountains in Lower Saxony. The blue barrier of the mountains looms on the edge of the plain and provides a very picturesque backdrop to the historic town.



pillar,

rence

t that

Wall

viola-

aning

aid:

nt to

edom

nteed

vents

bility

ill be

r, or

ofthe

n of

been

which egime

h the

come

called

g the

and

zonal

efore

ded. 1962

The emblem of Gosiar, mounted on an old fountain in the market place of the town.

Founded as a royal borough in 922 A.D., Goslar rose to eminence in 968 when the copper and silver mines of the nearby mountains, known as Rammelsberg, came to be exploited. It became important under Otto the Great (912-973) and rose to be a favourite seat of the Salian and Hohenstaufen emperors. The town was often the meeting place of the German Diet, the deliberative assembly of the Holy Roman Empire which, in its earlier days, constituted the tribal assembly of the Franks and was later a smaller body composed of the lay and ecclesiastical magnates of the historic Empire.

### Chequered Past

This town, whose history goes back athousand years, has had a chequered Past. In 1552 the Dukes of Brunswick deprived Goslar of all its mining and forest rights. Later on, several fires, one in 1632, another in 1728 and a third in 1780, damaged its

\*For the previous article in this series, see the German News Weekly, dated August 11,

prosperity. Impoverished and rendered insignificant, the town was allotted to Prussia in 1802. Fourteen years later, it was allotted to Hanover. along with which it was annexed to Prussia in 1866.

Goslar embraces numerous architectural memorials to the past. The Imperial Palace of Otto the Great is the only one of its kind in Germany which has withstood so well the ravages of time. Its fortified towers and gates, its patrician and guild houses, its Romanesque and Gothic churches and its picturesque timbered and slated houses of the Renaissance period testify even today to the former wealth of the town.

### Noteworthy Buildings

Among the noteworthy buildings in Goslar is the 'Zwinger'—a tower with 23-foot-thick walls. The old Gothic town hall has interesting antiquities. In the historic "Hall of Submission", one may admire the ceiling by Michael Wohlgemuth, so magnificently preserved, and a huge silver pitcher which is a masterpiece by Goslar craftsmen of 1477. The market place is surrounded by imposing houses built for rich merchants and guilds. Among the half-timbered houses which give the crooked streets an individual note stands out a house known as the Brusttuch (lace kerchief), dating from 1504.

Its facade is embellished with rich wood carvings. The market church, in Romanesque style, restored since its partial destruction by a fire in the 19th century, contains a library in which are preserved some of Luther's The church of the manuscripts. former Benedictine monastery of St. Mary is also Romanesque in style. A small chapel is all that now remains of the cathedral of St. Simon and St. Jude, founded by Henry III about 1040. The house of the Bakers' guild is now a hotel. The emblem of the town, the Imperial Eagle, mounted on the old fountain of the market place dates back to the 14th century. A natural science museum in the town contains many samples of Harz minerals, and there is also a museum of antiquities with a large collection.

30 416 :06

### **Economic Resources**

The main economic resources of Goslar are tourist traffic and winter sports. In addition to the mines and slate quarries, the town has some light industries-saw mills, mineral waters, ready-made garments, and optical and chemical works. The town is noted for its beer and for trade in fruits. As Goslar remained undamaged during World War II, evacuees and refugees settled there in large numbers and added considerably to its population. At present the town has nearly 41,000 inhabitants.



The imposing towers of the old Fortress of Goslar

German News Weekly

## INVESTMENT SHARES IN FEDERAL GERMANY

## Equality for the Common Man and the Capitalist in Public Enterprises

COTHERE is no creature more stupid than a shareholder. He lets other people do business with his money and persuades himself that he gets it back, and with a profit, too!"

This remark is ascribed to one of the greatest German bankers, Carl Fürstenberg, the owner of the Berlin Trading Society, who was noted for his sharp tongue.

Shares in Germany were considered by the vast majority of the people to be a dangerous and slightly disreputable commodity, good enough for speculators or spineless people talked into buying them by wily bankers. This view changed during the inflation at the beginning of the twenties, but the new opinion lasted only as long as the inflation lasted. At that time many persons of private means realised, although mostly not until very late, that they could save at least part of their money from devaluation if they invested it in shares. For, in this way, they acquired a part, no matter how tiny, of an undertaking with land, machinery and goods, no matter how quickly the purchasing power of the Mark slipped down into nothingness. Afterwards, when there was again a stable currency and many big concerns from the inflation period collapsed in the country, the old way of thinking returned.

### Basic Change

It was only after the end of the Hitler era that a basic change began to operate slowly. Those interested in gaining a market for shares began to develop a new branch of security dealing which had existed for a long time abroad, but had not been previously known in Germany: the investment trust. Its characteristics made it suitable precisely for the circumstances prevailing in Federal Germany. These trusts, as is commonly known, do not offer their clients specified shares; they offer them parts of a whole fund of shares in well-known undertakings in the most varied branches of trade and industry, which they have created and administer. Anyone acquiring such composite shares thus divides his risk over a large number of all possible papers. This appeals to the need for security felt by the average German saver, who wants to earn something with his spare money, while at the same

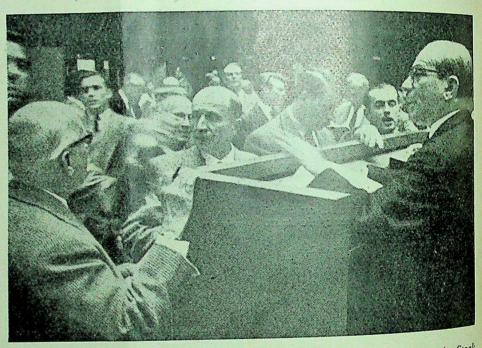
speculating as little as possible. In addition, these composite shares are small and are within the reach of everyone—if they rise in value they are split—while shares usually have a fairly high nominal value, about 100 Marks, and cost quite a lot each if things are going well.

### The First Trust

The first trust was founded by a large group of banks a few months after the currency reform of 1948. This was a favourable time, since the old Reichsmark had been replaced by the Deutsche Mark and the owners of savings accounts, cash credits he could adopt that course without much risk to his hard-earned savings.

It was not until 1956, seven years later, that the investment shares had caught on enough for bankers to consider the time ripe for starting new funds. But, then, they were created very quickly one after the other, and each of them increased the number of people who, at least indirectly, were shareholders. The general boom was a powerful factor, driving the exchange level many times over.

On the day for which the latest figures are available, the investment



A scramble among investors eager to buy or sell shares marks a busy hour at the Stock Exchange in Frankfurt.

and securities with a fixed rate of interest lost at one blow the greater part of their money. It then soon became evident again that shareholders, as in the inflation after the First World War, came off much better than the owners of orthodox investments. For the societies revalued their capital from the old into the new currency at an incomparably more favourable ratio than was the case with Reichsmark accounts or debentures. Losses were cancelled out by the rise in value or even turned into profits. The psychological effect was that it encouraged the ordinary man to invest his money, if he still had any or time had earned some more, in shares, if CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

funds possessed shares with an inventory value of 3,280 million Marks. This was, according to quotations, some 3 per cent of the total shores in the Federal Republic total shares in the Federal Republic of Germany. Now, at least two-thirds of all shares are firmly held.

### An Attraction

It has been found that the funds have attracted new people interested in shares from the broad masses. As the experience with this type investment investment was good, it is possible that the cust that the customers of the funds went on to buy ordinary shares themselves, because many of these went up quicker than the combined shares.

(Continued on page 5)

August 25, 1962

languag

him, an reprint sick-be

discove Grimme

the Th

Tischch

elwa zi

dem ich

zehntel

Krieg L

unter A

mehr.

erhält.

aber at

ebensor

Und da

und G

lebendi

verführ durchfl

die Gefa lange P Totschla ment : f as little

das Glei inclined trim; d



Out

igs.

had

to

ting

vere

the

ised

east

The

tor.

any

itest

lent

Stock

an

illion

to

f the

ublic

hirds

funds rested

s. As

ssible

went

elves,

t up

hares.

1962

## WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

34

Early this month, at the age of 85, one of the great masters of our language, the poet and writer Hermann Hesse, passed away. In homage to him, and to give our students some idea of his way of thinking and writing, we reprint today a short passage from a letter which he wrote in 1959 from his sick-bed in a Swiss Health Resort. In this letter, Hesse describes his rediscovery and re-evaluation of one of the oldest pieces of German literature, Grimmelshausen's Simplicius Simplicissimus (1668-69), the classical story of the Thirty Years' War.

Tischchen gelegt, darin las ich während der Gefangenschaft ziemlich viel, etwa zwei Drittel des Buches, das ich in der Jugend sehr geliebt habe und von dem ich zu Hause mehrere schöne Ausgaben stehen habe. Diesmal, nach jahrzehntelanger Pause, blieb es beim Lesen der zwei Drittel, dann hatte ich genug. Krieg und Elend, Hunger und Totschlag, abgebrannte Höfe und Dörfer, Städte mehr. Was diese zum Teil großartigen Schilderungen auch heute noch lebendig aber auch bis in die Tiefe reichende Lustigkeit, ohne die das berühmte Buch Und dann die Sprache! Die ist gespickt mit Vokabeln, Redensarten, Sprichwörtern lebendiges, duftendes, immer ein wenig zum Lachen neigendes und zum Lachen durchflochten mit grellbunten Zierarten aus der Sprache der Gelehrsamkeit..."

die Gefangenschaft: captivity (here: in the sick-bed); die Ausgabe: edition; jahrzehntelange Pause: a break of some decades; genug haben: to be sick of something; der
ment: für uns Heutige: for people of our time; possenreißerisch: comic; ebensowenig:
das Gleichnis: allegory; die Herkunft: origin; quellen: to flow over; neigen zu: to be
tim; durchflechten: to braid; der Zierat: ornament.

## "A Bed in the Brief-case"

A German in Augusburg, in the State of Bavaria, has obtained a patent for a "sleeping support" (seen on the right in the picture on this page), very useful to railway passengers travelling long distances. Described by the inventor as a "bed in the brief-case", the "sleeping support" is collapsible and can be carried along with the personal luggage of the passenger. Slung from a hook on the luggage rack in the railway coach, it serves as a support for the passenger when he sleeps on his seat.

### **INVESTMENT SHARES**

(Continued from page 4)

But all this does not alter the fact that the distribution of shares has only reached the edge of the great mass of the people in the country.

The Federal Government discovered a few years ago that the share is an instrument which they can use for attaining their declared goal of helping everyone to acquire property. For this a new type was created: the people's share. It is intended for people of moderate means, to make them part owners of industrial undertakings, if possible, on a permanent basis and in such a way that they really have a say and are not dominated by a large shareholder or a small compact majority group.

### New Bonds

The new kind of bonds has been issued up to the present by two big companies which are entirely public enterprises: first of all about three years ago by the Prussian Mining and Smelting Company, "Preussag", and later on by the Volkswagen Works. It was intended that the greater part of their share capital should thus come into the possession of a large number of small shareholders. The Federal Government, together with Lower Saxony in the case of the Volkswagen Works, retained only a minority, although it is a very strong minority.

In this way, not only was the attempt made to help the ordinary man to acquire property but to make him the real ruler of an enterprise of world rank and place him on a basis of equality at the side of the big capitalist. Other companies belonging to the State are to follow this example shortly.

(67) In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

## AMATEUR DIVERS

Equipping themselves each with a compressed air container, numerous amateur divers explore the depths of the bays and lakes in the Federal Republic of Germany. Some of them also carry, provided they obtain the permission of the authorities, spears and mechanical harpoons with which they bag cods and other aquatic animals. The diver (seen in the picture on the right) has killed a metre-long cod with his spear.

### **BROADCASTS** FROM GERMANY

Welle" "Deutsche ("German Wave"), a short wave service of the German Broadcasting Stations, sends out programmes for different parts of the world every day. Those beamed to Asia consist of broadcasts both in English and German. A programme in Hindi is being planned.

The following is an outline of the schedule of broadcasts which can be received in India:

English Language: 13 to 14.10 hrs. IST on 15,275 and 17,845 kilocycles;

21.10 to 21.40 hrs. IST on 17,815 and 21,705 kilocycles.

German Language: 18.15 to 21.15 hrs. IST on 21,650 and 17,875 kilocycles.

programme German consists of news and commentary on the news, classical and light music items, a sports round-up and talks on cultural, economic and political topics.

Highlights of the programme for the week ending September 1, 1962 are:

Thursday, August 29: 19.15 hrs.: A letter from Berlin; 20.30 hrs.: W.A. Mozart-F. DurKV 497 for Piano.

Saturday, September 1: 19.45 hrs.: "I am speaking. Who is there?" —A the 150th feature on anniversary of the telephone.



### WIE IST DAS. BITTE?

Last week we discussed the Konjunktiv Präteritum. Before we pass on to the remaining forms of the Konjunktiv, we have to introduce a few Ausnahmen. (of the Konjunktiv Präteritum) die die Regel bestätigen-exceptions which prove the rule.

Indikativ Konjunktiv Indikativ Konjunktiv Präteritum Präteritum hülfe half kennte kannte warf würfe sendete sandte stünde stand nennte nannte stürbe starb

Apart from Konjunktiv Präsens and Präteritum, we have two more Konjunktiv forms which cannot be ignored: Konjunktiv Perfekt and Konjunktiv Plusquamperfekt. As you remember, the Perfekt and Plusquamperfekt tenses are formed by the auxiliary verbs haben (or sein) plus the past participle. The participle, of course, remains unchanged in the Konjunktiv. Haben (or sein) take their respective Konjunktiv, i.e. Konjunktiv Präsens of haben (or sein) for the Perfekt and Konjunktiv Präteritum for the Plusquamperfekt.

Indikativ Perfekt Konjunktiv Perfekt Indikativ Perfekt Konjunktiv Perfekt bin gekommen habe geschlafen seiest gekommen ich habe geschlafen bist gekommen sei gekommen du hast geschlafen habest geschlafen ist gekommen habe geschlafen er hat geschlafen u.s.w.

u.s.w. Konjunktiv Plusquamperfekt u.s.w. Indikativ Plusquamperfekt ich hätte geschlafen ich hatte geschlafen du hättest geschlafen du hattest geschlafen u.s.w. u.s.w. ich wäre gekommen ich war gekommen du wärest gekommen du warst gekommen

At the end of the discussion of the Konjunktiv forms, have you realised hey are more regular and forms that they are more regular and far easier than the *Indikativ* forms?

Form Konjunktiv Perfekt and Plusquamperfekt of the same verbs we last week. gave last week.

Ich lese—läse, er arbeite—arbeitete, wir haben—hätten, ich werde—wirde gehet—ginget, sie sagen—s ihr gehet—ginget, sie sagen—sagten, sie seien—wären, ich laufe—lieft. wir suchen—suchten, ich könne kännt seien—wären, ich laufe lieft. wir suchen—suchten, ich könne—könnte, du schneidest—schnittest. CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

interna standp good th proven of eco Republ econon improv It is purcha can be

"Ap have sp in the has coc market factor which t the ma fact the year wa industr 2.3 per giving by mo means today though trend t Industr of Ger countr to occ the ir

hours "The ong b in the develo Wage i influen that ar Pondir must 1 means power. "In

Europe

we are ers and of res good. the or quality necessa effort

> it easi Germa

Policy,

## GERMAN INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 1)

international markets. From the standpoint of industry—and this is a standpoint of productivity is regarded provement of productivity is regarded provement of the most urgent tasks as one of the most urgent tasks of economic policy in the Federal Republic of Germany. In my view, economic measures must make an improvement in the dividends possible. It is only in this way that the purchasing power of the currency can be maintained.

### The Labour Market

"Apart from some industries which have special circumstances, the boom in the Federal Republic of Germany has cooled off somewhat. The labour market represents a decisively vital factor of insecurity. The extent to which the demand for labour governs the market can be seen from the fact that, for example, in March this year wages rose by 9.3 per cent, while industrial turnover rose only by 2.3 per cent. The number of workers giving notice to their employers rose by more than 70 per cent. means that the individual worker today takes the best offer, even though there is still an increasing trend towards shorter working hours. Industrialists in the Federal Republic of Germany are asking whether the country can in the long run afford to occupy the bottom place among the industrial States of Western Europe, with 2,135 actual working hours a year.

on to

ahmen,

which

more onjunk-

perfekt

ticiple. Haben

haben

erfekt.

Perfekt men

nmen

ealised

rbs we

\_würde \_liefe.

nen

### Objective Wages Policy

"The increase in labour costs has long been the most important factor in the country in regard to the development of productivity. More wage increases are bound to have an influence on prices. For pay rises that are not compensated by a corresponding increase in productivity must lead to price rises. But this means a reduction in purchasing power.

"In a critical situation such as that we are faced with at present, employers and workers must show a sense of responsibility for the common good. Rationalisation investment on the one side and a turn to high quality work on the other are both necessary. There must be a serious effort to reach an objective wages it easier for firms to finance their own improvements".

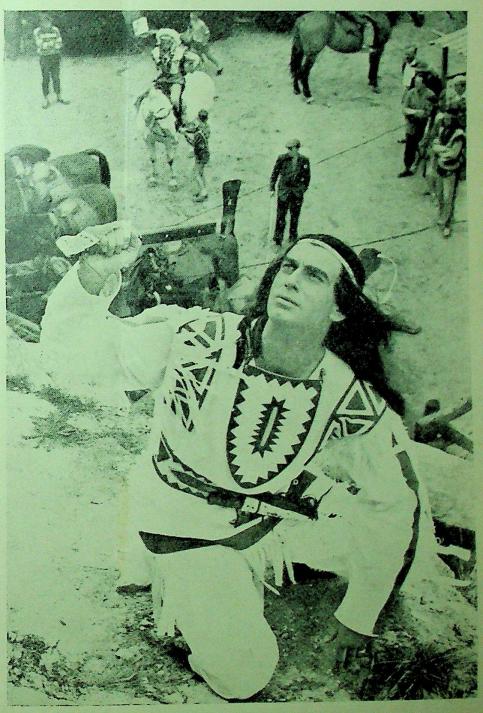
TRIUMPH OF GOOD OVER EVIL

Fierce scenes symbolic of the triumph of good over evil, similar to those marking several festivals in India, were enacted by a group of able actors who participated in the Karl May Festival at the open-air theatre near Bad Segeberg recently.

The Festival this year was the eleventh in succession, and was attended by nearly 10,000 people. The scenes staged were from the play "Among Vultures—the Son

of the Bear Killer", based on a novel by Karl May, a writer well known in Germany for his stories of adventure.

The story of the play is based on the life of a tribe of Red Indians. The beating of drums, fighting with glittering tomahawks and similar weird scenes mark the play. The rocky gorges and the hilly landscape near Bad Segeberg provided a realistic backdrop to the play.



A German amateur actor in the role of a Red Indian warrior in a scene in the open-air play, "Among Vultures—the Son of the Bear Killer".

German News Weekly

August 25, 1962

## The Spirit of Sports

## Martin Lauer Prefers Carefree Enthusiasm

MARTIN Lauer, the well-known German sprinter and Olympic gold-medallist, does not like the morose serious concentration which characterises many present-day athletes. In the following article he deplores that the carefree enthusiasm of former days is now disappearing from the sports field.

"In the good old times", Martin Lauer writes, "when the athletes of today were young, I mean really young, the boys engaging in any sports contests were not harassed by the many psychological embarrassments, worries, uneasiness and tricks of the trade employed in sports life today. They just waited on the

fringe of the cinder running track, and when the time came they raced off without really worrying too much whether they had warmed up before or not. They did not measure every technical detail before taking their simply used the starting holes of their predecessors, they did not worry about when to pull off again their sports suit, and once they had pulled off their sweaters they stayed like that. They did not weigh their spiked shoes on apothecary scales; they worked with every sports equipment that was given to them. The spirit was all that mattered. Many young people starting out on their careers would like to adhere to that simplicity.

### "Contests, a Torture"

Vol. IV

"THI

on pes

between

develop

valuabl

against

In this

tion for

Borsig,

service

seminar

an agri

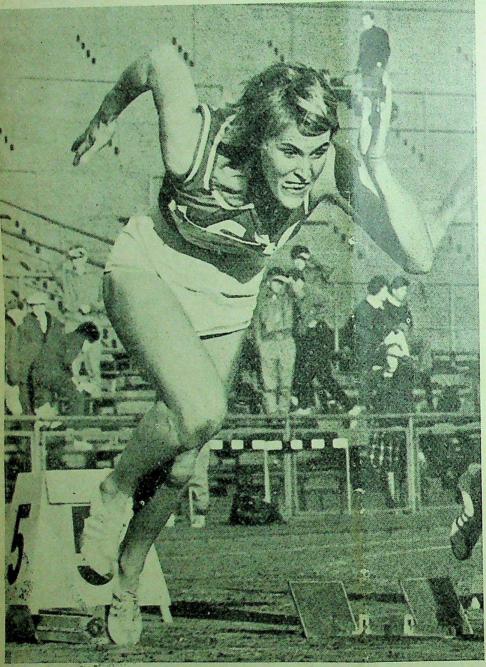
his imp

"With increasing age life becomes more serious and more complicated. Progress, too, makes everything more involved. Pleasure has been replaced by morose seriousness, and nervous concentration. Preparations for contests have turned into a cult. Contests have become a torture, and many of them are being used to satisfy unhealthy ambitions.

"There are certainly athletes who, in spite of these tortures, end up as world champions, but that can only be accepted as a proof of their minimum susceptibility to this humbug. The great majority of those who have risen because of talent and work will select only the barest minimum of gadgets and tricks which they did not know in their youth and which they did not require in the heydays of youth. I stress the term 'minimum', because things are not quite so easy now, as they were in one's young days. The situation has changed.

### Minimum Concentration

"The champions will restrict themselves to essentials. What they ought to be doing is this: They should take a good breakfast, not go to bed again. They should do something that has got nothing to do with sports. The meal should be light, yet it should taste of something; while eating one should not look at the watch, only to find that it is still another five hours until the contest scarts. It is with these things that concentration to the minimum should begin, and with vitamin tablets it does not really end. I think we all know too well why it is that the know too well why it is that the carefree joy in sports will leave the sportsmen. sportsmen so soon".



Jutta Heine, the 21-year-old German woman athlete who was second in the 200-metre event in the Rome Olympics, is the favourite among competitors of her sex for the forthcoming European track and field championships in Belgrade. In the preliminary elimination contests between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Zone of Germany, she set up a new German record for 100 metres (11.4 secs.) and a new European record for 200 metres (23.3 secs.)

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6. Shanti Printed a Printed Sprinted Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy Sni the Castorin Press Printed Christick and New Medical Printed Copy Sni the Castorin Press Printed Christick and New Medical Printed Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Single Copy Sni Cha

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 1, 1962

No. 35/

## THE FIGHT TO SAVE FOOD FOR MANKIND

## Berlin Seminar on Plant Protection a great step forward

"THE pooling of experience and the exchange of scientific information on pests and pest control measures between advanced countries and the developing countries of the world is a valuable contribution towards the fight against food shortage in the world. In this direction the German Foundation for Developing Countries at Villa Borsig, West Berlin, has rendered service to mankind by holding a seminar on this subject". This is how an agricultural specialist summed up his impressions of the five-week-long

ack, aced nuch efore every their They their thei

ulled like piked they

ment

spirit oung reers

licity.

omes

cated, more

placed

rvous

con-

Con-

, and

ed to

who,

up as

only

mini-

mbug.

o have

k will

im of

y did

which

ays of

mum',

o easy

young

anged.

them-

ought d take

o bed ething with

ht, yet while at the is still contest should slets it we all at the ye the

Vol. IV

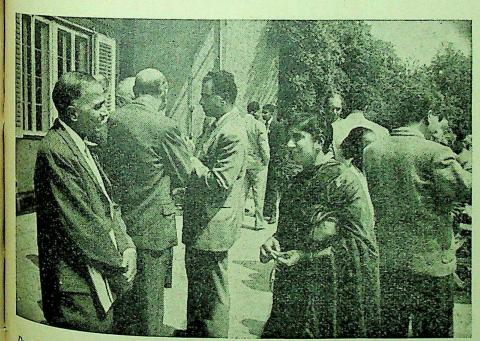
seminar on plant protection and pest control which concluded recently.

India, which was represented by two delegates — Dr. D. B. Reddy, Plant Protection Specialist in the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and Dr. H. C. Govindu, Plant Pathologist in the Government of Mysore—took an active part in the conference. Besides the Indian delegation, nineteen delegates from thirteen other countries of Asia and Africa participated in the seminar which covered a wide range

of topics relating to various pests and diseases of crops and the measures being promoted in different countries to combat the diseases and to protect plants.

Dr. H. Drees, head of the Plant Protection Department of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture in Bonn, and Prof. H. Heddergott, Deputy Director of the Plant Protection Institute, Münster, and Professor of Entomology at Münster University, were the technical Directors of the seminar. Senior officials of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and several officials dealing with problems of technical assistance to developing countries also attended the seminar at various stages and familiarized themselves with the problems and needs of the countries through discussions with their delegates to the seminar. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was represented

(Continued on page 2)



Dr. H. C. Govindu (left) and Dr. D. B. Reddy (third from left), Indian delegates, took an the plant Protection Seminar at Villa Borsig. The Indian lady seen picture is Miss Eswaran, Interpreter on the staff of the German Foundation for Developing Countries in Berlin.

## In this Issue:

The fight to save food for mankind	1
"East Berlin a concentra- tion camp"	2
Lake Constance is a favourite of tourists	3
Gold has gained new prestige in Germany	4
Hermann Hesse's life and works	5
Buddhist temple in Berlin	6

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

### "EAST BERLIN A CONCENTRATION CAMP"

### Indian visitor recounts his experiences

"IN Algeria, Laos and the African States the people have been granted independence. Why should it be denied to those in Germany?" asked Mr. N. Narasimhan, an Indian visitor, addressing a meeting of the Landsmannschaft, an association of Germans hailing from Berlin and the Brandenburg Province. "I desire German reunification, and I say this with all my heart and as a result of a visit to East Berlin", Mr. Narasimhan added. He also disclosed that in visiting East Berlin he had exposed himself to the danger of prosecution.

Recounting his experiences of the visit to East Berlin, Mr. Narasimhan said that, the Government of India not having recognised East Germany as a State, the passport of an Indian visitor to Germany was not valid for a trip to the Soviet Zone of Germany. Therefore, when he visited East Berlin, Mr. Narasimhan said, he was summoned by an SSD official of the Soviet Zone Administration and subjected to an interrogation.

### **Dangerous Venture**

Mr. Narasimhan revealed that he was kept sitting in a closed room for ten hours till an official found that no charge of violation of the law could be brought against him by the SSD and so released him. It was then 3 o'clock at night. No transport was available; there was no underground train to take him to West Berlin at that hour. In that situation he had only to go through the "Wall". It was a dangerous venture. But he had to brave it.

A Russian Officer drove him to the "Wall" where an American Army car took him over. This transfer from the Soviet Zone to West Berlin had, however, to be managed at lightning speed. For, it could happen that the "Vopo", the Soviet Zone police, would open fire if they took him for a refugee.

Mr. Narasimhan told the Landsmannschaft: "I shall explain the situation in Berlin and in Germany to every Indian so that he could know the truth: East Berlin is a concentration camp".



At the Plant Protection Institute, Bad Godesberg, Dr. D. B. Reddy (left), Indian delegate to the Plant Protection Seminar, studied the methods followed in examining golden nematode cysts, a potato pest.

### THE FIGHT TO SAVE FOOD FOR MANKIND

(Continued from page 1)

by two specialists who, along with the President of the European Plant Protection Organisation, made a substantial contribution to the discussions on international aspects of pest control and plant protection.

In the programme of work for combating the problem of hunger, pest control is one of the main tasks before the countries of the world. For easily 10 to 20 per cent of the loss of food supply caused by pests and the inadequacy of plant protection methods can be averted if measures of pest control are properly organised and carried out. India being a signatory to the FAO Plant Protection Convention and a member of the FAO Plant Protection Committee for South-East Asia and the Pacific, the Indian delegation made a distinct contribution to the discussions on problems affecting this region and the methods of work being followed.

### Locust Control

Locusts are a formidable menace to crops and the Government of India is already following a scheme of locust control. In connection with the discussion on this subject, the Indian delegation urged that a more concerted effort at the international level to fight locusts at their "restricted breeding places" was an essential step towards breaking the cycle of locust invasions. The FAO has already undertaken operations in this field, and the seminar recognised the urgency of intensified work.

The programme of the seminar consisted of discussions and visits to institutions for studying the work being done by scientists, agricultural organisations and farmers in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Indian delegates visited the Plant Protection Institutes at Bad Godesberg, Münster and Hanover, the Biological Research Institute, Brunswick, the Plant Pathology Institute of Göttingen University and various commercial crop pest control organisations and farms where the results of research are applied by farmers in their day-to-day operations.

Las it the fro

State W

norther one of

in the

The

"Lacus

it rese althous

largest

howeve The Sv

the A

flag on

resemb

The

express Lake (

iewels seven 1

miles

ply in

can m

the to

the Ge

village

and the

garden

a tran

voyage

trip by

The

region

Consta

lts no

arms,

to Stei

ersee (

The la

square

and its

spring but th

out of

light Sea".

Posit

irregu

tant c

suitab

greatl.

shores

Acc

Lord

Germe

The

### Special Features

In a talk with a German News Weekly representative, the agricultural specialist said that a notable feature of plant protection work in the Federal Republic of Germany was that side by side with the Federal organisations, the Plant Protection Institutes in the Länder (States) were making their own contributions to research on the applied aspects of plant protection. And this they were doing in addition to performing their normal functions of regulating control activity and administering pest control measures. Germany was also carrying the sale and use of pesticides. Sale and use of pesticides and warnings on pest control through the warnings on pest control through the media of mass communication was quite effective. quite effective, he added. September 1, 1962

## LAKE CONSTANCE IS A FAVOURITE OF TOURISTS

## It has a compelling charm in all seasons of the year

LAKE Constance, the "Bodensee" Las it is known in German, lies on the frontier of Baden-Württemberg State with Switzerland. It hugs the northern foothills of the Alps and is one of the most popular tourist areas in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Romans christened the lake "Lacus Brigantinus". In shape, it resembles a finned fish, and, although not enormous, it is the largest lake in Germany to which, however, it belongs only in part. The Swiss own the south bank, and the Austrians have planted their flag on that part of the bank which resembles the mouth of the fish.

### Lovely Jewels

gate to

matode

minar

sits to

work

ultural

n the

y. The

Plant

Godes-

r, the

Bruns-

stitute

arious organi-

results ners in

1 News

gricul-

notable

ork in

iny was

Federal

tection

s) were

ions to

aspects

is they

o per-

nctions

ty and easures.

ng out

on was

s. its and ugh the

the ing The

The "charm of the south" is expressed by the landscape around Lake Constance and by its lovely iewels of towns and villages. About seven miles across, the lake is forty miles from end to end. Steamers ply in every direction, and a visitor can make a trip along the lake to the town of Constance, skirting the German shore. The fields, the villages, the red-roofed farmhouses and the lakeside villas with their neat gardens are the only distractions of a tranquil voyage on this lake, a voyage completely different from a trip by a Rhine steamer.

### 207 Square Miles

The largest lake in the Alpine region after Lake Geneva, Lake Constance is formed by the Rhine. lts north-west end divides into two arms, the Untersee (from Constance to Stein-on-Rhine) and the Überlingersee (running up to Ludwigshafen). The lake has a water surface of 207 square miles, an enormous expanse, and its greatest depth is 827 ft.

There are many small rivers and springs flowing into Lake Constance, but the Rhine is the only one flowing out of it. The lake is described in light conversation as the "Swabian Sea". It enables the Rhine to de-Posit its debris and to even out the irregularities of its flow—an important control of the Phine's tant consideration for the Rhine's suitability as a waterway—and also greatly influences the climate on the shores of the lake.

According to a legend, when the Lord saw how beautiful his creation

was, he let a tear of joy fall, and this tear became Lake Constance. The bank of the lake in German territory is pleasant undulating country which, in the neighbourhood of the island town of Lindau in the east, merges in the Allgau Alps and the Bregenz Forest. From one end of the bank to the other, one sees an enormous, variegated and colourful garden which soothes the eye.

### Feast of Colour

To know Lake Constance well, one must see it in all the seasons. In spring, the mass of blossoms and glowing colours stretch as far as the eye can reach. In summer, there is an abundance of verdant and lush growth and delightful perfumes. Later, one encounters the autumn colours and the silvery mists. Between blossom time and harvest time. Nature enjoys one long feast of colour. There are vineyards on some parts of the slope around the lake. In the warm southern climate exotic trees flourish. And they abound not only in the parks but also in the open country.

Constance, on the Lake, an old imperial city and Bishop's See is, today, the centre of a historic and cultivated district of rare beauty. Once a Roman-Celtic settlement, where in 1414-18 the most momentous meeting of Mediaeval Councils was held, Constance has several historic buildings. It is a cosmopolitan town which, with its towers and gateways, narrow streets and noble mansions, has not lost its atmosphere of the Middle Ages.

### Ideal Holiday-Resort

The lake district is an ideal sunny place for a holiday. Constance, the centre of this fertile land offers a variety of entertainment. One can attend promenade concerts in the city park and symphony concerts in the historic council building and the Midsummernight's Festival on the lake. Every kind of sport is favoured at Constance: yachting, rowing, riding and tennis.

As a visitor approaches Lake Constance by train, the track winds its serpentine course from the Allgau Alps to the lake, and the island of Lindau gradually comes nearer. This is a delightful sight, particularly at night. The town, in the eastern part of the lake, is the gateway to the most beautiful landscape, and commands the narrow entrance to the "Swabian Sea".



A bird's-eye view of Meersburg township on Lake Constance in Baden-Württemberg State

German News Weekly

September 1, 1962

## Gold Has Gained New Prestige In Germany

## Revival of interest in the metal as a means of keeping wealth

THE people in the Federal Republic of Germany have been showing renewed interest in gold as a method of keeping wealth and as a symbol of status and prestige.

As a symbol of wealth, gold has lost nothing of its sheen. In the world's monetary affairs, it serves as the common denominator of currencies. It remains the ultimate medium for settling balances among the trading nations and, also, it is the principal form in which governments and central banks hold their countries' reserves.

### Significant Development

In Germany, a significant development has taken place in recent years: private individuals have "rediscovered" gold as a method of keeping wealth. This development follows a period of distrust in gold dating back to World War I, when private gold holdings had to be given to the government in exchange for iron. The distrust-in effect a fear of confiscation-was not allayed when the private purchase or sale of gold was prohibited before World War II. Finally, the four per cent turnover tax charged in Germany on gold bars and the fact that prosperity took some time to reach its present level held private gold purchases down.

### Revival of Popularity

During the last three or four years, however, according to bankers in the Federal Republic of Germany, gold has regained its previous popularity with the German public. Despite price increases and fluctuations on the free gold market, this popularity appears to be continuing.

Gold coins, especially, have in recent years found a great number of admirers in Germany. jewellery industry, quick to create a fashion, adorned necklaces, bracelets and rings with gold coins of all possible denominations and sizes.

After a ban of some twenty years, the freedom to acquire gold coins was restored in Germany in October 1954. At first, the revived coin sales were limited to domestic transactions. Beginning in mid-1956, however, the free import of gold coins was also permitted, and the few remaining restrictions were lifted in

early 1959, in conjunction with the introduction of the full convertibility of the German Mark. Since then dealings in gold coins have expanded remarkably. The German jewellery industry has been able to increase its turnover steadily in recent years. Last year, the German watchmaking industry increased its gross production value by seven per cent, to a total of

Outside the Soviet Union, an estimated 34.7 million troy ounces of gold were produced last year, worth 1.215 billion dollars on the basis of one troy ounce of gold equalling \$35.00. Production increased by 1.3 million ounces over the previous year. Official gold reserves (not counting the countries of the East Bloc) increased last year by about

Karls

vearhistol

Roma

a pri

from

of B

fringe

of th

his re a res

and r

Karls

Alt

princ

the fo

of Ba

signif

popu

Toda

Repu

admi

highe Sit

reach

the !

Karls

Würt

capita Five

flat e

valle

Fores

Stutt

and 1

ruhe

only

a ha 212,0

road

main

from

by th

to M

is als

impo

Buch

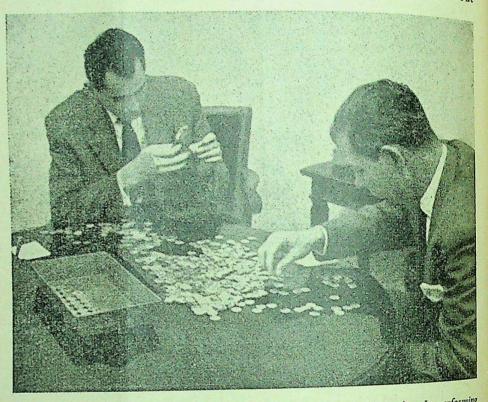
Stock

route

serve

Germ

On



The checking and sorting of gold coins is an important function in banks. In performing this responsible task, an official (left) of a Frankfurt Bank examines every coin with the help of a magnifying glass.

610 million D-marks (\$152.5 million). "The trend toward the elegant watch with gold casing continued strongly", an expert in the watchmaking industry said. The jewellery industry confirmed that "in general, the demand for gold jewellery increased substantially last year and can be expected to increase further in 1962".

### Increase of Production

Is there enough gold in the world to satisfy the growing demand? According to Mr. Erich Furler, member of the Managing Board of Degussa, a Frankfurt precious metals company, the production of gold is constantly rising, especially in the great gold producing countries in which gold mining is not subsidized by the government.

\$593 million. The United States registered a gold loss of \$857 million, and official gold holdings in other Western countries increased by \$1.45 More than 75 per cent of the accumulation of gold reserves in Continental Europe was accounted for by the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Switzerland.

## The Largest Producer

The world's largest producer of gold continues to be the Union of South Africa, where more than 22.9 million troy ounces were put out last year—about two-thirds of World production outside the Soviet Union. Second on the list is Canada at a remarkable distance—with a production of 4.4 million ounces, September 1, 1962

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

GERMAN CITIES-XLXII\*

esti-

orth

11.3

ious

(not

East

bout

orming

n with

States

illion,

other

\$1.45

ent of

ves in

ount-

lic of

land.

er of

on of

n 22.9

ut last

world

Jnion.

ada-

ith a

unces.

, 1962

## KARLSRUHE GREW FROM A PRINCE'S PLACE OF REST

UNLIKE the majority of South German and Rhineland towns, Karlsruhe cannot boast of a thousand-year-old historical past or trace its history to the remains of an ancient Roman fortress. It owes its being to a prince's caprice.

One day in 1715, on his way back from a hunt, Margrave Karl Wilhelm of Baden-Durlach paused at the fringe of the forest, in admiration of the landscape, and announced to his retinue his decision to build there a residence in which he could 'rest and relax'. This was the beginning of Karlsruhe—"Karl's rest".

### "The Judges' Capital"

Although the town has lost its princely occupants and even its role as the former capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, it has acquired political significance by becoming what is popularly called "the Judges' Capital". Today, it is the seat of the Federal Republic's supreme institution for the administration of justice, for the highest tribunals are held there.

Situated among the southerly reaches of the Rhine, not far from the foothills of the Black Forest, Karlsruhe in the State of Baden-Württemberg was, until 1945, the capital of the former State of Baden. Five miles east of the Rhine on the flat elevated plain of the Upper Rhine valley on the fringe of the Hardt Forest, it is 30 miles away from Stuttgart.

### Rapid Growth

Owing to its favourable location and the wisdom of its rulers, Karlsruhe grew rapidly. In 1800 it had only 5,000 inhabitants; a century and a half later, the population was 212,000. The town is an important road and railway centre where the main route through the Rhine valley from Cologne to Basel is crossed by that from Paris via Strasbourg to Munich and Vienna. Karlsruhe is also the junction of a number of Bucharest, Paris-Warsaw, Rometoutes. Its suburbs along the Rhine serve a harbour which is an outlet for

For the previous article in this series, see the German News Weekly dated July 28,

the products of the highly industrialized hinterland. Maxau-on-the-Rhine serves as the river port of Karlsruhe and is connected with it by a canal which was completed in 1901 and is proving a valuable link. The growth of Karlsruhe began with the laying of the foundation stone of its castle by Margrave Karl Wilhelm of Baden in 1715. Around this castle grew up the royal city

Among the notable buildings of Karlsruhe are the town hall, the hall of representatives, the mint, the hall of fine arts and the law courts. The Evangelical church was the burial place of the Margraves of Baden. During the last war Karlsruhe was bombed many times. A particularly severe attack by hundreds of bombers set the 'Schloss' (palace) on fire, and left parts of the city in ruins.



The spacious market-place in Karlsruhe

of the rulers of Baden. In conformity with the will of the founder, the streets of the city were laid out to converge on the castle. The layout was inspired by the sun's rays, with the castle forming the centre and the streets leading off in the shape of a fan. The results of this geometrical phantasy were far from unsightly. The architect, Friedrich Weinbrenner, who carried out the Margrave's project, substituted for the market-place a real Roman forum comprising rotundae, columns, arcades and even a pyramid of reddish sandstone beneath which the founder's body lies buried.

A unique feature of Karlsruhe is the preservation of the northern half of the circle as parkland and open country, while the modern town has spread south-westwards and eastwards towards the Rhine.

Aware of the castle's historical significance, the citizens of Karlsruhe have spent a large sum of money and rebuilt the 'Schloss', which had been planned originally by the eminent 18th-century designer, Balthasar Neumann, with the idea of turning it into a museum.

For nearly two centuries, the School of Technology at Karlsruhe has had a high international reputation. The Academy of Fine Arts celebrated its centenary a few years ago. Among the city's outstanding artists and teachers was the initiator of German Expressionism—Erich Heckel. The precious collection of the museum has remained intact, although the building was destroyed during the war. The Academy of Music is one of the many old institutions which bring out the scope of the city's cultural tradition.

German News Weekly

## INVESTMENTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

## German Company to promote Collaboration between Entrepreneurs

WITH the object of promoting collaboration between entrepreneurs in the Federal Republic of Germany and their counterparts in developing countries, a limited company, named the German Society for Economic Collaboration, is being formed in Germany, with its head office in

Giving details regarding this undertaking, State Secretary Dr. Friedrich Karl Vialon of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation, told a Press Conference in Bonn that Cologne had been chosen for the location of the head office because this city was more convenient than any other for maintaining contact with medium-sized industrial concerns in the Federal Republic. He also gave the following further particulars:

The Society has a capital of DM 75 millions (approximately Rs. 892 lakhs). Its function will be to assist,

### THE BERLIN WALL

(Continued from page 2)

been living for eight years as a labourer and was married on 10th May, 1961, in a registry office in West Berlin and in a church in East Berlin to a German woman of the eastern sector. His efforts to get his family to West Berlin were blocked by the Communist authorities in the Soviet sector on the ground that he must first show that he had a dwelling in West Berlin; later, when he had the dwelling, he was told he should join his wife in East Berlin. With two West Berlin assistants, Noffke dug a tunnel under the Wall to bring his family through this mole's passage to the free part of Berlin. The "people's police" discovered him with his assistants in the passage and shot him when he tried to escape back to West Berlin. His two friends were badly wounded.

"The Germans in East Berlin and the Soviet Zone have had no free elections since 1946; they are denied the right of self-determination; since 13th August, 1961, they can no longer vote with their feet' by escaping to the West. Nevertheless, it continually happens that some bold spirits choose freedom, even at the risk of their lives".

on the principle of genuine partnership, the developing countries of the world in building up their industries, collaboration especially through between entrepreneurs in the Federal Republic of Germany and those in the developing countries. It will work within the limits of the policy laid down by the Federal Government for development aid and has to promote investments by mediumsized German industrial concerns in the developing countries. The object is to facilitate the setting up of new ventures and the development of existing small and medium-sized industrial undertakings, and handicraft, trade and agricultural enterprises.

### Share Capital

In pursuance of its objective, the Society will acquire a portion of the share capital of undertakings in the developing countries. In suitable cases it will grant loans to these undertakings, similar in nature to actual participation in capital.

Under the regulations framed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation, the Society will furnish guarantees and securities, grant letters of credit, execute trusts and, in special cases, give subsidies. The subsidies can, however, be given only out of the surplus funds of the Society or from the funds set apart exclusively for this purpose.

### Advice on Investment

Another important function of the Society will be to provide advice to German entrepreneurs regarding the prospects for investment. The Society will also promote contacts between entrepreneurs interested in collaboration.

The Society can also participate in all ventures, whether within or without Germany, to promote economic reconstruction or collaboration in developing countries. It should, however, try to sell all its shares in the equity capital of the undertaking or all other rights of a similar nature as soon as the economic prerequisites for such a step have been fulfilled.

It has been announced that the Ministry for Economic Cooperation has already received applications for collaboration assistance, amounting to DM 27 millions (nearly Rs. 321 lakhs) in value.

Liebe

defin wishe

quest

a wo

Apos Don'

ence autho

and i

ortho

simp

sloga

schol

licen

cons

able

with

carri

ed to

Volu

gran advis

larit

advi

for c

ferer sind of d



During his recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. R.K. Nehru (centre), the Secretary-General of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, was received in Menon, the Gerhard Schröder (left), Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. P. Achutha Menon, is also seen in the picture.

German News Weekly



At Max Müller Bhavan, Madras, Dr. H. Wentker, Acting German Consul, presented the Goethe Medal to Mrs. Ellen Sharma, Head of the German Language Department of Madras University. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the University, is seen on the right.



32

Liebe Freunde!

Have you ever come across the DUDEN? As students of German you definitely should have, for it is an indispensable guide for anyone who wishes to write correct German. As in all languages, there are many undecided questions in German. Sometimes even your teachers do not know whether a word is groß oder klein geschrieben, zusammen oder getrennt, mit oder ohne Apostroph, der, die oder das—problems which are familiar to all our students. Don't despair, the Duden is there to help you. It is an orthographic reference book first published in 1872 by Konrad Duden. Soon he became the authority on orthographic problems in Germany. His book was enlarged and improved with each subsequent edition and the old title: "Vollständiges orthographisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache" reduced to the simple "DUDEN"—Ein Buch, das jeder besitzt, der schreiben muß—as the slogan goes. And, in fact, you will hardly find any student, businessman, scholar, scientist, journalist, professor, writer or poet (despite the "poetic licence"!) without the Duden on the writing table. We have even heard of a conscientious lover who couldn't do without it while writing his Liebesbriefe.

Nowadays the language develops faster than ever before. New ideas come up, new words are created, and in the age of internationalism innumerable foreign words have to be absorbed. A single person can no longer cope with this work. Since Professor Duden's death in 1911, his work has been carried on, first in Leipzig, now in Mannheim, by a team of philologists attached to the Bibliographisches Institut. The original Duden consisted of one volume only. Today there are separate volumes for orthography, style, grammar and foreign words. Thus der Duden remains a reliable, up-to-date adviser on all orthographic and grammatical questions. In spite of its popularity, it does not dictate but "recommends" and "advises". And following its for correct writing. The highest German authority in this respect, the Consind die im Duden gebrauchten Schreibweisen und Regeln verbindlich (in case of doubt the spelling and grammatical rules of the Duden are binding).

## GOETHE MEDAL TO MRS. ELLEN SHARMA

## Recognition of Dedicated Service

PR. A.L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, paid a tribute last week to Mrs. Ellen Sharma, Head of the Department of German Language in the University, for her untiring services in promoting the study of German.

He was speaking at a reception held at Max Müller Bhavan, Madras, where Dr. H. Wentker, Acting Consulof the Federal Republic of Germany, presented to Mrs. Ellen Sharma the Goethe Medal in appreciation of her special services in representing the German language abroad.

Mrs. Ellen Sharma has been head of the Department of German in Madras University for the last 25 years. In acknowledging her services, Dr. A.L. Mudaliar said the University was truly grateful to Mrs. Sharma. For, he said, but for her sustained and untiring efforts the University could not have organised its one-year German certificate course, and its two-year diploma course. Mrs. Ellen Sharma, he added, was one of those persons who considered their work as a "religious duty".

Mrs. Sharma thanked the Vice-Chancellor and the University for the encouragement they had given her. She also expressed the hope that the German Department would continue to receive support.

### Outstanding Personality

Apart from her work at the Madras University, Mrs. Ellen Sharma, along with her husband who studied philosophy at Heidelberg University, has not only founded a kindergarten school in Madras but also conducts regular training courses for kindergarten teachers. At her Mylapore home, which is teeming with children and students, she lives the life of a true pedagogue. She unsparingly dedicates all her energy and knowledge to the education and training of the young in the spirit of her great teacher, Prof. Spranger, under whom she studied at Berlin University. The fulfilment of this task and the furtherance of Indo-German friendship have been the two guiding outstanding her of principles personality. August 11, 1962

Page In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

by Dr.

in he

en the

art

the

vice

ing

The

acts

in

e in

ith-

mic

in

owthe

g or

ture

sites

lled.

tion for

iting

321

1962

## FURTHER DECREASE OF POPULATION IN THE SOVIET ZONE

THE population of the Soviet Zone of Germany, which had declined since 1948, registered a further decrease of 109,182 during the year 1961. This is revealed in the "Statistical Year Book, 1962" published by the Soviet Zone authorities.

This decline gains special significance in view of the fact that the Berlin Wall, preventing free movement between East Berlin and West Berlin, was raised during the year and the Soviet Zone authorities also adopted stringent security measures during the year to prevent people from fleeing the Zone.

On Dec. 31, 1961, the population of the Zone was 170,79,306; this figure included 79,092 births during the year. The year 1960 had also witnessed a decline in population in the Soviet Zone; the decrease in that year was by 97,414 as against the larger figure of 109,182 in the following year.

## U. N. CARTOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE IN BONN

A technical cartographical conference on the 1: 1,000,000 world map is now being held in Bonn, under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation.

This is the first UN conference to be held in the Federal Republic. It has followed the acceptance of an invitation extended by the Federal Government in 1960 to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The earlier conferences on this map were held in London (1909) and Paris (1913).

The main object of the present conference is to bring into vogue the guiding principles formulated in 1913 for producing the world map in line with modern requirements and new technical methods.

The German delegation to the meeting consists of representatives of the Federal Government, the State Survey Departments and experts in cartographical work, with Prof. Gigas, Director of the Institute for Applied Geodesy, Frankfurt/Main, as leader.

German News Weekly



Deubel and Hörner, German motorcycling champions, defending their world championship titles in the side-car class at Stuttgart recently, achieved a speed record of 140 km. per hour.

### WIE IST DAS, BITTE

Let us this time discuss some more details relating to last week's topic. We hope that you have understood the difference between wo? and wohin? There are a few pairs of verbs illustrating this difference more clearly. Let us call them the "wohin-verbs" and the "wo-verbs".

Wohin-verbs	Wo-verbs
legen	liegen
setzen	sitzen
stellen	stehen

The sentence Hans legt das Buch auf den Tisch answers to the question Wohin legt Hans das Buch? Legen (like setzen and stellen) is a progressive action with a particular aim. Wohin asks for this aim. Once the action is completed, a stationary situation prevails, and the wo-verb takes over: Jetzt liegt das Buch auf dem Tisch. Pucca grammarians will probably be shocked by the terms "wohin-verb" and "wo-verb". To be more accurate, the wohin-verb is a transitive verb (taking an accusative object), and the wo-verb is an intransitive verb (without an object):

Transitive: Frau Meier stellt die Tassen in den Schrank.

Intransitive: Die Tassen stehen in dem Schrank.

Unfortunately not all verbs show their transitive or intransitive character as clearly as the above examples. Hängen and stecken, for instance, can be used either way:

Transitive: Prakash hängt das Bild an die Wand.
Intransitive: Das Bild hängt an der Wand.

### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

### Translate:

- 1. He puts the key into his pocket. (stecken)
- 2. The key is in the lock. (stecken)
- 3. The man puts the hat on his head. (setzen)
- 4. The bird sits on the tree. (sitzen)

### UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG

- 1. Frau Müller wohnt in einer kleinen Stadt.
- 2. Peter geht vor dem Kino auf und ab.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

TV

Liebe

and so a sign rangir of the fashio heard soul co hower

Pfennidevil When und e

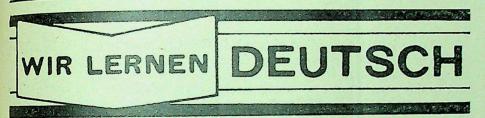
commin der is dis soul—words aus di

aus de prove has b expresidenti

minde an int of an easily



A meeting of New Delhi citizens, held at Max Müller Bhavan paid homage to the memory of A meeting of New Dean Cartesis, acta at Max Matter Bhavan pala homage to the memory of Hermann Hesse who passed away recently at his home in Switzerland. Picture shows (l. to r.) Dr. J. B. Ruedi, the Swiss Charge-d' Affaires, Mrs. Ruedi and Mr. W. G. von Heyden, Minister-Counsellor in the German Embassy, besides a section of the audience.



35

Liebe Freunde!

our.

pic.

in?

Let

tion

sive

n is

ver:

be

ate,

WO-

ank.

cter

be

Whenever man has attempted to formulate the ideas of his existence and self-realisation, die Seele (soul) and der Geist (spirit) have been assigned a significant role. The relationship of the two has always been vague, ranging from the identification of soul and spirit to the denial of the existence of the soul altogether. In the second half of the last century it was not fashionable among the educated to believe in the soul. You might have heard of the famous surgeon who once said that he never came across a soul during the innumerable operations he had performed. In our language, however, such doubts have never come up. Had our surgeon been in distress even he would probably have called S.O.S.—Save our souls.

Of a person whose sole aim is to make money we say er ist auf den Pfennig wie der Teufel auf eine Seele: He is after a naya paisa just as the devil after a soul. A person of an amicable nature is eine Seele von Mensch. When one idea strikes two persons at the same time we say zwei Seelen

und ein Gedanke.

Although the Gita says the soul is free from pain and pleasure, yet the common experience as expressed in language is different: Man tut jemandem in der Seele weh—you hurt somebody in his soul. When your peace of mind is disturbed you may call on a good friend and talk your worries off your Soul—Sie reden sich die Sorgen von der Seele. If your friend finds the proper words of consolation and understanding you may comment: Er hat mir aus der Seele gesprochen. In spite of your friend's efforts, the worries may prove fatal, then he will say of you: Er hat seine Seele ausgehaucht—he has breathed his last; literally: he has exhaled his soul. The same idea is expressed by Er hat seiner Coist aufgegehen which proves the occasional expressed by Er hat seinen Geist aufgegeben which proves the occasional identity of spirit and soul.

Before you enter into a close relationship with a person, you should find out: wes Geistes Kind er ist (What sort of a person he is). A narrow-minded pare Geistes Kind er ist (What sort of a person he is). A narrow-minded pare Geistes Kind er ist (What sort of a person he is). minded person is ein kleiner Geist; ironically we may call him Geistesheld, an intellectual an intellectual hero. The plural of der Geist is die Geister. Though not made of any solid materials in the plural of the plural of der Geist is die Geister. of any solid material they may get involved in a very real clash, as we can easily see in contact they may get involved. Die Geister stoßen aufeinander. easily see in any heated discussion or debate: Die Geister stoßen aufeinander.

### HERMANN HESSE'S LIFE AND WORKS

### New Delhi Pays Homage to the Poet's Memory

Appropriate homage, through the medium of prose, poetry and music, was paid to the memory of Hermann Hesse, at a meeting in New Delhi, organised under the joint auspices of the Max Müller Bhavan and the Embassy of Switzerland.

The occasion was invested with special importance by the distribution amongst the members of the audience of a sizeable booklet, "Homage to Hermann Hesse", published by the Max Müller Bhavan, which gave some of the rare glimpses into the life and the works of the poet-novelist. Of particular significance was the poem, 'Transition', which Hermann Hesse had composed on August 8, only a day before his demise.

In the opening stanza of this poem the poet said:

Leaf after leaf forsakes me From my life's tree. How full the world makes me, The leaves falling free-

### Faith in Human Destiny

Another poem, "A Dark Evening on the Road", which Hermann Hesse had composed as far back as 1917, gave evidence of his unperturbed faith in love and human destiny. The concluding verse is as true today as it was when written:

Even though the world is choked in war and fear,

Somewhere

Love, though no one perceives it, Burns secretly on.

On the poet's 75th birthday, Prof. Theodor Heuss said, "No matter whether his sentences carry home to us colourfulness or lyricism, whether they represent an almost stingy and conscious sleekness of expression, whether they explain or discuss" there would be persistent, wonderful genuineness in his craftsmanship. Not only this. Hesse, according to Prof. Heuss, also wrote the most German amongst his beautiful contemporaries.

An article on the poet was published in the German News Weekly of August 18.

September 1, 1962

### **GERMANY HONOURS** BOMBAY DOCTOR

On the occasion of his 80th birthday, Dr. Hormusji Pestonji Dastur, an eminent member of the medical profession in Bombay, was enrolled as an honorary member of the German Association for Working Medicine. On behalf of the Association, Dr. Heinrich Köhler, the German Consul-General in Bombay, presented the certificate of enrolment to Dr. Dastur.

### **BUDDHIST TEMPLE** IN BERLIN

Three Buddhist monks from Ceylon, all of them members of the German Dharmaduta Society in Colombo, have taken over the maintenance of the Buddhist Temple in West Berlin.

Built in 1923 by a Berlin physician, Paul Dahlke, the temple is situated on a wooded knoll in the Frohnau district of West Berlin. In every detail it is a faithful replica of a temple in Asia. A stone stairway of more than a hundred steps leads up to the entrance of the temple from an ornamented gateway in-scribed with the words "Das Buddhistische Haus". Soon after its opening 39 years ago, it became a place of pilgrimage for hundreds of Berliners as well as for many visitors to the city.

### Island of Quietness

Already, the monks have restored to the temple much of its former aura of impressive dignity. When they have completed the task of renovation, the Buddhist temple will be for the people of Berlin and for visitors to the city an island of quietness. It will again serve as a great centre of inspiration to all students of Buddhist philosophy.

### **GERMAN LANGUAGE** COURSE IN MEERUT

The Meerut School of Mathematics has opened a German language course for beginners. The classes are being held both in the morning and evening. Those who desire to join the course are invited to contact the Director (Telephone No. 1267) at the Meerut School of Mathematics, Begum Bridge, P. L. Sharma Road, Meerut.



Gciti of Ge

respon agains

single

block tenant

parties owner

tenant

second

dog-lo

rather

anima

That '

The ju

stay w

If a room

anima

disadv

Article

AS

the

in nov

the F

Dr. H. P. Dastur of Bombay scanning the certificate of his enrolment as a member of the German Association for Working Medicine, which was handed over to him by Dr. H. Köhler.

### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

There is a large number of words in German, which are built by adding certain prefixes at the beginning. These prefixes are particles which are no more independent words, such as ur-, un-, um-, zer-, be-, ent-, miβ-. We can, in this way, form new words from nouns, adjectives and verbs. The prefixes added to nouns and adjectives have retained their principal characteristic, i.e. the accent, as, for example, *úralt*, *Ûnmensch*, etc.

The Vorsilbe (prefix) un- has a negative sense. In other words, it gives us the opposite idea of a word when we do not have a "real" antonym, as e.g. höflich—unhöflich; echt—unecht etc. We cannot, therefore, use un-where we have definite word-pairs giving the opposite sense, for instance groβ-klein, reich-arm etc. In case we still find such forms (e.g. unschön besides häßlich, unschwer besides leicht etc.) the negative idea is not as strong as in the "real" antonym. Further, there is another group of adjectives which do not have un-, viz. those which can have more than one word with an opposite meaning, as rot, warm, mittel etc. Nor do adjectives like gering, nackt, böse, etc. take un-, because they already have a negative sense.

There is another category of adjectives with un-derived from verbs. In such cases the opposite sense is there against the verb and we do not have any adjective with a positive sense. For example, unablässig (ohne abzulassen: but not ablässig). Similarly we have unaufhaltsam, unweigerlich. In the participles with un-, the verb is made to yield the negative meaning, even though the provider forms only though the positive forms may also exist; e.g. ungedeckt, ungewachsen; only negative: unbefohlen, ungeachtet, unbeschadet etc.

The nouns with un-come mostly from adjectives with the same prefix, as, for instance, Untreue, Unschuld, Unmensch etc.

### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!

- 1. ehrlich, eigennützig, einig, trennbar, entbehrlich, erfahren, erfreulich.
- 2. Geduld, Dank, Recht, Ehre, Friede.
- dick, fleißig, langsam, kalt, alt.

Ich habe/hätte gelesen, er habe/hätte gearbeitet, wir haben/hätten gehabl, sie ei/wäre geworden, ihr seiet/wärete ich sei/wäre geworden, ihr seiet/wäret gegangen, sie haben/hätten gesagl, sie seien/wären gewesen, ich sei/wäre gelaufen, wir haben/hätten gesucht, ich habel hätte gekonnt, du habest/hättest geschwitte

German News Weekly

LIFE IN GERMANY

bler.

ding

are

We

The

cipal

gives s e.g.

re we klein, Blich,

real" have

ning,

, etc.

erbs.

not

(ohne rlich.

even

only

refix,

ulich.

## BARRISTERS DEFEND ANIMALS AGAINST CRUELTY

GERMANS love animals and several cities in the Federal Republic of Germany have officials specially responsible for defending the animals against cruelty.

Some time ago the tenant of a single room and the owner of the block of flats in which the subtenant had rented the room were the parties in a case before a judge. The owner complained that the subtenant kept a dachshund on the second floor. The judge asked the dog-lover why he had a dog in his rather small room. "Because I like animals. My Karo is my friend!" That was all that the accused said. The judge decided that the dog could stay with the tenant.

### A Constitutional Right

If anyone kept a dog in a rented room because he liked animals, the animal-lover should not suffer any disadvantage on that account. For Article 2 of the Basic Law of the

Federal Republic of Germany states: "Everyone has the right to the free development of his personality, in so far as he does not infringe the rights of others or offend against the constitutional order or the moral code". And love for animals is one of these rights of the personality!

### Comrades in Every-day Life

This judgment was very much in accord with modern developments. For never before have so many people in Germany taken animals into their dwellings and made their "brothers with feathers and claws" the comrades of their every-day life. Although more and more people are crowding into the towns and have to live in blocks of flats, this increased urbanisation has been accompanied by increased love for animals. The citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany are constantly getting excited about questions affecting the protection of animals. In Berlin and Frankfurt-on-Main the authorities want to decimate by poisoned food the tens of thousands of domestic pigeons which have gone wild, because these birds, which are so tame that they will eat out of the human hand, can spread disease. The animal-lovers are fighting with all means at their disposal against the "death to the pigeons" scheme. Architect Espenscheid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Frankfurt praised, on the other hand, the city fathers of Cologne, who have installed a drinking place for the swarms of pigeons in front of the world-famous and historic cathedral.

German animal-lovers have also approached Parliament. They have submitted to the *Bundestag* the draft



Punctual in performing his tasks, this shepherd dog waits for the postman, receives the letters and delivers them promptly to his master

of a new Law for the Protection of Animals. In some Public Prosecutors' offices in the Federal Republic special departments for dealing with the protection of animals have been set up. The first was in Duisburg (Ruhr area), where Dr. Jüttner became the first "animals' borrister". In Dortmund, another city in the Ruhr area, Prosecutor Wolf Conrad, who is a passionate horselover and owns a poodle called "Peggy", is another "animals' barrister". Cologne and Hanover have followed suit: they also have prosecutors specializing in cases fighting cruelty to animals.

## DR. ADALBERT SEIFRIZ IS 60 A Stalwart among German friends of India

DR. Adalbert Seifriz, Chairman of the Indo-German Society, Stuttgart, in now 60.

A strong link between India and the Federal Republic of Germany,



German News Weekly

Dr. Seifriz is foremost among the Germans actively promoting Indo-German friendship. A high-placed civil servant, he has visited India more than once. Since he met Prime Minister Nehru some years ago and discussed with him aspects of Indo-German collaboration, he has been regarded in Germany as a well-informed friend of India whose advice is valuable on questions of development assistance.

### A Source of Inspiration

Dr. Seifriz has been one of the main sources of inspiration for several schemes of Indo-German collaboration, particularly in training Indians in Germany, and in promoting cultural relations with India. He has been instrumental in establishing in Germany a number of Indo-German Societies which are rendering useful service in informing Germans about India and her problems.

On his birthday, which came off last week, Dr. Seifriz and Mrs. Seifriz received felicitations from a large circle of friends in India.

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S PREFERENCES

## How Teen-agers spend their pocket-money

A STUDY undertaken in the Federal Republic of Germany has yielded interesting particulars as to how young people in the country spend their pocket-money.

Of the 56 million inhabitants in the Federal Republic of Germany, 7 million persons are teen-agers—a consumer group of no small moment.

The young person with a job makes a considerable contribution to the family budget if he is living with his parents, but generally he has 50 Marks a month left over as pocket-money. Among students, the amount is much lower—about 30 Marks—so that the average teen-ager's monthly pocketmoney amount is 40 Marks, which is equal to about Rs. 48.

### How They Spend It

What do they buy with their money besides clothes? According to extensive polls the main purchases are:

Bicycles (72 per cent of all teenagers have one); mopeds or motorequipped bicycles (17 per cent have one); radios (one out of three have one); musical instruments (one out of five); record-players (19 per cent); typewriters (12 per cent).

A great deal of the young people's money is spent on hobbies and leisure-time activities. Topping the list of boys' hobbies are photography and filming (24 per cent), amateur wireless operating (14 per cent), do-it-yourself activities (13 per cent) and scientific experimenting (11 per cent). Girls are interested mainly in taking pictures and filming (30 per cent), playing a musical instrument (17 per cent), painting, drawing or sculpturing (14 per cent), and handicrafts such as weaving (14 per cent).

### Other Interests

Much time, and accordingly money, is spent on reading. Other preferences in spending leisure time are: small parties (31 per cent), camp fires (16 per cent) and going dancing (10 per cent). Jazz cellars and milk bars are not as popular as one might think: the former are preferred among places to visit by only 8 per cent and the latter by 4 per cent of German teen-agers.

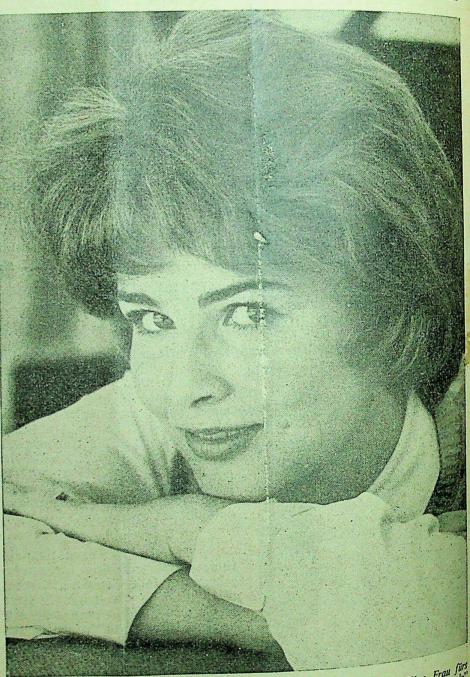
Vacation trips play a big role in the budget of the young people. Exactly what they spend on this form of

widening their horizon is hard to determine, since in almost every case parents help finance such projects. Questioned as to "where they like to go", 41 per cent of the teen-agers said that in planning vacation trips they were guided chiefly by the desire to get to know other countries and peoples. About 30 per cent of them said they liked to spend their

holidays in the peace and quiet of a pretty landscape. Two-thirds of those who were interviewed had travelled during their last year's vacation, and of these one-third had been abroad.

### They Still Ask Mother

Seventy per cent of the girls and 59 per cent of the boys still consult their mothers in money matters. Fathers don't stand this test of confidence quite so well: They are consulted only by 27 per cent of the girls and 37 per cent of the boys.



A recent discovery, Helga Schlack, has already acted in the pictures "Eine Fran fürs ganze Leben" ("A Wife for the Whole of Life") and "Heute gehen wir bummeln" ("Today we are going for a stroll"). Her intensive training for the ballet and her graceful movements have won her distinction among the rising stars in the German film path

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Shanti Palanted of Regd. No. D-1045

PRES of F

visit.

Vol. I'

was recorded Preside cellor I Federal The

evidence ing, co-

President Federa

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

nd

ult

onare the

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 8, 1962

No. 36

## FRANCO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

We are engaged in an effort of reconciliation and peace

-Dr. Adenauer

PRESIDENT Charles de Gaulle of France is now in the Federal Republic of Germany on a five-day visit. When he arrived in Bonn on Sept. 4, the French Head of State was received at the airport by Federal President Dr. Heinrich Lübke, Chancellor Dr. Adenauer, members of the Federal Cabinet and senior officials.

The visit is regarded as further evidence of the close understanding, co-operation and friendship that

have developed between the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

In a television address on the eve of the French President's arrival, Chancellor Adenauer recalled that there was complete accord between Paris and Bonn on the Berlin issue. He also assured the world that Franco-German friendship was not levelled against anyone. The Chancellor emphasised that it was an effort at reconciliation and peace.

In the course of his address, the Federal Chancellor stated as follows:

"Understanding and friendship between Germany and France is the prerequisite for the integration of Europe. Co-operation in friendship between these two nations is a supporting column for any large European amalgamation. We hope that Great Britain will join the European Economic Community, and we hope that the intended political union of Europe will also come about in the near future, in spite of the difficulties still impeding its implementation at the present time.

### **Fundamental Condition**

"Franco-German understanding is the fundamental condition for a Western European, all-Western policy. For example, there is complete accord in foreign policy between Paris and Bonn on the Berlin issue.

(Continued on page 2)



President Charles de Gaulle of France arrived in Bonn, on Sept. 4, on a five-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. Picture (taken on the occasion of his last visit, in May 1961) shows the French President and Dr. Adenauer, the Federal Chancellor.

## In this Issue:

Franco-German friendship	1
Prayers of atonement	2
German Cities—LIV: Bamberg	3
German trade union leaders in India	5
Germany in world tennis	7
A "hostess par excellence"	8

## PRAYERS OF **ATONEMENT**

## **Memorial Services** at Bergen-Belsen

66THE heavy burden of guilt with which our people have been laden can be taken from us if, in Christ, we atone", observed Federal President Dr. Heinrich Lübke, speaking at the 79th German Catholic Congress which concluded in Hanover recently.

The President was referring to the relay of a devotional service held in the former concentration-camp of Bergen-Belsen. Nearly 100 Catholic priests from seven countries, all of whom had been inmates of the Dachau concentration-camp during the Nazi regime, participated in the service. Previously, these priests had been in Münster, Westphalia, to celebrate the golden jubilee of Canon Friedrichs' ordination as a priest. Canon Friedrichs himself had been confined at Dachau. At this camp, as one occupying a position of seniority among the inmates, he had been able to alleviate to some extent the lot of his fellow-sufferers, among them the Bishop of Prague and Clermont-Ferrand.

### No Hatred

Canon Friedrichs observed that the former concentration-camp priests harboured no feelings of hatred, since such a residue, he said, would only serve to perpetuate hatred in the world. "Our sufferings", he said, "are still with us. We want to overcome them with charity and love, and to forgive. But we have to insist on the truth and speak of it, in order that 'such inhumanity shall never occur again".

Two days before this memorial service, 1,000 boys and girls who were attending the Catholic Congress assembled for a memorial hour at the former Nazi concentration-camp of Bergen-Belsen. Praying, they walked in a procession to the monument that has been erected there in memory of the victims of Nazi persecution. They laid wreaths at the monument.

Later, together with the Apostolic Nuncio in Germany, Archbishop Corrado Bafile, the young people spent a devotional hour in Bergen-Belsen's newly built Church of the Atonement.



The Charlottenburg Castle, named after Queen Sophie Charlotte (1668-1705), is one of the The bronze statue in the forecourt of the castle is that of the historic buildings in Berlin. Prussian Great Elector (1640-1688).

## FRANCO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 1)

The European Economic Community is also attacked harshly by the Soviets. In Moscow there is precise awareness of the fact that an economically and politically stable Europe commands a halt to the Communist drive for expansion and that a flourishing Western Europe will exercise a great attraction for the subjugated nations of Eastern Europe. Not only do the attacks by the Soviets show that we are on the right track, but our allies welcome this development. The United States of America in particular has encouraged it continuously.

### Effort of Peace

"Franco-German friendship is not levelled against anyone. Germany and France do not want to isolate themselves from the rest of the world. We are engaged in an effort of reconciliation and peace. We are willing to co-operate with all countries and peoples of the world on the basis of the principles underlying Franco-German understanding and

the integration of Europe: on the basis of justice, freedom and peace".

### Unification of Europe

T<sub>cha</sub>

ex-cha

Colog

ships

was o of th

Laver tourna

Thi

Budin

to th

years

not 1

intern

CAR old

to lig North

Th

Profe

of F

finds

so fa

from

Heid

man

regio

twen

time

has t

Th

tatio

anim

unde

leng

time

pain

olde

have

indic

by t

have

cult

Ger

prof

hum

bear

triar

Geri

In an interview with Radio Deutsche Welle the Federal Chancellor said:

"On the eve of President de Gaulle's visit I have a feeling of profound gratification over the fact that it has been possible to realize the great plan we have been pursuing since the outset of our political work in the Federal Republic: that is, of establishing a permanent friendship between Germany and France. have carried this policy to a success with the unanimous assent of the entire German people but with the encouragement, moral support and agreement of all free peoples.

Together with our friends for shall continue to work resolutely for the unification the unification of Europe not the for our benefit, but also in service of service of peace and freedom as demanded by all of mankind. September 8, 1962

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

German News Weekly

## Germany in World Tennis A young generation of stars has arisen

tennis world unofficia THE unomera

Champion, Rod Laver, an Austra
champion, Actaged by the German lian, was defeated by the German ex-champion, Ingo Buding from Cologne, in the Tyrolese Championships in Kitzbühel in three sets. This one of the greatest sensations of the season, for red-haired Rod Laver had till then won all classical tournaments in Europe.

This success of popular Ingo Buding has not come as a surprise to those who know him. Many years ago this German player had not been quite successful in the international tennis courts where he seldom outlasted the first two

### OLDEST ATTEMPTS AT SCULPTURE

CARVED figures, many centuries old and representing the oldest attempts at sculpture so far brought to light, have been discovered in Northern Germany.

LION

on the

peace".

eutsche

said:

ent de

ling of

he fact

realize

ursuing

al work

at is, of

endship ce. We

success

ot only of the

with the

ort and

not only

in the

edom as

nd".

s. nds we itely for

This was announced in Basle by Professor Walther Matthes, University of Hamburg, who attributed the finds to an early Palaeolithic culture so far unknown. Stone tools dating from a period between that of the Heidelberg man and the Neanderthal man have been excavated in the region of the Elbe during the past twenty-five years, but this is the first time that anything other than tools has been unearthed.

### Varying Sizes

The carvings include representations of human beings animals and vary in size from just under an inch to almost ten inches in length. These small figures are four times as old as the French cavepaintings in Dordogne, so far the oldest discovered works of art, and have certain affinities with these, indicating that the culture represented by the Dordogne cave-paintings must have been preceded by a much older culture. The statuettes discovered in Germany include one of a male profile, and one representing two human profiles. Many of the figures bear unmistakable traces of a flat triangular pointed headgear.

rounds. Wimbledon appeared to be too difficult for German teams. Of course, one should remember that there were no Davis Cups for them.

Much has changed since the last season. Wilhelm Bungert, Ingo Buding, and Christian Kuhnke are now regarded with respect. A splendid young generation has arisen at a time when elder players such Cramm and Gottfried von Ernst Buchholz had attempted to help regain Germany's reputation as a tennis nation in the world.

### International Top Class

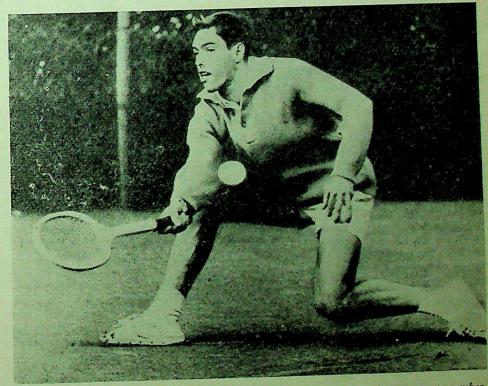
Above all, Wilhelm Bungert, formerly of Mannheim and now in Cologne, has in recent years shown, not only in the famous Centre Courts of England but also France, Italy and Scandinavia, that he is one of the international top class. A no less known man than double Wimbledon champion Lewis Hoad, now a professional, said that "Bungert is a great player" a few days ago at the Hamburg Rothenbaum international tennis contest. "On a good day he will beat every player of our Kramer troupe. I never saw passing balls so good".

Rod Laver, before his Hamburg victory over Bungert, said about this Davis Cup player from Cologne: "If he is in the right condition he will succeed in doing everything he likes". Well, on this wonderful summer day in the Hamburg Rothenbaum, Bungert did not have a good day, and his great opponent, Rod Laver, was even better than in the final on the lawn of Wimbledon against his countryman Mulligan. Bungert, it so happened, also had a strained thigh muscle.

### Good Success

The sensation did not come off, that a German player would be in the final round at the Hamburg contest. Perhaps, this will be so next year. The three German top-players, Bungert, Buding and Kuhnke, have it all in them. In Hamburg all the three finished amongst the last eight. Bungert was even amongst the last four. And this is a good success during this revanche for Wimbledon, which the Hamburg Rothenbaum contests have come to be by tradition.

And now off to the American title contests of Forest Hills, where the entire world tennis elite will meet.



Nineteen-year-old Ingo Buding, who belongs to a Cologne club, is the youngest member of a family of distinguished tennis enthusiasts.

German News Weekly

September 8, 1962

### A "HOSTESS PAR EXCELLENCE"

The "Lufthansa"
Stewardess

THE stewardess represents an important category of personnel who have made the Lufthansa, German Airlines, famous all over the world for fine service and for a high degree of passenger comfort.

Many girls apply to "Lufthansa" every day for employment as air-hostesses, their highest ambition in life. To fly to foreign countries, to meet interesting people, to be dressed in a smart uniform and earn a good salary—all this makes the air-stewardess's job one of those jobs most soughtafter by the modern girl.

### Hard Way

But the way to achievement of this ambition is hard. Not only must the applicant have higher education and speak three languages, possibly acquired in the respective countries, but she must also have some experience in the handling of children and sick passengers, and must be good at dealing with people in general. She must be at least 21 years of age and have an attractive appearance.

During the interview, which may be conducted in any of the three languages, the candidate is asked questions about her ideas of the job she is applying for.

### Looks Also Count

And, of course, the girl's looks also count. An appealing face and a well-groomed appearance will always win against the clumsy homely type, however sweet and healthy. Also, the stewardess should radiate that certain "something" which makes for a welcoming and personal atmosphere. She should be of above average intelligence, because she will have to be endowed with good common-sense so as to be able to act quickly and effectively in any emergency.

When distributing papers, sweets and refreshments she should be the "hostess par excellence", who will not tire of querulous demands and will always attempt to soothe any ruffled nerves. As it takes all sorts to make a world, it certainly takes all



An Asian stewardess returning to her base at the end of her duties on a "Lufthansa" plane

sorts to fill an aeroplane, and the ever-patient stewardess will have to learn to cope with them all in a pleasing and helpful manner. Besides all this, she has to be healthy and she has to be fit for flying service.

### Training Course

Only girls who combine all these qualities will be admitted for training, which takes 7 to 8 weeks. For six hours every day the girls are prepared for their future job in a training centre in Hamburg. The curriculum includes lectures about the general set-up of the "Lufthansa" organisation, the history of "Lufthansa" and flying in general.

### SOUNDPROOF HANGAR IN HAMBURG

Vol. I

THE mai

Wall,

nomic

of Ge

Zoner

in ord

the w

econo

flow

checke

never

Brunc

man

of the

Neues of the

that

SED

Comr

practi

The T

there

This

T

At a cost of \$2,400,000, Hamburg's City Council has built a soundproof hangar for LUFTHANSA at the city's world-famous airport.

The ceiling and the walls of the new hangar, a steel and concrete construction, have been padded with material which absorbs sound. The sound is also prevented from penetrating outside the walls by a segmented arrangement of the angular sidewalls, a special design which ensures that a special design which ensures that a special design which ensures that into the interior of the hall and absorbed by the ceiling.

Regd. No. D-1045

Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter, Copy 5 np. CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

plane

IRG

oroot the

f the crete with The netra-ented walls, that

back

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 15, 1962

No. 37

## THE BERLIN WALL HAS FAILED

### Soviet Zone Economy continues to deteriorate

THE Berlin Wall has failed in its main purpose. In spite of the Wall, now 13 months old, the economic situation in the Soviet Zone of Germany has been deteriorating.

To Communist rulers of the Soviet Zone raised the Wall on Aug. 13, 1961, in order to cut off the escape route to the west of people valuable to the economy of the Zone. But, while the flow of refugees has been largely checked, the economic situation has never been more serious than it is now.

This has been admitted by Mr. Bruno Leuschner, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Zone Administration. Neues Deutschland, the mouthpiece of the Communist (as reported that at a recommunist (as reported that at a recommittee, Mr. Leuschner criticised practically every important branch of industry for its deficiency in output. The Deputy Chairman deplored that there was a considerable backlog in

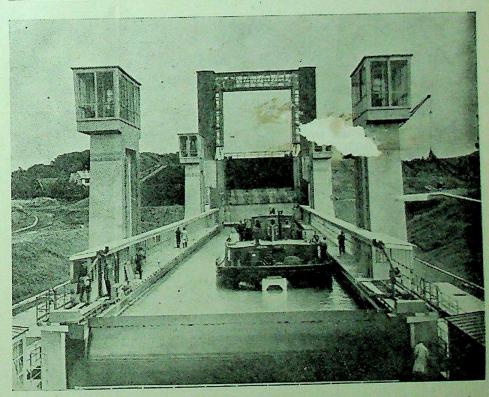
the production of general electrical engineering works, machine tool plants and in some sections of the chemical industry. The export programme was in arrears and there had been no improvement in the pace of factory construction. The industrial building programme was also lagging far behind.

Reports have shown that the situation has been deteriorating also in agriculture and other important fields of economic activity. Official statistics have shown that the milk yield per cow is nearly six per cent down and butter production 17 per cent less than last year. Despite increased

(Continued on page 2)

## In this Issue:

The Berlin Wall has		
Idiled		1
The Black Forest, the		
		3
Every third German visits		
a foreign country Federal Germany triumphs in rowing	•••	4
Tech rowing		_
Component in al.	•••	3
Devel the sick		6
opment assistance	•••	
Indian stories in German		7
stories in German		8



Europe's most modern ship-lifting device has been installed at a point near Henrichenburg where two important waterways are linked together for shipping. It is believed to be the world's first installation of the type to be worked electronically, and a vessel to be diverted from one of the waterways to the other is lifted as in an elevator, as seen in this picture, and led on. A 1,350-ton ship sailing on one of the waterways takes less than 20 minutes to reach the other and resume its course.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

### THE BERLIN WALL HAS FAILED

·(Continued from page 1)

pressure on the farmers there has been a rapid deterioration in agriculture since the beginning of the campaign, undertaken two years ago, to complete collectivisation. The Communist chief and senior party officials have themselves admitted that the main reason for this deterioration is the demoralisation as a result of the collectivisation drive.

### Labour Shortage

Soviet Zone the Although authorities have been undertaking ruthless measures to prevent people from fleeing to the West, the labour situation in the Zone has remained a problem. There is a chronic labour shortage, and the ageing of the labour force creates a further difficulty. A campaign is under way to get more young people, especially school-leavers, into agriculture and to persuade those who have drifted to the town to return to the land.

There has been a substantial reduction in capital investment. The five-day week for labour, promised long ago, remains a dream. Moreover, nominal industrial wages in the Zone are still much below those paid for similar work in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Wall has only proved a measure of infamy. It has not prevented even uniformed soldiers from fleeing to freedom. Last year, nearly 1,000 soldiers and police personnel escaped to the West.

### Drain on "Brainpower"

The drain on "brainpower" in the Soviet Zone is perhaps the worst condemnation of the Ulbricht regime. According to the Federal Ministry for Refugee Affairs, 47 academics, including five university professors, had fled to freedom in the first six months of this year alone, bringing the total number of refugees of this category since January 1, 1958 to 1,653.

The growing seriousness of the situation in the Zone is reflected in reports in the Soviet Zone Press that there is great difficulty in finding people willing to serve as officials in the SED organisations running gricultural producer cooperatives. Reports also show that there have been purges in the SED organisation in some areas of the Zone.



Police dogs in the Federal Republic of Germany are equipped with radio loudspeakers which convey to them, while they are on their investigation duties, instructions from head-quarters. Picture shows an officer fixing a loudspeaker equipment on the back of his dog.

## "EVERY REFUGEE IS PUT IN PRISON"

## What a Soviet Zone Guide told an Indian visitor

"Everybody who flees to the West is put in prison there". This is the answer which an Indian who visited East Berlin received in reply to a question he put to his guide there.

The Indian, a journalist, spent a few days in West Berlin and then visited East Berlin.

The replies given by the guide to the questions put by the Indian, as he was being taken round, provided ample evidence of the influence of Communist propaganda and of the impenetrability of the "Iron Curtain".

The following are some of the questions and the answers to them.

Question: Why are so many people fleeing to the West if life is nice here?

The people who are fleeing are West Berliners and people from the Federal Republic Answer: of Germany who have been staying here illegally. They have to leave this part of Germany if they wish to escape arrest.

THE fores

German

striking

A mi mounta

the Bla

State of

ing ove

metres

on the

toward: about 4

60 kilo 30 kilo

Topo

forms t

which s

Valley

range is

in the

parts b

the hi

Herzog norther

has an

A vi

one thr

and wo

land va

the v

architec

treasure

mounta

move

Higher

peacefu

and de

attracti

Hell V

and th

Forest

tourists

The

buses

through

draws

be deli

and dis

Forest

inexhai

places

traditio

and res

The

beauty

Gutach

Black

German

With

Question: Why don't you have a look at the Federal Republic of Germany?

No, I won't dream of doing so. For everybody who flees there will be put in prison.

Question: What are the soldiers of the "People's Army" doing at the watch-towers on the checkposts?

They are conducting a Answer: They are conducting land-survey. Some of them are also land-survey cattle. keeping a watch against stray cattle.

September 15, 1962

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

## THE BLACK FOREST, THE RESORT OF RAMBLERS

THE most extensive chain of wooded forest in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Black Forest has a striking character of its own.

A mighty ridge of medium-altitude A mighty ridge of medium-altitude mountains in south-west Germany, the Black Forest lies mainly in the State of Baden-Württemberg, stretching over a distance of nearly 160 kilometres from Säckingen in the south, on the Upper Rhine, to Karlsruhe towards the north-west. Covering about 4,662 square kilometres, it is 60 kilometres wide in the south and 30 kilometres in the north.

### Wooded Ravines

Topographically, the Black Forest forms the counterpart of the Vosges which stand across the sunken Alsace Valley drained by the Rhine. The range is cut off sharply by the Rhine in the south and divided into two parts by the deep Kinzig Valley with the highest summits of Feldberg, Herzogen and Blössling. The northern half of the Black Forest has an average height of 600 metres.

A visit to the Black Forest takes one through green and fertile valleys and wooded ravines to sunny highland valleys and open heights. In the valleys lie towns rich in architectural monuments and art treasures. Stately farm-houses dot the mountain-side, and grazing herds move leisurely across the hillside. Higher up one comes by quiet and peaceful villages.

With its cloud-wrapped summits and deep valleys and such scenic attractions as the Feldberg, Titisee, Hell Valley, the Triberg waterfalls and the Kinzig Valley, the Black Forest is a popular attraction for lourists from all over the world.

### Inexhaustible Variety

o are

and

public

taying

leave

wish

1 have

olic of

am of

o flees

oldiers

at the

sts?

e also

cattle.

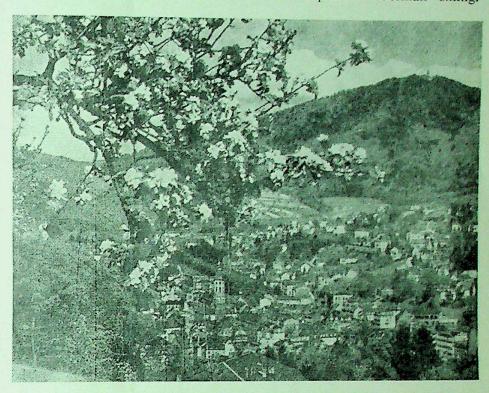
, 1962

The Forest is also an ideal spot for tamblers. But nowadays, cars and buses roar along the wide roads through the valleys; the forest withdraws into her silence, and it would be delightful to wander there on foot and discover her secrets. The Black Forest is a mountainous country of places peasants still wear their old raditional and colourful costumes and retain their old peasant houses.

The Black Forest abounds in beauty spots, two of them being Black Forest and Glottertal. The Forest area is also rich in

spas. The altitude and the forest together make it one great health resort. Equally suitable for the convalescent and the holiday-maker, the climate

of this region is excellent for children. The first German ski-club was founded in Todtnau and the Feldberg is the birthplace of German skiing.



The spa of Baden-Baden which nestles in a sunny valley in the north of the Black Forest.

## Berlin, A Four-Power Responsibility

Federal Government Against Reference to U.N.

THE Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has firmly stated that the Berlin problem and the question of the future of Germany are not issues to be placed before the United Nations.

This is in brief the Federal Government's stand in regard to the Soviet proposal to have the forces of the Western Powers replaced by U.N. troops in West Berlin.

On August 19, the Soviet Prime Minister said in Moscow that he was prepared to have West Berlin garrisoned temporarily by troops under the United Nations' flag. But, he added, these troops should be other than those of the NATO countries. Giving their reactions to this statement, authoritative Western sources in London dismissed the Soviet proposal as nothing new and as completely unacceptable to the Western Powers. Earlier, a British

Foreign Office spokesman had made it clear that the continued presence of American, British and French forces in West Berlin was "not a negotiable factor", and that their presence was essential.

The Federal Government's opposition to the Soviet move has now been clearly stated. Mr. Karl-Guenther von Hase, State Secretary and head of the Federal Government's Press and Information Office in Bonn, said on September 11 that his Government considered the U.S., the Soviet Union, France and Britain responsible for Berlin and Germany and was opposed to placing the question before the U.N. Making the U.N. responsible in the matter, he added, might result in withdrawing responsibility from the Big Four. And, in any case, bringing the issues before the United Nations would complicate, not facilitate, a solution, the Federal Press chief pointed out.

German News Weekly

September 15, 1962

## EVERY THIRD GERMAN VISITS A FOREIGN COUNTRY

## Tourists Spent Over Rs. 400 Crores Abroad Last Year

GERMAN tourists constitute a substantial part of the world-wide travel boom. Last year they spent about 3.5 billion D-marks (\$ 875 million or over Rs. 400 crores) abroad, causing a deficit of 1.5 billion DM (\$ 375 million) in the travel balance of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Frankfurt Institute for Advertising Psychology and Market Research found that last year, one in three of all Germans spending their vacation away from home went to see a foreign country. Market research has already determined that the same trend continues this year. Twelve per cent, most of them people over fifty, travelled abroad because they thought that it was cheaper than staying in Germany. Twenty-four per cent decided to go abroad because they were interested in foreign people and their different habits of life; this was the view not only of a large number of students but also of shopkeepers and people working on machines. Those working in offices, however, numbering 24 per cent, preferred a foreign country because they expected it to offer a better climate. Eight per cent, mainly youths, felt that they would be under less scrutiny than at home. And eleven per cent travelled simply to get as far away from work as possible.

### Visits Abroad

So far, although German tourists have kept mainly within the boundaries of Europe, most of them would love to discover the other continents, too. Asking the captious question where they would prefer to go if they were given a free ticket, market research has found that 21 per cent of all Germans would like to make a tour of the United States, 15 per cent would like to go to Japan and 13 per cent to India.

A prerequisite, of course, is the freedom to travel. Germany was one of the first countries to liberalize travel completely, and every German may go wherever his purse permits.

Germany, however, had to pay for this liberalization with a deficit in its travel balance, since the number of Germans going abroad had by far exceeded the number of foreigners coming to this country. The

Federal Transport Minister, Mr. Seebohm, said: "Although the Central Bank is not worried about the fact that a deficit has developed in our travel balance, it must be a cause of concern for the travel trade in the Federal Republic of Germany".

### Reconstruction

The total collapse of Germany after the Second World War made it necessary to rebuild the tourist trade from scrap. Neither transport, roads nor accommodation had remained intact. But when the German tourist organizations started to work again, they found themselves sup-ported by the initiators of the Marshall Plan who had allotted to tourism an important task in the revival of the European economy.

At first, of course, most Germans satisfy more vital needs than travel or recreation. But then, after the situation had improved and national and international tourism been fully liberalized, a so-called travel wave set in. The Federal Government furthered this trend, generously supplying credits and grants. At present, exactly 1,040,191 tourists can find accom-

modation in Germany-729,980 or 70.2 per cent in hotels and boarding. houses, 310,211 or 29.8 per cent in private homes.

More than one-third of this capacity is continually made use of. Thus, last year, a total of 135.6 million over-night accommodations were counted, 124.7 million of them booked by inland tourists, 10.9 million by foreign ones.

### Motels

Motels and boatels are also gaining ground. A representative of the German Hotel and Restaurant Association tentatively estimates the number of motels in Germany at 200 to 300. Boatels make up onetenth of motels.

It is difficult to count them in a more exact manner, as there is no generally accepted definition of a motel. Some hotels call themselves motels because the number of garages at their disposal is larger than the usual one. The officials of the Hotel Association would prefer to apply the terms only to establishments in which the number of available garages matches the number of rooms.

you

an

a se

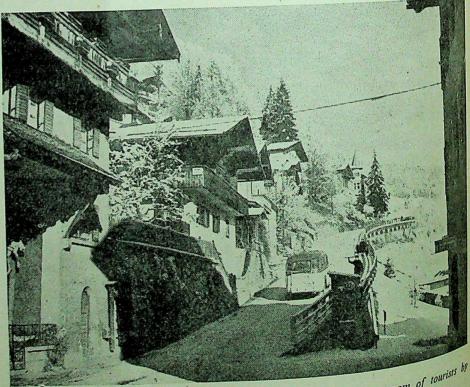
rep

poi

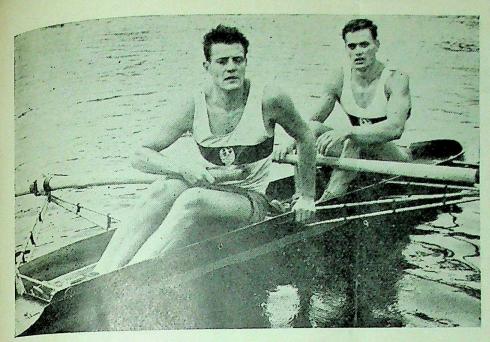
tion

hos

no



A snow-clad village on the Bayarian Alps which attracts a steady stream of tourists by special motor-buses like the one seam in this picture. September 15, 1962



Jochen Neuling and Heinz Weigel, well-known champions in rowing from the Federal Republic of Germany

## WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

37

Liebe Freunde!

or ding-

nt in

capa-

e of, pillion

were book-

nillion

also

ive of

aurant

es the

iny at

one-

n in a

is no

of a

nselves

garages

an the

Hotel

ply the

which

garages

ourists by

5, 1962

No doubt eine Brille (a pair of spectacles) is a very useful thing. Did you know that originally the word die Brille was not at all a German word but an Indian one? The German noun die Brille is derived from der Beryll, a semi-precious stone found mainly in India, the very first Brillen were cut from this stone. Although in the course of its perfection beryl was replaced by the rock-crystal and then by glass, the term die Brille still points at its origin. The word Beryll has been identified as a derivative from the old Indian Prakrit word "Veluriya". Thus, language writes history of human culture—in a single word.

Die Briicke (bridge) tells us how our ancestors used to cross a river thousands of years ago. The word Briicke comes from der Priigel (rough stick). These Priigel were piled up in a swampyl area and marked the way

to the ford by which the river could be crossed.

Die Rivalen (rivals) originally were neighbours drawing water from the same river. Obviously even in the past they quarrelled about the distribution of the water to their fields. The Romans already used "rivalis" in a hostile sense. Rivalen spielen sich gerne einen Schabernack—they like to play a practical joke on each other. In former centuries this has been far more than a prank as the German word itself tells us. Schabernack consists of the words schaben (to shave) and der Nacken (the neck). Among the old Germans a free man whose back-hair was shaved would lose his honour. Another expression for einen Schabernack spielen is the verb hänseln (to chaff). It refers to die Hanse, the well-known federation of European towns to promote trade and traffic. Hanse gradually became a collective noun for guilds of traders and craftsmen.

To prove himself eligible to a *Hanse*, the applicant was "gehänselt" he had to pass several endurance tests: passing some time in a smoking chimney, being pulled under the keel of a vessel, undergoing a thorough thrashing and a pulled under the keel of a vessel, undergoing a thorough

thrashing and similar tortures.

Thus the language offers a lot of interesting historical facts in the nutshell of a single word, but only to those who know how to read it.

## Federal Germany Oriumphs in Rowing

TEAMS from the Federal Republic of Germany won in five of the seven events in the World Rowing Championship contests at Lucerne in Switzerland last week.

They distinguished themselves in the "Four-oars with coxswain", "Four-oars without coxswain", "Pairoars without coxswain", "Pair-oars with coxswain" and "Eight-oars" events.

In the "Four-oars with coxswain" race, a Berlin team won a hard-fought battle, with France coming a close second. In the second event, "Pairoars without coxswain", a German team from Constance stole a march over a Dutch crew, who had been leading for a time, and gained the first place. In the "Pair-oars with coxswain" event, the German crew had no difficulty in beating a Rumanian team which was its close rival. In the "Four-oars without coxswain" event, a Kiel-Lübeck team, which showed little promise, provided a sensation when it won eventually. Six teams participated in the "Eightoars" event, and that from Ratzeburg triumphed after a hard fight.

## PICTORIAL STORY OF GERMAN LITERATURE

"Deutsche Literatur in Bildern". (Kröner-Verlag, Stuttgart, 316 pp.) is the title of a history in pictures of German literature from the Middle Ages down to the present day. It has 861 illustrations of authors, with short biographical texts and quotations explained and discussed by Gero von Wilpert, the author of a well-known literary dictionary. The book opens with the "Charms" found in a ninth-century manuscript and first published by Jakob Grimm; it reaches a remarkable degree of detail for the classical period, from 1770 to the death of Goethe. The twentieth century is illustrated with pictures relevant to the works of Thomas Mann, Rainer Maria Rilke, Stefan Zweig, Bertolt Brecht, Gottfried Benn, Hermann Hesse, Franz Kafka and others, and the book closes with pictorial and explanatory material on writers of the present day.

September 15, 1962

## TECHNOLOGY IN THE SERVICE OF THE SICK

## The "Electronic Sister" as aid to the Doctor

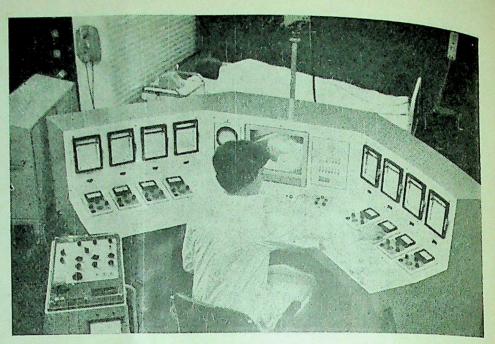
IN future, the hospitals in the Federal Republic of Germany can have central observation posts from which at least the seriously ill can be constantly watched.

The sister on duty—or in particular cases the doctor on duty—sits in front of an instrument panel which automatically registers the temperature, blood pressure and pulse of the patients "attached" to the apparatus. Any change is immediately indicated. A lever is pulled and the picture of the patient appears on the ground-glass screen. The sister can, without leaving her place, herself determine the condition of the patient and, if necessary, warn the doctor concerned.

The "electronic sister" was one of the sensations at the International Hospitals' Exhibition which was held recently in the Cologne Fair Halls in the shadow of the world-famous cathedral. Altogether 661 firms from twelve countries, mostly German firms producing precision instruments, displayed apparatuses and instruments for the benefit of the patients. 'Technology Helps to Heal' was the motto of this unusual fair, which, as expected, exercised a strong attraction on doctors and hospital experts from all over the world.

### Labour-Saving Devices

Besides this electronically controlled installation, numerous laboursaving apparatuses were also seen as substitutes for the ever-decreasing staff in keeping the hospitals clean. There was great admiration for a large-scale cleaning machine, which, with a daily capacity of ten thousand square metres, scrubs, cleans, washes, dries and polishes all at once. There was a vacuum cleaner which at the same time kills bacteria. There were kitchen apparatuses issuing patients' food by conveyor belt. There were new types of trolleys, pneumatic rocking cradles for babies, hygienic, colourful hospital furniture, bacteria absorbing mats, underclothes to be thrown away, and thousands of other things-all invented for the purpose of making the work of the doctors and nurses easier and of saving the lives of the patients.



The "Electronic Sister" (See article on the left)

### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

One of the most peculiar and at the same time most difficult problems of the German language is when to start with a capital letter. In a German text capitals and small letters are mixed together and seem to obey a mysterious law intelligible only to a privileged few.

Do you wish to join this group? Here are the three categories of words starting with a capital letter. First of all the nouns are marked by a capital initial. This rule not only applies to original nouns, but also to those derived from other categories of words like adjectives, adverbs, numerals etc.

Hom omer	categories of	Wolds	me dajour. os,		
Adjective krank alt	Noun der Kranke die Alte	Verb tanzen wieder- sehen	Noun das Tanzen das Wieder- sehen	Numeral eins acht	Noun die Eins der Achter
gut	das Gute	unwohl sein	das Unwohl- sein	Dungsi	Noun
Conjunc-	Noun	Adverb	Noun	Preposi-	
tion wenn	das Wenn	gestern	das Gestern	wider	das Für und Wider
aber	und Aber	heute	das Heute	diesseits	das Dies- seits

The next category of words which always require a capital letter are the proper names: Hans Müller — Karl der Große — Indien — das Rote Meer — die Vereinten Nationen — die Deutsche Mark and so on. Unlike in English the mere fact of an adjective being derived from a proper name does not justify capitalisation: die Deutsche Mark (name) but das deutsche Bier.

The last group of words owe their capital initial to their position in the sentence. The first word in a sentence always starts with a capital letter. Don't forget to replace it by a small one if the position is changed and the word does not belong to one of the first two groups: Ich habe heute keinen Unterricht.—Heute habe ich keinen Unterricht.

Finally, whenever we address somebody in a letter we capitalise all the pronouns referring to the person addressed: Hast Du Dich mit Deinem Freund verabredet?

### SO WAR'S RICHTIG

- 1. Des Kind zerreißt das Bilderbuch.
- 2. Der Arzt durchleuchtet den Patienten.
- 3. Der Kellner bedient den Gast.
- 4. Der Schüler ergänzt die Endung.

German News Weekly

IN Comen Feder direct will streng cerne an arment are g for remarks the strength of the streng

proje

assist

refere

appli assist Reput the a it is limite inves ed ju coun are conce havir ramif and interce

devel

The seem so the to redevel answeretical certain laid

of prefer Star public which main infrasexten tion

possi

tion areas living instal may bridg or ex

Suppl Germ

## DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROCEDURE

## Criteria and Conditions for selection of Projects

In considering problems of development assistance, the policy of the Federal Republic of Germany is to direct assistance along channels which will help to develop the inherent strength of the developing country concerned. The following extracts from an article by a specialist on development aid questions show which projects are generally considered appropriate for receiving aid.

It is a principle of German development assistance policy that each project and each application for assistance should be considered with reference to the circumstances of the applicant country and the means of assistance available in the Federal Republic. In adopting this course, the authorities are fully aware that it is extremely difficult, within the limited time available, for a thorough investigation to be made and a balanced judgment reached in regard to countries and circumstances which are often unfamiliar to European conceptions. On the other hand, having regard to the widespread ramifications of international trade and the high degree of economic interdependence which exists between developing countries and industrial countries, generally recognised economic principles cannot be overlooked.

is of

man

ey a

ords

pital

rived

S

chter

un

r und

es-

e the

glish

istify

n the

etter.

d the einen

ll the

reund

### General Directives

The question as to which projects seem to be beyond all doubt the best, so that they can in any case expect to receive the support of German development assistance, cannot be answered on any general or theoretical lines. At the same time certain general directives have been laid down, and from these it is possible to gather that certain classes of projects are likely to be given preferential consideration.

Starting with capital aid out of public funds, we find that the schemes which are assisted in this way are mainly those which improve the infrastructure of the country, such as extending the means of communication to develop relatively backward areas, or improving the standard of living. In one case it may be port installation works; in another case it may be the construction of roads or bridges, or it may consist of building or extending a railway, including the supply of rolling-stock, or work on

improving a watercourse with a view to making it navigable in its course.

Another group of projects which receive special consideration are the regional or national development banks which grant credits to assist small and medium-sized industries. When the conditions for such credits are being laid down, consideration is given to the fact that the development bank itself wants to charge a rate of interest high enough to cover its own costs and also requires that the funds which it provides should be treated as revolving credits.

### **Existing Sources**

In the case of schemes for developing existing sources of energy likewise, there can seldom be doubt about the advantages likely to accrue to the economy. Water-power schemes frequently have the additional advantage that the discharged water can be used for irrigation purposes or that effective protection against floods is created. Of course, in schemes of this kind particularly, great care is taken to ascertain on what scale the project ought to be carried out in order to

give the best return on capital, and whether, when the scheme is working to capacity, there will be enough consumers able to pay an equitable rate for the electricity.

It is only in exceptional cases that assistance out of public funds is given to commercial projects. This is regarded as rather the function of private enterprise, and such assistance as is given consists mainly of guarantees and in granting certain refinancing facilities.

### Technical Complexity

In the selection of projects, attention is given to their size and technical complexity in order to ensure that the operating staff is able, after a reasonable period of initiation, to carry on the enterprise independently without difficulty. Care should be taken to see that any necessary spare parts can be obtained quickly. Typical examples are cement factories which, having regard to the high transport costs for imported cement, will greatly increase the possibilities for building schemes

(Continued on page 8)



During the last five years, in the Federal Republic of Germany, there has been a sixfold increase in modern combined harvesters on farms. The harvester seen in this picture replaces the labour of twenty persons and its output represents a striking contrast with that of the three girls using threshing flails.

German News Weekly

September 15, 1962

## INDIAN STORIES IN GERMAN A new link in Indo-German Relations

UNDER a project intended to acquaint Germans with the literature of other countries, Horst Erdmann Verlag, a publishing enterprise in Herrenalb in the Black Forest region of the Federal Republic of Germany, has brought out a collection\* of German translations of selected short stories in English and in Indian languages by Indian authors, most of them contemporary writers.

The volume is the first of a series of publications under the general title "Geistige Begegnung" ("Spiritual Contact"), sponsored by the Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, an institute in Stuttgart which is promoting cultural relations between the Federal Republic and foreign countries.

Mulk Raj Anand, Dr. Bhabani Bhattacharya and Khushwant Singh occupy the section devoted to English. Rabindranath Tagore, whose works are widely known in Germany, Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, who distinguished himself as a Bengali writer long before he

came to prominence in public life, Buddha Deva Bose and Premendra are among the Bengali writers included. K. A. Abbas is represented in the section devoted to Urdu, and Masti Venkatesa Iyengar in that devoted to Kannada.

In the selection, translation and editing of the stories, Horst Erdmann, the publisher, and Oerley, the editor, have received cooperation from Prof. Humayun Kabir, the Indian diplomatic missions in Bonn and Vienna, the All-India PEN Centre, the Sahitya Akademi, and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

A glossary of the more important Indian terms which occur in the stories and biographical notes about the authors represented in the volume constitute a valuable appendix which makes the collection a self-contained production.

Pflug-Indien-In Sprechende Erzählungen seiner besten zeitgenössischen Autoren—Auswahl und Redaktion; W.A. Oerley Horst Erdmann Verlag, Herrenalb |



Hildegard Knef and Nadja Tiller, two outstanding German actresses, appear in important roles in the film "Lulu" which is based on the play of the same title by Frank Wedekind.

## DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

(Continued from page 7) of every sort; chemical fertiliser factories—provided the necessary basic materials are available—which will increase soil productivity and hence food supply; plant for washing and dressing ore, to render the country's mineral resources exportable and create a regular source of foreign exchange. This class of projects also includes works which process the country's raw products, such as oil-mills, cotton-spinning mills, paper mills, etc. The conversion of indigenous raw materials into consumable goods as a rule presents no great technical difficulties; in most cases there is no doubt as to the need for these goods and it is easy to fix the maximum capacity of the factory by reference to demand. Such projects are encouraged as foreign exchange savers.

### **Engineering Industries**

What has been said in relation to the basic and processing industries, applies similarly to engineering, although in this case the existence of a body of skilled technicians and suitable material for competent management is probably of even greater importance. Projects of this class are, therefore, especially suited to be carried on as partnership undertakings in which the German partner makes available technical "know how" and provides the capital. Such projects can be given assistance, not only in the form of guarantees and possibly refinancing facilities for the supply of the plant but also by way of guarantees for specially long-term loans for the purchase of capital equipment.

### Substantial Contribution

It is, of course, quite possible that even in the case of commercial projects capital assistance out of public funds might be given. or that an infrastructure project might be supported by credit guarantees to German exporters. But it is often difficult to decide whether any specific project is predominantly commercial or infrastructural. Ultimately, the matter must be decided in the light of the general principles. principles mentioned. Judged by these standards, one will reach the conclusion that the assistance already ready given in many different fields represents a very substantial contribution to development.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6. Shanti Path, Printed 3t Prin

Vol.

The

MAN for sympa his tir instan shines the Br for t Tilak 1898

reveal a 60-

# GERMEANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

E

ser ary ich ind ing the ortof

uch uills,

ents

s to it is y of and.

as

n to tries,

ce of

and

man-

eater

class

to be

rtak-

rtner

know

pital. ance,

intees ilities

t also ecially

ise of

e that

ercial

ut of given,

roject 1aran-

But it hether domictural. St be eneral ed by ch the ce alfields

contri-

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 22, 1962

No. 38

## MAX MULLER SYMPATHISED WITH INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE

## The Indologist showed interest also in the country's living present

MAX Müller, besides being the founder of Indology, had a deep sympathy for the resurgent India of his time. This is evident from many instances, but the one which outshines them all was his pleading with the British Government, despite blame, for the release of Bala Gangadhar Tilak when he was imprisoned in 1898 for political activities. This was revealed by Prof. Das Gupta during a 60-minute talk on "Max Müller"

as an Indologist", at the Max Müller Bhavan, in New Delhi, last week.

The Professor, who recently joined the University of Delhi on transfer from the University of Calcutta as the Tagore Professor of Bengali Language and Literature and Head of the Department of Modern Indian Languages, made two important points about Max Müller's attitude towards India. He said:

"First, it was not the attitude of a mere scholar. Nor was it the attitude of an enlightened Western man condescending to appreciate certain interesting things in an oriental civilization. Nor was it the attitude of a spiritually frustrated European looking towards the East for his salvation. Max Müller had a healthy confidence in his Western inheritance. But, as a liberal thinker, he realized and didn't hesitate to declare that this inheritance had to be enriched by intelligent assimilation of some of the important achievements of the Indian mind. How strongly he felt this to be true we can see from the title of a book appropriately entitled India-What Can It Teach Us? And secondly, the 19thcentury Indian scholars thought that the great contribution of Max

(Continued on page 2)



The German Red Cross is actively participating in the relief of distress in the areas affected blood plasma are pouring in from the people in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The German Red Cross is actively participating in the relief of distress in the areas affected blood plasma are pouring in from the people in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The German Red Cross is actively participating in the federal areas affected blood plasma are pouring in from the people in the Federal armed forces) unloading supplies at a relief camp in the stricken country.

## In this Issue:

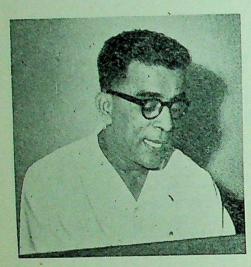
Max Müller sympathised wit	h	
* India's freedom struggle		1
Women in the Soviet Zone		2
bear increased burden	***	4
German Cities — LV: Mönchen-Gladbach	•••	3
720 electronic computers in Germany		4
Wedding aboard an aircraft		5
German books on art		6
Scientific research on the processing of foods		7

### MAX MÜLLER

·(Continued from page I)

Müller as a redactor of the Rigveda, as editor of the Sacred Books of the East and as an expounder of Hindu religion and philosophy was indeed a contribution to the unification of the world."

Max Müller, according to the Professor, was not a sentimental indophile. His oriental learning, extraordinary as it was in magnitude and depth, was not marred by affected orientalism. He loved to exercise



Prof. R. K. Das Gupta

his intellectual powers, and he was happy when he was able to exercise them with success. But a great mind like Max Müller was conscious of the higher ends of learning. They were ends which gave his academic enterprises their creative character. Max Müller was indeed an explorer with a mission. The mission was not, to serve a party or a sect.

Unlike many European Indologists who were concerned exclusively with India's past, Max Müller had a keen interest in India's living present. He wrote short biographies of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshub Chunder Sen and Dayanand Saraswati, and included them in his *Biographical Essays*. Another book of his, *My* Indian Friends, had essays on Indian personalities such as Dwarkanath Debendranath Ramakrishna and Behramji Malabari.

Professor Das Gupta concluded:

"Today Max Müller must be revered as a scholar whose devotion to his scholarly tasks made him a sage and whose inspired toils gave Indology the status of a science of humanity that was capable of making a large contribution to human progress.

## WOMEN IN THE SOVIET ZONE BEAR INCREASED BURDEN

## Half of them work outside the home

road-construction as workers, women on the scaffolding of houses, women in mines and at blast furnaces provide a familiar, everyday sight in the Soviet Zone.

Because of the increasing manpower shortage in that part of Germany, the authorities are promoting the employment of women in every field. The official explanation for this approach is that women should be helped towards taking part in our struggle on an equal footing with men".

### Equality of Burdens

In practice, it emerges that this "equal footing" is not so much an equality of rights as an equality of burdens. And this applies to work outside the home, to political activity and even to military service.

The population of the Soviet Zone and East Berlin is 17,180,000. Of these, 7,740,000 are men, and 9,440,000 women. The number of gainfully employed women is about 4.000,000. That shows that almost half of all women in the Soviet Zone work outside the home.

Nearly 10 per cent of all women job-holders are over 65 years of age. More than 60 per cent are between 25 and 29—the age-group in which the large majority of women have families to take care of.

Thus it is that hundreds of thousands of children in the Soviet Zone have to do without their mothers during the greatest part of their waking hours. State-run nurseries, kindergartens and "weekday homes" take in these children. From 250,000 in 1951, the number of children registered in these institutions jumped to 606,000 in 1959. For the "benefit" of the many women who are also recruited for night work, night-time kindergartens, where small children can sleep under supervision, have been established.

called

Düsse

Niers. An ol

histor

centra

of the

For

helon Charl

742-8

estab!

up n

acqui

built

attrac

town

nearly 1400)

Gerha with : datin dral Bener

used

churc

dates

are b

and t

Germ

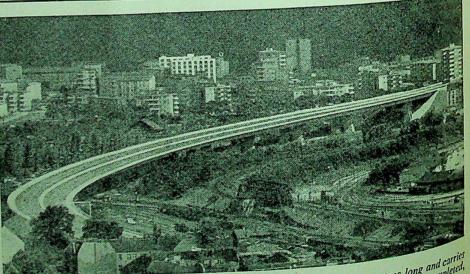
Mö

What many Soviet Zone parents seem to regard as one of the more tragic aspects of this enforced incorporation of married women into the industrial production process is the fact that the bringing-up of their children is thereby put almost entirely into the hands of the State.

### "Housewives' Brigades"

The women who are not willing to take full-time jobs are organised into "housewives' brigades". They take turns, working part-time in all branches of industry and in agricultural activities.

By Soviet Zone law, women have the same rights as men in regard to wages. In reality, however, more than 90 per cent of all gainfully employed women are in the lowest income brackets.



The North-West Viaduct in West Berlin, seen in this picture, is 924 metres long and carries six traffic lanes. It is a special feature of the Berlin City autobahn which, when completed, will be 40 kilometres long and will encircle the city.

## GERMAN CITIES-LV\*

one

ners

heir

ries,

nes"

,000

egis-

ped

efit"

also

time

dren

have

rents

more

l in-

into

ess is

their

tirely

illing

nised

e in d in

have

rd to

more

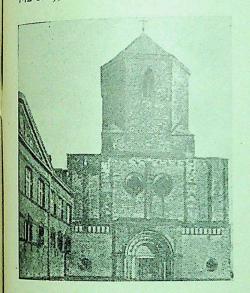
nfully

owest

## MÖNCHEN-GLADBACH, A TOWN OF CLOTH-WEAVERS

MÖNCHEN-GLADBACH, the Mitown of cloth-weavers" as it is called, lies twenty kilometres west of Düsseldorf, on the left bank of the Niers, a tributary of the river Maas. An old city with a thousand-year-old history, it owes its present size to its central position in the cotton industry of the Lower Rhine.

Founded by Count Balderich who belonged to the Court of Emperor Charles the Great (Charlemagne—742-814), Mönchen-Gladbach, an old-



The cathedral of Mönchen-Gladbach

established settlement on a hill, grew up near a Benedictine Abbey. It acquired municipal status in 1336, and built its fortifications a century later.

Mönchen-Gladbach has several attractive gardens, but the pride of the town is the cathedral which took nearly three hundred years (1100-1400) to build. Largely the work of the Cologne cathedral-builder, Gerhard (13th century), the cathedral, with a Gothic chancel and the crypt dating from 972, is rich in cathedral treasures. The old baroque Benedictine monastery is today being used as the Townhall. The parish church in the suburb of Rheindahlen dates from the 12th century.

The textile and clothing industries are based on the cultivation of flax and the production of linen which is

For the previous article in this series see 8, 1962.

a characteristic feature of Mönchen-Gladbach. In addition to the various branches of the textile industry, such as the spinning and weaving mills and the establishments for dyeing and starching, there are factories for ready-to-wear clothes and even a special factory for the manufacture of zip fasteners. Though specializing in textile machinery, which is reputed the world over, Mönchen-Gladbach has diversified its interests and also manufactures various other products. These products include silk, cotton, woollen mixed fabrics and velvet. Mönchen-Gladbach is a railway centre of some importance for the west bank of the Rhine.

### Special Institutions

Textiles being the chief industry in the town, the German Institute of Textile Research, a Textile Engineering School, a Government Textile Testing Institute and a Trade School of Clothing Manufacture are located in Mönchen-Gladbach. Mönchen-

Gladbach has its own courts of justice and chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture. Prominent among its educational institutions is the Academy of the Franciscan Monks for philosophical and theological studies.

Mönchen-Gladbach has a museum, a public library and a special library with a comprehensive collection of works on social sciences (80,000 volumes). The North Rhine-Westphalia School of Aviation is located in this town. There is also a large rest-house for itinerant Jews.

Recreation is provided by the opera house in Mönchen-Gladbach, and the theatre enjoys some reputation in the theatrical world. In the Kaiser-Friedrich Halle, musical symphonies, chamber music and choral concerts are organised, and these are well known in the neighbourhood.

Mönchen-Gladbach has charming surroundings, because the town is close to the beautiful Schalm valley.

## High German Praise for Brig.-Gen. Rikhye

"DIE WELT" a well-known German newspaper which is being published from Hamburg, has described Brig.-General Inder Jit Rikhye, Military Adviser to the U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, as a typical supranational officer, as required by the United Nations, free from national considerations in fulfilling his task.

The paper says in an article: "The soldier Rikhye has proved that he is more than a mere soldier and that he knows well how to master difficult diplomatic situations".

Since the late Dag Hammarskjoeld began to raise the prestige of the world organisation, Die Welt points out, Indian diplomats have always stood in the first place of the United Nations hierarchy—Rajeshwar Dayal, one of the close associates of the late Secretary-General, and also C.V. Narasimhan, "who could today succeed the Swede if accepted by the Soviets". The paper adds:

"The United Nations witnessed his (Brig.-Gen. Rikhye's) abilities for the first time in November, 1957, when he was despatched as commander of the Indian contingent on the explosive Gaza frontier. In 1961 he stood a true trial as the organiser of the United Nations troops in the Congo, at a time when the world organisation was passing through its most difficult crisis."



September 22, 1962

### 720 ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS IN **GERMANY**

### They Carry Out Orders in Processing Information

OF 1,517 electronic computers in use in Europe, nearly 720 are being employed in the Federal Republic of Germany. Five hundred more machines have been ordered, 400 of them by the Federal Republic.

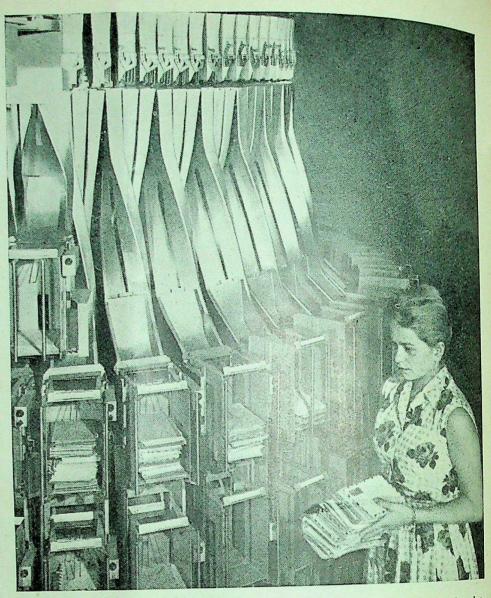
Information processing is one of the growing departments of modern science and technology. It stems from the electronic computers which created a sensation in the world about fifteen years ago.

A German expert, Dr. Wetterstein of the Department of Information Processing and Transmission of the Technological College of Karlsruhe, says that electronic information processing, a belated child of the electronic tube which produced, among other things, the wireless telephony known as broadcasting, is assuming extremely vital functions in the modern world.

### A Warning

However, Dr. Wetterstein warns the world that this machine is not a "brain". The automaton depends completely on programming by man, and it can do nothing man can not do. Only, it does it far more quickly, and usually more reliably. While in America 70 computers are counted per million inhabitants, the number is 14 for all Europe and 22 for the Federal Republic of Germany. These figures refer to the commercial sector only. The actual total of existing electronic machines is likely to be much higher.

A machine for electronic information processing has five main elements: feed-in, delivery, storage (initially known as the "memory-box"), calculator, and control. The feed-in receives the data, usually in some symbolic form. The machine is given 'commands" and is "programmed" as a whole. A command consists of an operational part telling the automaton what to do (e.g., add up some numbers), and an address part giving the number of storage cell containing the operant to be called



This letter sorting machine at a German post office is one of the devices being employed to facilitate the speedy and efficient handling of mail by the Postal Administration in the Federal Republic of Germany The Administration of Germany The Germany The Administration of Germany The Germany The Germany The Germany The Germany The Ger Republic of Germany. The Administration delivered more than 9,000 tons of airmail articles last year.

up. If new information becomes available during the process, for instance, a certain ratio of two numbers becomes apparent, the machine can be programmed to interrupt or "branch" the normal command sequence, "jumping" to a new command by itself. Commands are fed in by means of keys and levers. The control sees to it that they are properly carried out. Certain everrecurrent command sequences can be incorporated in the programme as general "macrocommands" once and for all.

Programming in symbolic language is an improvement over conventional direct feed-in in "machine language". The automaton itself translates words man feeds into it, into the machine language which knows only two signs - one and zero. The translating programme is known as an assembler. Nearly all computers now in vogue are today equipped with such a system.

### Compilers Produce Commands

esses

Stock

Lieb

relat mal

can b

wher

one's

in su

roun

unac

throi

the c

intel

read

gran

diffe

the

form

regir

to th

orde

When

Com

gram

story

hust

This

tion

rema

The fundamental principle behind all these wonders is simply subdividing the problem into numerous small partial steps. This is usually still done by man, but the function may be talked. be taken over by the machine which thus becomes a compiler from a The latter only coordinates numerical and symbolical expressions, whereas a compiler produces commands by itself. Automatons for macrocommands are the lowest level of such a compiler.

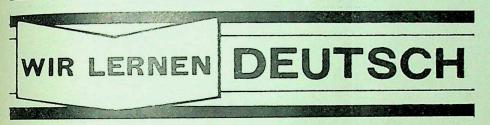
Yet compilers are not by any means programming. Human programming is more elastic, can be readily altered

(Continued on page 8)

September 22, 1962



When, after their marriage on board a "Lufthansa" viscount aircraft at an altitude of 15,000 feet, a Swedish couple disembarked at Hamburg airport, they were greeted by steward-esses standing in a double row and lustily cheered. The couple had been on a flight from Stockholm to Hamburg. After landing they proceeded for their honeymoon in Bavaria. (See also article on the right).



38

Liebe Freunde!

ederal

irmail

uters

ipped

ıds

ehind

divid-

small

still

may which

om a

only

npiler

Auto-

re the

means

uman

nming

ltered

2, 1962

Can you think of any relations between grammar and politics? Such relations certainly exist, though they may not always be very obvious. In normal times, with the usual democratic liberties and a free press, the language can be free and outspoken. Not so in an atmosphere of political dictatorship when uttering of an unpleasant fact or an independent opinion may endanger one's life and freedom. All those who had to live through it know that even in such a system truth will eventually prevail. But it has to take its own ways, roundabout ways, subtle, indirect and hard to trace, though not necessarily unaccustomed. Opposition to the dictated "opinion" may be expressed through deliberate exaggeration of the "official" version: disapproval under the discussion. the disguise of 150 per cent approval—or through that mild form of irony intelligible only to those who know zwischen den Zeilen zu lesen—how to read "between the lines". It is here that grammar comes in, at least certain grammatical forms, such as the Konjunktiv, which by their delicate shades of differentiation permit the writer or speaker to indicate his own stand without the risks of a pronounced statement. How strongly these indirect forms of expressing disagreement or dissociation are felt by a dictatorial regime is proved by a recent "advice" of the Communist authorities to the journal of the country. They were to the journalists in the Soviet-occupied part of our country. They were ordered to avoid the use of the Konjunktiv and the indirect speech when reporting pronouncements of the government or the on Communist party.

Fortunately there are more delightful relations between politics and grammar, too. A few months ago the German newspapers reported the story of a young African lady who had come to Germany along with her husband, a political leader of one of the newly independent African nations. This is how she won sympathies in Germany: She surprised the audience by her tion and disbelief when at one stage of a speech, while quoting somebody's remark, she used Konjunktiv Plusquamperfekt and immediately afterwards

## Wedding Aboard An Aircraft

Registry Office at an altitude of 15.000 Feet

THE "seventh heaven" was located at an altitude of 15,000 feet, for Birgit Petri-Granberg and Carl Magnus Hallberg, both of Swedish nationality, who were married aboard a "Lufthansa" Viscount aircraft en route from Stockholm to Hamburg.

The wedding was a new experience, not only for the couple, but also for the passengers on this flight. Over the city of Stockholm, at 59° 21' latitude and 17° 21' longitude, the aircraft became a registry office as the Swedish Registrar, Radman K. Ljundberg, performed the wedding ceremony. As the Viscount approached the German border, the Minister of the Swedish Seamen's Church in Hamburg, the Rev. Rolf Johansson, invoked the blessing of the church upon the couple. Witnesses were stewardess Christel Heitmann and steward Waldemar Hopf.

### Toasted by Fellow-Passengers

Blue and yellow flowers graced the interior of the "Lufthansa" Viscount. A small altar with heavy silver candelabra and huge rose bouquets was set up. The 39 passengers toasted the newlyweds with champagne and a huge three-tiered wedding cake was cut, the "Lufthansa" chefs who know that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, having contributed their share to the happy ceremony.

On landing in Hamburg, "Lufthansa" stewardesses formed a double row and cheered the disembarking couple who proceeded to Bavaria, Southern Germany, to spend their honeymoon.

During the first six months of 1962, the "Lufthansa", German Airlines, carried 882,186 passengers, representing a 27.5 per cent increase over the figure for the same period last year. Cargo revenue increased by 38.8% and the volume of mail carried by 184.5% to 6,083 tons. The number of employees increased by 8.5 per cent.

September 22, 1962

# GERMAN BOOKS ON ART

# Impressive Display at Exhibition in New Delhi

THE story of German art from the Middle Ages is presented at the First International Exhibition of Art Books and Periodicals in the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society Hall, New Delhi, by a display of nearly 50 books collected by Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi.

About 20 other countries are also participating in the Exhibition which was inaugurated on September 18 by Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India, and will be open to the public till September 28. (See picture on the right which shows the Vice-President on a visit to the display.)

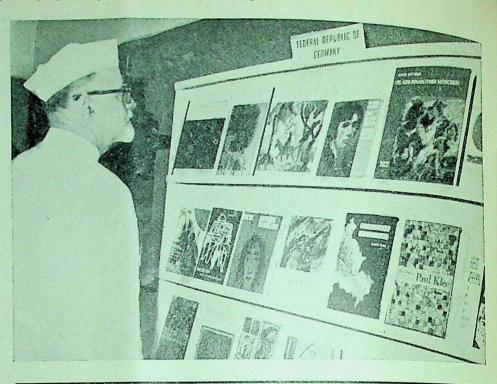
Arranged in three cases, the display embraces different aspects of art and brings within its purview all trends, from the Middle Ages to the early years of the last decade. The exhibits are drawn not only from among the works of individual artists but also from the precious acquisitions of renowned museums such as the "Alte Pinakothek" Museum in Munich and the "Wallraf-Richartz"-Museum in Cologne. There are also on show works presenting artists' impressions of their journeys and a collection entitled "Art Provinces of Germany", portraying the landscape in various parts of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Franz Marc and Paul Klee, wellknown exponents of Expressionism, are represented by a number of their works. Self-portraits executed by eminent artists constitute a special feature of the display.

### India's Art Treasures

German art canvassers have shown keen interest in the art treasures of India. This is revealed in a small but representative collection consisting of "Schöpfungen indischer Kunst" by Klaus Fischer, "India-Five Thousand Years of Indian Art" by Hermann Goetz, "Die Kunst Indiens bis zum Islam" by Heimo Rau and "Indien" by Hermann Goetz.

provides ample display evidence of the high standard of book production attained in Germany. The exhibits breathe the technical perfection in the graphic arts for which the German publishing trade is widely known.



apologized for using the "wrong" Konjunktiv. To the speechless reporters she explained: "I should have used Konjunktiv Perfekt instead." The mystery was solved easily: The young lady had been a student at her local branch of the Goethe-Institut.

## WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

If any doubts about the importance of the Konjunktiv had remained, today's story must have dispelled them. Indirect speech is perhaps the most important field of application of the Konjunktiv. The use of indirect speech indicates that the reporting person takes an indifferent or even negative stand on the reported matter.

Satish schreibt (schrieb) an seinen Freund Kumar:

(Direct Speech)

"Ich lerne Deutsch im Max Müller Bhavan.

Mein Kurs begann im Januar. Wir sind jetzt bei Lektion 12 angekommen. Ich mußte den Unterricht zwei Wochen unterbrechen, weil ich krank geworden

Im Dezember werde ich die Prüfung

In den Ferien will ich nach Agra fahren. Kommst du mit mir? Schreibe mir bald!"

(Indirect Speech)

Er lerne Deutsch im Max Müller Bhavan.

Sein Kurs habe im Januar begonnen. Sie seien jetzt bei Lektion 12 angekommen. Er habe den Unterricht zwei Wochen unterbrechen müssen, weil er krank geworden sei.

Im Dezember werde er die Prüfung machen.

In den Ferien wolle er nach Agra fahren. Ob Kumar mit ihm komme? Er solle (möge) ihm bald schreiben.

From the above text we can deduce the following rules:

Corresponding forms of direct and indirect speech are normally: Konjunktiv Präsens Direct Indikativ Präsens

Imperfekt Indikativ Perfekt Plusquamperfekt Konjunktiv Perfekt

Konjunktiv Futur Imperative forms in the direct speech are to be circumscribed by the Konjunktiv of sollers the Konjunktiv of sollen, mögen or müssen in the indirect speech.

Personal and possessive

Personal and possessive pronouns are to be adjusted to the changed relations in indirect special For reasons of clarity pronouns may sometimes have to be replaced by the respective name of

(To be continued)

is ver In Germ ratori of lat the pl be en Book Book offerin

dealer

Feder

on F

Chem

SC

THI COL

a stud

engine chains frozer Dr. U this ir cal fa the ca

Cha

deep-

tempe is, the ducts from dome of lo standa tempe qualit produ for s includ climat lizer

etc.

simila

of me Sor set or radiat nic be cal as gated for ] While cal (

studie ed fo Karls techn irradi

Germ

# SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THE PROCESSING OF FOODS

# Laboratories in the Federal Republic working on new methods

THE consumption of preserved foods continues to increase and, therefore, a study of the problems of processing is very important.

In the Federal Republic of Germany a number of research laboratories have agreed on a division of labour for the scientific study of the problems involved. Results will be embodied in the German Food Book which is in preparation. The Book will be a collection of reports offering guidance to manufacturers, dealers, and consumers. There is a Federal Laboratory for Research on Food Processing at Karlsruhe. Chemists, physicists, biologists, and engineers investigate the complex chains of reactions in canned or frozen foods and try out new methods. Dr. U. Schuetzsack, a scientist of this institution, explains that biological facts are of vital importance to the canning or freezing of foods.

## Temperature-History

rters

tery

h of

ned,

nost

eech

ative

üller

men.

ingericht ssen,

ifung

Agra 1me?

iben.

ally:

d by

eech.

nged

laced

med)

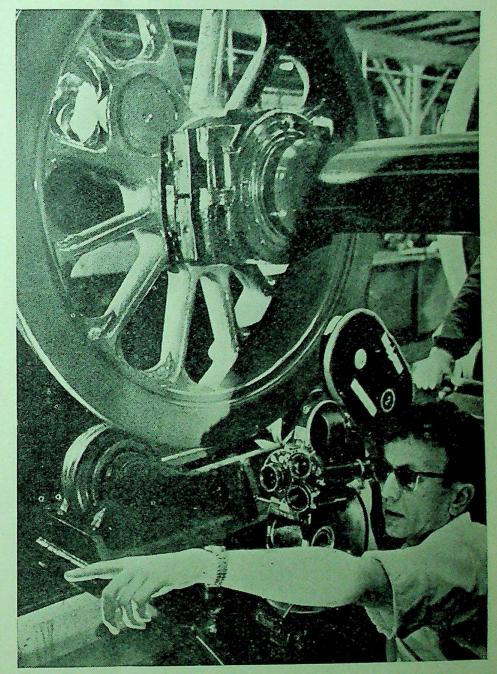
Changes in the taste of certain deep-frozen products depend on the temperature-history of the goods, that is, the temperatures to which the products were exposed on their way from deep-freezing to the consumer's domestic refrigerator. With the aid of long studies and experiments, standards can be established for temperatures to be observed for best quality. The life-history of the products can be most important for storage and processing. This includes the place of cultivation, climate, agricultural technique, fertilizer applied, time of harvesting, etc. Feeding and rearing play a similar part also in the processing of meat or dairy products.

# Food Chemistry

Some time ago, great hopes were set on sterilizing foods by ionizing radiation, mainly X-rays and electronic beams. In Germany, the chemical aspects of the problem are investigated by the Research Laboratory for Food Chemistry at Munich, while the Department of Physiological Chemistry at Mainz University studies the question whether irradiated food is healthy or otherwise. The Karlsruhe institution looks after the technological side of the problem, and has installed large machines for irradiating foods with various rays.

Sterilizing foods the cold way by irradiation is, of course, an attractive proposition. Dr. Schuetzsack points out, however, that the initial optimism on this question has given way to some scepticism. Experiments have shown that, often, fairly high doses of radiation are needed for killing the microbes responsible for the decay of foods, and that

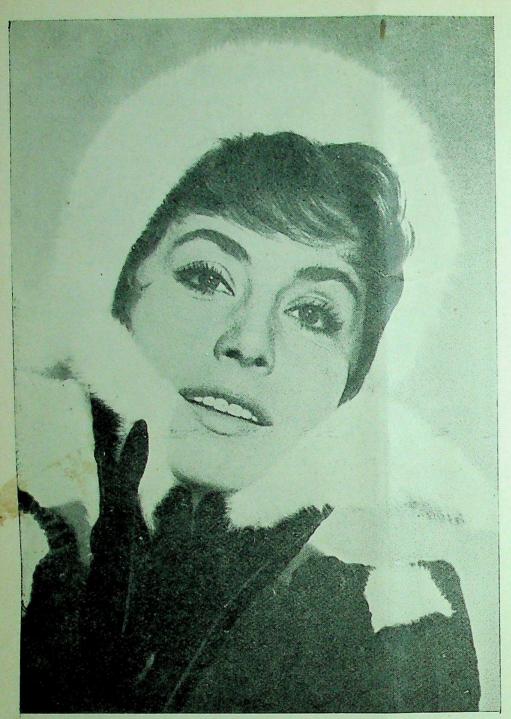
such strong irradiation may lead to a deterioration of the taste and odour of foods. Little is known as yet about physical, chemical, and biological changes in irradiated foods. Feeding experiments on animals have led to contradictory results as regards the effects of irradiated food on health. The method is far from ripe for general application.



Industrial films help to illustrate minute points of technique in various branches of work in a factory. This picture shows a cameraman shooting sequences for a film under a railway wheel in an Essen machine factory.

German News Weekly

September 22, 1962



German actress Sonja Ziemann has reached the pinnacle of her theatre career in the American Musical, "My Fair Lady", which follows the play of the same title by Bernard Shaw. This picture represents her in a role in the film "Happy End in Seventh Heaven."

# ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS IN FEDERAL GERMANY

(Continued from page 4)

and can take better account of individual differences. Automatic programming is rigid and requires a greater number of commands. It is applied only if a problem is to be solved just a few times, and if extreme speed is vital. Automatic programming systems include "fortran" (formula translator) and

"algol" (algorithmic language) for mathematical purposes, and "cobol" (common business-oriented language) for commercial and other ends. The programming language must be adapted to the purpose of the operation. Programming in machine language leads to more mistakes than what automatic programming does.

# Students Organise Holidays for Children from Berlin

Two students of the Mining Academy of Clausthal-Zellerfeld in the Harz Mountains region of the Federal Republic of Germany have been running a campaign known as "Relief Action for Berlin", to give children from West Berlin a holiday in the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1959, they started a club under the name "Students support Berlin" and collected contributions amounting to DM 3,500 with which they helped 25 children from West Berlin to spend a holiday in the Harz Mountains area. Street collections and special programmes yielded more. funds. The students are now planning to provide a holiday to 11,000 children next year. Branches of the "Students support Berlin" are being established; funds are being collected.

Vol.

G

work of G

which

1960

the

and ]

Univ

tal fe

ment

by th

Resea

is bei of th

Club:

Gern Forse

the p

tions

regio

Evere the m

tains

Th

TH

Th

# International Congress of Homoeopathic Medicine

The 26th International Congress of Homoeopathic Medicine was held Bad Godesberg, near Bonn, recently. In a message of greetings to the session, the Federal President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, expressed his pleasure that this congress should be taking place in the homeland of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of homoeopathy.

# German as New Head of World Opinion Research Association

Mr. K.G. von Stackelberg, founder and head of a public-opinion research institute in the Federal Republic (EMNID), has been elected as the new President of the World Association for Public Opinion Research. The Association has members from 5 continents and 24 countries. It maintains a permanent committee in contact with UNESCO and its conferences take place alternately in Europe and the United States.

# CHANGE OF ADDRESS INTIMATIONS

When you notify a change of address, please give your old Ref. Number. Also, please write the new address in BLOCK LETTERS.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Shanti Path, Printed at Printed at Printed At the Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi, Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 nf.

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

ning l in the nave n as give iday

any.
r the

iting;

lped to.

ounand nore

olan-,000 f the

eing

cted.

ne

ess of

held

onn,

tings

dent,

d his

ld be

d of

er of

of

ch

inder 1 re-

deral

ected

Vorld

Renbers

ee in its place the

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 29, 1962

No. 39

# WRESTING THE SECRETS OF THE HIMALAYAS German Scientists at work on 26,000-ft.-high Mountains in Nepal

A TEAM of German scientists will be shortly arriving in Kathmandu for completing the cartographical work already done by successive groups of Germans under a research scheme which has been in progress since 1960. Dr. W. Hellmich, Director of the Zoological Museum in Munich and Professor of Biology at Munich University, is already in Nepal's capital for making preliminary arrangements for the work to be undertaken by the latest group.

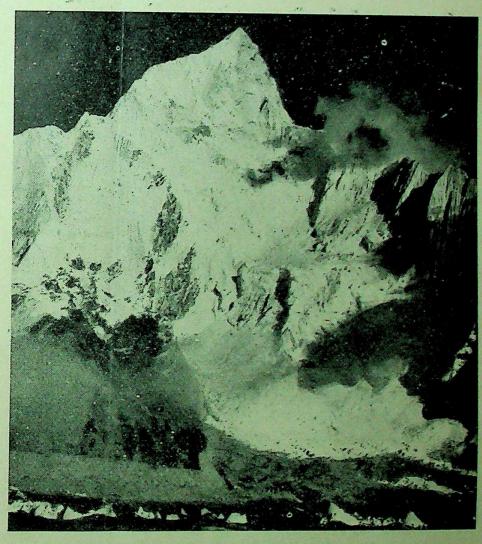
The scheme, known as the Research Scheme Nepal Himalaya, is being carried out under the auspices of the German and Austrian Alpine Clubs, in collaboration with the German Research Society (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft). It followed the publication by these organisations in 1957 of a map of the region immediately around Mount Everest, and its objects are to enlarge the map so as to cover all the mountains of over 8,000 metres in height

In this Issue:

Wresting the secrets of			
the Himalayas		1	
The lakes of a	•••		
The lakes of Bavaria,			
OI AVCILEGIANCE		3	
The origin and growth			
		4	
milan playweight		4	
The German	•••	0	
The German peace prize 19	62	7	
Where the elements serve			
21CK		7	

in the territory of Nepal, and to collect data of universal scientific value embracing the zoological,

geological, botanical, meteorological and ethnographical conditions met (Continued on page 2)



A view of the peak of Nuptse (7,900 metres) with a glacier at the foot [Photo by Mr. Erwin Schneider.]



Jutta Heine (right), the woman sprinter from the Federal Republic of Germany, embracing her Polish counterpart, Barbara Sobotta, on the occasion of the European championships in Belgrade.

# Sport Knows No Political Borders

At the European championships held in Belgrade recently, the all-German team took the second place. They won 22 medals—four gold, 10 silver and eight bronze medals. The gold medals were won in the 200-metre women's race, in the 800-metre men's race, in the  $4 \times 100$ metre relay race and in the 4×400metre relay race.

The German woman sprinter, Jutta Heine, received loud and prolonged applause when she beat her English rival, Dorothy Hyman, and won the gold medal in the 200-metre event. The Polish woman sprinter, Barbara Sobotta, took the third place in this race. When she was embraced by Jutta Heine, the numerous spectators present realised that sport recognises no political borders and links athletes in friendship, in spite of these borders between countries.

# No Separate Membership for Soviet Zone

The International Amateur Athletic Federation has turned down a proposal to enrol the German Athletic Association of the Soviet Zone of Germany as a member of the Federation. This means that the Federation has refused to recognise the division of Germany in relation to international sports.

# WRESTING THE SECRETS OF THE HIMALAYAS

(Continued from page 1)

with in the region. The stretches of the Himalayas actually under study comprise an area of about 2,600 kilometres—from the Cho Oyu to the Makalu-a region which consists of all mountains of Nepal over 8,000 metres in height. The work was originally financed by the Bundeskanzleramt (the Federal Chancellor's Office) and the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was also receiving assistance from Baron Heinrich Thyssen, the well-known industrialist and philanthropist, and now it receives assistance from the Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung, an association which is promoting research and awarding scholarships.

### The Successive Teams

The first team under the scheme was led by Erwin Schneider and, working from November 1960 till the end of January 1961, devoted itself investigations. to cartographical This team was followed by the second which, led by Dr. Janetsehek as a biologist, worked during the spring and summer of 1961, collecting valuable biological data. The third team, again under Schneider, resumed the cartographical work in the winter of 1961-62. The fourth team, which has resumed the biological investigations already carried out by the second team, has been working in the Khumbu Valley since March this year. The fifth team, when it arrives shortly, will carry the cartographical part of the project further and complete it. A few more teams will also be sent out later on till the scheme reaches its final stages, perhaps within the next two years.

### Data of Universal Value

In a talk with a German News Weekly representative, Dr. Hellmich said: "The difference between the work being carried out under the present scheme and that already done by various Himalayan expeditions is that one of the objects of the present programme is to collect data of universal value; further, the work is spread over all seasons of the year. All the previous expeditions were mostly mountaineering programmes. The scientists who accompanied those expeditions could not undertake a study of universal value, nor could they stay long on the mountains. The work under the present scheme has been so planned that one team comes on while its

predecessor is working and continues the investigations intensively and

IT is

9150

know

Th

the m

with end a

The

berge

see, t

the W

charr

Th

select

excui

from

touch

hills,

fashio

the

front.

ful co

forest

pastu

Th

Bava

sea'.

metre

74 m

and a

struct

count

In

Ludw

the

cular

eveni

count

decor

Every

bines

brigh

Other

beach

Seebr

of M

the s

Owin

ed b

this ]

In e

built

was t

day, j

distin

none

turbe

Germ

Bel

Dr. Hellmich disclosed that the results of the investigations already completed had, for example, helped the teams to prepare a complete map of a particular part of the region taken up for study. In this part, which is known as Jiri, the Swiss are carrying out a scheme under which they are growing certain plantations and are also training the local people in using the milk of the yak for human consumption and for producing cheese.

# 1: 2000-Scale Map

The map, prepared on a scale of 1: 2,000 metres, Dr. Hellmich said. had been presented to the Government of Nepal. The teams that had already worked under the scheme had also collected nearly 40,000 specimens of insects and about 800 of birds. These collections, as well as others to be obtained hereafter under the scheme, will form a special section of a new Zoological Museum proposed to be established in Munich and, also, they could be used for a Museum in Kathmandu.



Dr. W. Hellmich

Dr. Hellmich expressed the hope that the data already collected by the teams would be useful to the Government of Nepal in extending agriculture and conserving forest wealth in the region now under study. A further advantage of the scheme for Nepal is the fact that all the scientists working under the scheme are internationally known experts.

They toler They take with them into the field young Nepalese students for training in the students of training in the respective branches of September 29, 1962 scientific work.

German News Weekly

# THE LAKES OF BAVARIA, VENUES OF EXCURSIONS

It is not just the Alps Mountains Bavaria famous—it is also its lakes which are all widely known in Europe.

lues

and

the

ady

ped

lete

the

this

the

eme

tain

the

l for

le of

said.

ment

eady

also

ns of

pirds.

thers

r the on of

posed

and,

or a

hope

by the

vernagri-

vealth study.

cheme

ll the

cheme perts.

the

s for

hes of

, 1962

the

The lake district of Bavaria lies for the most part to the south of Munich, with the Chiemsee at the eastern end and the Ammersee at the western. The lakes—the Chiemsee, the Starnberger See, the Ammersee, the Tegernsee, the Schliersee, the Kochelsee and the Walchensee—have each a peculiar charm of its own.

The people of Munich always select these lakes as the venue of their excursions. Some of the lakes lie far from the noise of traffic in the untouched country of the Alpine foothills, while others have become fashionable health resorts.

Behind the lakes the mystery of the Alpine giant holds sway. In front, there stretches a kindly peaceful countryside. This is a region of forests and meadows, marshes, pastures and ploughed fields.

### The "Bavarian Sea"

The Chiemsee—the largest lake in Bavaria—is known as the 'Bavarian sea'. Measuring 84 square kilometres in area and with a depth of 74 metres, its banks are mainly flat and at places marshy, and the construction of the autobahn through this country is a technical masterpiece.

In the region of the Chiemsee, King Ludwig's castle, built in imitation of the palace of Versailles, is particularly impressive on summer evenings, when the reflections of countless candles dance in the mirrors decorating the walls of the galleries. Everything around the lake combines to present an entrancing scene, bright and fragrant with flowers. Other delightful spots are Chieming beach, the bridge over the Alz in Seebrück, and the church in Prien.

# Popular Holiday Resort

Twenty-five kilometres south-west of Munich lies the Starnberger See, the second largest lake in Bavaria. Owing to its scenic beauty, its wooded banks and picturesque villages, this lake is a popular holiday area. In earlier times Bavarian princes built their palaces here and the place was the scene of royal festivals. Today, in spite of its elegant hotels and distinguished health resorts, there is, none the less, an element of undisturbed peace around the lake, and the villages, with the distant backdrop of the Alps, have, in general, preserved their original rustic character.

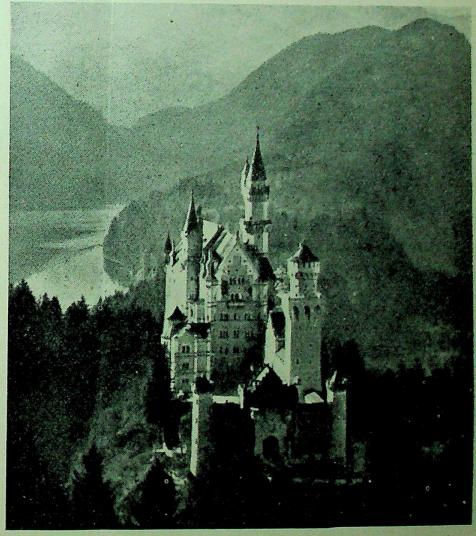
Encircled by lush meadows and magnificent mountain scenery, the Tegernsee makes a great impression on the visitor. The lake, though only six kilometres long in the midst of serene country, is a very interesting place for a holiday. It has grown to be, in recent years, a colourful and fashionable health resort well known for its springs which are rich in iodine and sulphur. The Tegernsee can be approached by an autobahn from Munich.

The Schliersee, with its lovely green banks amidst mountains, presents a romantic view. The high peaks of Brecherspitze (1,684 metres), Jagerkamp (1,746 m) and Bodenschneid (1,668 m) provide a fine background. The Schliersee area, like the Tegernsee which lies south of it, was first

developed by Benedictine monks who built a monastery here in the year 750. With the invasion of the Huns the monastery disappeared and subsequently became an Augustine canonical monastery which holds fine works of art of those times.

The Ammersee, easily accessible from Munich and Augsburg, is preferred by many to the Starnberger See, just a few kilometres away. Sixteen kilometres long, it is set in hilly countryside and has partly wooded banks. To the east of the Ammersee, separated only by a narrow isthmus, are the Wörthsee and the Pilsensee, two romantic little lakes.

The other fascinating lakes in this region include the Walchensee lying 200 metres higher than the Kochelsee. The combined Walchensee-Kochelsee hydro-electric power station is the most important single power station in Germany.



"Neuschwanstein", towering above one of the numerous lakes amidst the picturesque mountains in Bavaria, is one of the castles built by King Ludwig II (1864-1886).

German News Weekly

September 29, 1962

# THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF GERMAN INDUSTRY

# A Record of remarkable progress during two centuries

SINCE its beginnings in the 18th century, industrialisation has had a decisive influence on the social and economic life of the people of Germany and on the growth of trade in the world. And well-known entrepreneurs such as Alfred Krupp, Friedrich Bayer and Carl Benz have played a great part in the development of German industry. The following article gives the story of this development in broad outlines.

German industrialisation covered an extended period, beginning from the 18th century. The Elberfeld merchant, Johann Gottfried Brügelmann, set up the first mechanical spinning mill at Ratingen near Düsseldorf in 1783. It was typical of conditions in the German principalities of that time that Brügelmann was granted a concession by his Lord which guaranteed him a 12-year monopoly in the Duchy of Berg. It was only after the expiry of that period that further mechanical spinning mills were established.

### Machine Construction

Prussia showed keen interest in new developments. Frederick the Great ordered the engineer, Bückling, to visit England in 1780 to study machine construction. On his return in 1785, he installed the first German steam engine in the Hettstedt mine in the Mansfeld district. Between 1794 and 1796 the first German coke blast furnace was built in the

(B) (F)

Alfred Krupp (1812-1887)

Gleiwitz area, and two years later a second was installed at Königshütte. For about two decades further developments were interrupted by the recurrent wars on the Continent.

It was only after 1815 that a fresh start could

be made. Peter Christian Wilhelm Beuth, head of the Prussian Finance Ministry, initiated a programme of industrial development, one of the characteristics of which was that the State was not to be the entrepreneur but would merely enable a start to be made and then encour-

age development, leaving the rest to private enterprise. Beuth's department procured information and models which were placed free of charge at the disposal of any concern interested in their exploitation. Public buildings were sold to new entrepremillion tons in 1880. Between 1846 and 1850 the average yearly processing of raw cotton was about 16,000 tons. By 1880 this had risen to about 124,500 tons. It was at this period that the large German industrial conurbations came into being.

a speed

Covered

which t

Liebe

for or

ich de

"Wie

Keiner

"Weil

Logik

der bo

statt.

Aus a

Musik

kam i

Geräu

Aber

viel B

"Brat

Veget

zelten

hunde

dieser

Bayeri conges der U Stöcke



Women workers busy at their jobs in the cosmetics department of a chemical factory

neurs at cheap rates. The works of Friedrich Harkort at Wetter, one of the first German steam and textile machine factories to be set up, were established in this way.

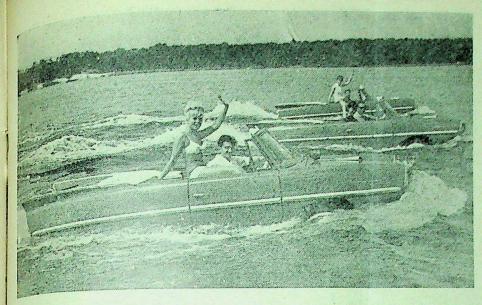
The development of communications was a further prerequisite of progress. The speed at which railway traffic developed can be appreciated from the fact that in 1840 the rail mileage in Germany was 550 km. (as against 1,350 in Great Britain) rising to 6,044 km. (10,653 km.) in 1850, and to almost 20,000 km. (25,000 km.) in 1870, by which time the railways had become the main means of communication.

The development of German industry was accelerated between 1850 and 1880, the early industrialisation period. It began with the growth of machine construction and textiles, to be followed closely by iron and steel. Coal production in the Ruhr area rose from 4.4 million tons in 1860 to 22.5

This rapid rise of industry was, above all, due to the efforts of German entrepreneurs. Names like Alfred Krupp and Friedrich Bayer are typical examples. By their efforts they raised German industry to world class. The numerous medium and smaller firms, established in the face of serious initial difficulties, also made their contribution.

By 1914, German industry had almost caught up with Great Britain. After the USA and Great Britain. Germany ranked as the third industrial power. Between 1906 and 1910, the manufacturing industries of Germany produced 15.7 per cent and those of Great Britain 19.7 per cent. The industries of the United States The industries of the United States of America provided 35.3 per cent of total world production, whilst of total world production, Russian industry represented 5.5 per cent.

(Continued on page 5)
September 29, 1962



A West-Berlin industrial group has produced this "amphicar", a 1.3-ton vehicle which develops a speed of up to 120 km. per hour on the road and glides on water at 12 to 13 km. per hour. Covered underneath with watertight steel, it has two propellers, made of synthetic material, which transform the car into a motorboat. The front wheels serve as rudders in water.

# WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

39

Liebe Freunde!

346

SS-

000

out

iod

rial

was,

of

like

ayer

forts

vorld

and

face

also

had

tain.

tain,

third

and

es of

t and

cent.

tates

cent

yhilst

5.5

1962

The latest news from our old friend Ramachandra arrived just in time for our students to enjoy one of the most popular German festivals. Let us join our friend's adventures at the Oktoberfest in Munich!

München, den 24.9.1962

Liebe Freunde!

Man sagt, die Deutschen dächten logisch. Seit einigen Tagen bezweifle ich das. Gestern, am 23. September, fing das berühmte Oktoberfest an. "Wie kann ein Oktoberfest im September beginnen?" fragte ich meine Bekannten. Keiner hatte darüber nachgedacht. Aber schließlich fand einer die Erklärung: "Weil es am ersten Sonntag im Oktober endet." "Sicher ist das auch eine Logik", dachte ich mir, "made in Munich!" Dieses Fest wird nämlich nur in der bayerischen Hauptstadt gefeiert. Zum ersten Mal fand es vor 152 Jahren slatt, als König Ludwig I. von Bayern Hochzeit machte.

Gestern abend fuhr ich also zur Theresienwiese, dem riesigen Festplatz. Aus der Ferne hörte ich bald die Stimmen singender Menschen und lustige Musik. Unzählige Besucher verstopften die Strassen, und immer langsamer kam ich voran. Plötzlich lag die "Wies'n" vor mir: ein Meer von Lichtern, Geräuschen und Gerüchen—wie bei einem "Mela" in Delhi oder Calcutta. Aber eine Men Gerüchen wie bei einem "Mela" in Delhi oder Calcutta.

Geräuschen und Gerüchen—wie bei einem "Mela" in Delhi oder Calcutta. Aber es gibt einen großen Unterschied: Beim Oktoberfest trinkt man Bier, wiel Bier. Millionen Liter werden in diesen Tagen konsumiert; dazu ißt man Brathendln", "Stöckerlfisch" und andere Wies'n-Spezialitäten. Aber auch Vegetarier und Antialkoholiker kommen auf ihre Kosten. Neben den Bierzelten der berühmten Münchner Brauereien laden Schießbuden, Karusselle und diesen.

diesem Jahr aus aller Welt. Einer von ihnen ist

K. P. Ramachandra

Bayerisch: Bavarian; der Festplatz: Festival ground; die Ferne: distance; verstopfen: to congest; "Wies'n" Bavarian dialect for Wiese; das Geräusch: noise; der Geruch: smell; der Unterschied: difference; das Brathendl: (Bava ian dialect) grilled chicken; der Stöckerlissch: (Bavarian dialect) grilled fish; auf seine Kosten kommen: to get one's money's worth; das Bierzelt: beer tent; die Brauerei: brewery; die Schießbude: shooting gallery.

### **GERMAN INDUSTRY**

(Continued from page 4)

Technical development became the prerequisite of the expansion of production. New grades of German iron and steel (Bessemer and openhearth) had a marked influence on the advance of machine construction.

### Colours from a Saucepan

Planned research into elements and compounds, as carried out by Liebig and Bunsen, about the middle of the 19th century, were the beginnings of the German chemical and electrical industries. It is in the best fairytale tradition to learn that the founders of the Bayer Works brewed up their first colours in 1861 on the family cooking range. Two years later they founded their firm, initially with a single workman. The electrical industry developed just as speedily.

Railways continued to be the primary means of transport. Track mileage increased from about 12,000 km. in 1870 to 38,000 km. in 1914. Meanwhile, a new means of transport, the motor vehicle, began to appear. In 1885 Daimler and Benz, working independently, built petrol

engines that could be used as primemovers.

Although the first paddle steamer, the "Savannah", crossed the Atlantic as early as 1816, and in 1829 an Austrian, Ressel, built the first propeller-driven steamship, there were in 1886 still 3,500 sailing ships as against



Carl Benz (1844-1929)

665 steamships. In 1914, the number of sailing ships, 2,400, slightly ex-

ceeded steamships at 2,170, but the latter, totalling about 2.8 million g. r. t. against 380,000, had almost 7 times the carrying capacity.

The growth of the economy is best illustrated in the rapid increase in the value of German overseas trading.



Gottlieb Daimler (1834-1900)

September 29, 1962

# GERMAN PLAYWRIGHT IN INDIA

# Mr. Gunter Eich Greeted by AIR

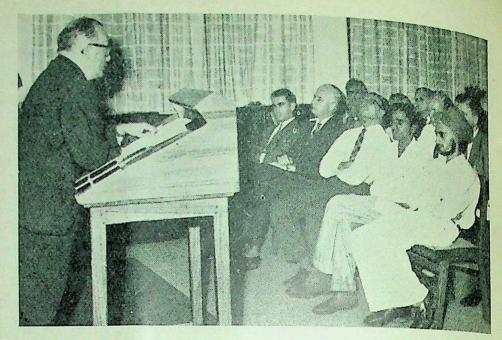
IT would give Mr. Günter Eich no little satisfaction to know that his thoughts did not fail to strike the responsive chords of those who listened to him last week at Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi.

This is also amply clear from the Press comments. As one commentator said, "the session, which included a reading of his radio play 'Dreams', was truly a memorable affair, an affair with a poet one might say". Equally appreciative was another art critic of a leading newspaper who wrote: "In his poems Mr. Eich displays a rich imagery and a wonderful feeling for words". His reflections which struck one as sad, pessimistic and tragic were so because "these are the reflections of a sensitive man who carries a deep scar from the havoc and destruction caused by wars".

### Fortnight-long Tour

The German lyricist and radio playwright, whose visit to India has been sponsored by Max Müller Bhavan, will stay in this country for a fortnight. He arrived in New Delhi first, and after visiting Madras he flew to Calcutta from where he will proceed to Bangkok. In New Delhi he was accorded a reception by the Director-General of All India Radio. The Sahitya Akademi also invited Mr. Eich and presented him with copies of some of their publications, such as Telugu and Urdu translations of Goethe's works. Some of the playwright's recorded poems in German and English were broadcast over the All India Radio, and so will his radio play "Dreams" after it has been produced and recorded.

Mr. Eich was born in Lebus on the Oder, now in the Soviet Zone. Winner of many prizes for his poetic works and radio plays, Mr. Günter Eich was awarded the Georg-Büchner Prize of the German Academy for Language and Literature and Poetry in 1959, and the Schleussner-Schüller Prize of the Hessian Radio in 1960. In 1952, he was awarded the Radio Prize of the Union of the War-Blind.



Mr. Günter Eich giving a reading of some of his poems at a meeting in Max Miller Bhavan, New Delhi. Picture also shows a section of the audience.

## WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

PE

THE 196

Paul

logian

nation from !

The

in 195

is awa

his w

contri

kind.

Presid

prize

includ

Prof.

dent

Germ

know

winne

know

Work

Britis

Pro

Was 1

Sovie

profes Univer the U

have

foreig Mo

30 C

Which

time,

exhib

techn

tracte

Germ

"Man sagt, die Deutschen dächten logisch," says Mr. Ramachandra in his letter. You will immediately recognise this as indirekte Rede (indirect speech). In direct speech it would be: Die Deutschen denken logisch. The corresponding Konjunktiv, according to the rules deduced in our last issue, would be Konjunktiv Präsens. But since the Indikativ and the Konjunktiv Präsens forms of denken are the same, we would be unable to recognise the indirect character of the speech. We have to substitute it, therefore, by Konjunktiv Präteritum: dächten. Whenever the Indikativ and Konjunktiv forms of a tense are the same, the corresponding Konjunktiv forms for the indirect speech are:

> Indirect Direct

Konjunktiv Präteritum Indikativ Präsens

(Präteritum Konjunktiv Plusquamperfekt Indikativ \ Perfekt | Plusquamperfekt

"würde" + Infinitiv Indikativ Futur

The above Konjunktiv forms are also used when the narrator wishes to indicate that he disagrees with the reported matter or doubts it.

> Indirect Direct

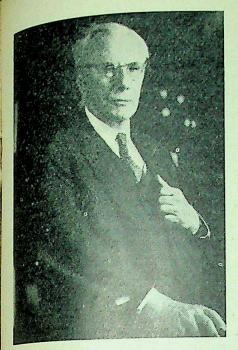
(Er sagt, er habe kein Geld. (Narrator is indifferent.) habe kein Geld." [Er sagt, er hätte kein Geld. (Narrator has doubts.) Er sagt: "Ich

Very often indirect speech is related in the grammatical form of a subordinate clause, introduced by the conjunction  $da\beta$ : Er sagte,  $da\beta$ er kein Geld habe (hätte).

# ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Die Zeitungen schreiben: "Ein großes Unglück ist geschehen. Der Fluß hat das Land überschwemmt. Die Bevölkerung mußte fliehen. Die Brücken sterben auf den Feldern. Auch die Züge fahren nicht mehr. Viele Brücken sind zerstört. Niemand weiß Rat." In einem Aufruf an die Bevölkerung heißt es: "Verliert den Mut nicht! Die Regierung wird für schnelle Hilfe sorgen. Helft alle mit! Jeder muß tun was er kann" sorgen. Helft alle mit! Jeder muß tun, was er kann."

German News Weekly



Prof. Dr. Paul Tillich

avan.

ra in

The ssue,

nktiv

gnise

fore, nktiv

for

fekt

ishes

ent.)

ots.)

of a

daß

Fluß Tiere

icken

Hilfe

# THE GERMAN PEACE PRIZE 1962

THE German Peace Prize for 1962 was awarded to Prof. Dr. Paul Tillich, philosopher and theologian, on the occasion of the International Book Fair at Frankfurt held from September 20 to 25.

The German Peace Prize, instituted in 1950 by the nation's book trade, is awarded every year to one who, by his work and personal conduct, has contributed to the peace of mankind. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the President of India, was awarded the prize last year. Earlier recipients included the late Hermann Hesse, Prof. Theodor Heuss, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Karl Jaspers, the well-known philosopher, Nobel-Prize winner Albert Schweitzer, the well-known humanitarian and social worker, and Victor Gollancz, the British publisher.

Prof. Tillich, who is 76 years old, was born at a place now in the Soviet Zone of Germany and was a professor at Marburg and Frankfurt Universities before he emigrated to the USA in 1933. His publications have been translated into many foreign languages.

More than 2,000 publishers, from 30 countries, including Australia which was represented for the first time, took part in the Book Fair. The exhibits, which showed the latest techniques in book production, attacted a large number of visitors.

WHERE THE ELEMENTS SERVE THE SICK

German Spas help in the treatment of diseases

NUMEROUS watering and health resorts have developed in Germany, and the natural therapeutic agents used in past centuries have been adapted through the years to the concepts of modern balneology.

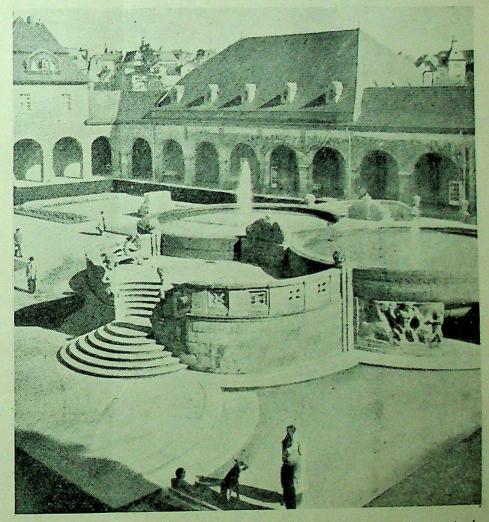
There are in the Federal Republic of Germany several research institutes which analyse mineral spring water, muds of all kinds and the elements of spa climates, and ascertain their therapeutic properties as well as the type and duration of treatment. In doing so, scientific balneology also makes use of related disciplines. Its links with chemistry are very close, for chemistry provides the analyses which permit balneologists an insight into the precise composition of a particular specimen of mineral water. The medicinal springs are distributed throughout the country,

although certain regional groupings of specific medicinal springs in the country are apparent.

There is hardly a branch of pathology for which nature does not offer a possible cure. The facilities for balneotherapy are so varied that a doctor must determine the precise indications. It is very important that the patient should be sent to the right spa at the right moment.

The following types of springs are encountered: hot or cold, springs containing sodium chloride or carbon dioxide, alkali or iron, radioactive waters, springs containing Glauber's salt, magnesium salts, sulphur or calcareous substances, calcium chloride, arsenic or iodine, and Fango or mud spas. In addition, there are the stimulating or soothing curative

(Continued on page 8)



The hot springs at Bad Nauheim, near Friedberg, are believed to be very efficacious in the treatment of heart diseases. The waters thrown up by the springs are made available to patients through fountains, as seen in this picture.

German News Weekly

September 29, 1962

WHERE THE ELEMENTS SERVE THE SICK (Continued from page 7)

influences of the seaside resorts of the North Sea or Baltic, the Kneipp spas with their manifold applications of water, and spas offering a restorative climate, and using openair rest-cures, heliotherapy, terrain treatment, etc.

Mineral waters have been classified from the aspect of their predominantly beneficial influence on specific diseases. The individual waters have all been analysed, as has seawater, which is analytically related to the sodium chloride springs. These analyses are re-checked at certain intervals. The science of medicinal springs, generally known as balneology, developed from efforts to discover how these natural curative agents work. Cardiac and circulatory

lesions are treated mainly at carbon dioxide spas in several parts of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Spa therapy is often the remedy preferred in the treatment of nonacute rheumatic disease, complaints of the peripheral nervous system or of the locomotor apparatus. Metabolic diseases, gastro-intestinal diseases, hepatic, biliary and bladder diseases, women's diseases, dermal complaints, and diseases of the respiratory passages are also treated successfully. The constant increase in the number of spa-cures prescribed by physicians offers the best proof of their beneficial influence on health.

# Open-air Treatment

Vol. IV

INST.

of per

sacrific

to flee

Zone

compla

'Germ

Reunif

Comm

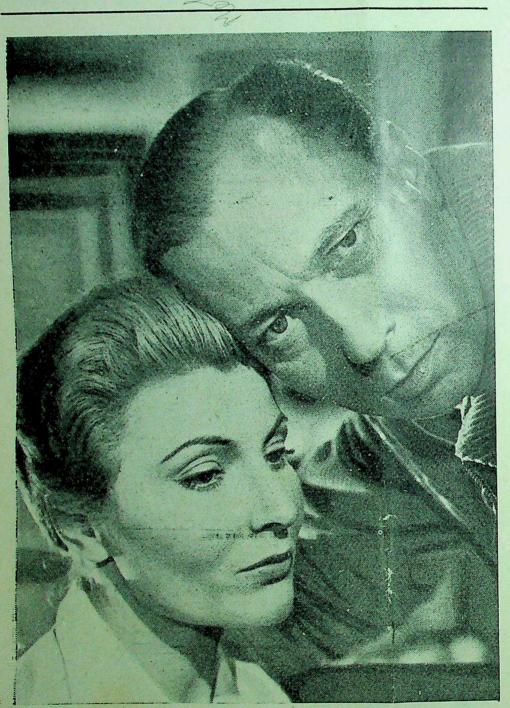
The name

Most people think of a beach in terms of holiday fun and carefree open-air existence with sun, wind and sand. They are surprised when they are suddenly confronted by a modern sanatorium or clinic near the beach, where patients-some suffering from the severest kinds of illness, such as tuberculosis of the bones or joints, bronchial asthma or obstinate skin diseases-are undergoing heliotherapy or open-air treatment. When the holiday-maker hears that the complaints of many thousands of such patients are cured or alleviated at the sea-side every year, and that the raison d'etre of this ancient form of treatment is still fully valid, despite the modern miracle drugs of the pharmaceutical industry, he begins to realise the great efficacy of the climatic forces to which he previously exposed himself merely for recreation and diversion.

### The Secret

What is the secret of this climatic healing power? For one thing, there is the exceedingly pure, spicy sea-air, laden with droplets of water and salt crystals without the impurities occasioned by civilisation (to which our respiratory organs are becoming more and more sensitive); it is a great natural inhalatorium to be tapped as long as desired.

Furthermore, there is the astonishingly mild climate which permits an out-door sojourn to an extent unknown elsewhere, together with the invigorating and inuring air currents which prevent both physical and physiological stagnation, and can be variously graded to suit individual needs individual needs.



Winnie Markus, a well-known German star, and Carl Raddatz, a Mannheim-born actor, have risen to eminence on the screen through the stage. This picture represents them in an important sequence in the film "Prize of the Nations".

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6. Shanti Path, Printed at Printed at Printed at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. the Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 6, 1962

No. 40

वाचनालय,

# CONTINUING VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

# Complaint to U. N. Commission on Conditions in the Soviet Zone

INSTANCES of ruthlessness by the Soviet Zone authorities and a list of persons who are known to have sacrificed themselves in their attempt to flee to freedom from the Soviet Zone of Germany are cited in a complaint made by the organisation "Germany Indivisible, Council for Reunification" to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

The complaint, preferred in the name of the German people in the

Soviet Zone who are unable to speak for themselves, shows that the actions of the Soviet Zone authorities in preventing their citizens by force from leaving the Zone and in erecting the Berlin Wall constitute violations of the rights to freedom of travel and to emigrate and the right to life and liberty, governed by Articles 13 and 3, respectively, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The complaint, therefore,

charges the authorities with "unremitting and grave violation of the basic rights" of the German people in East Berlin and in the Soviet Zone to life and liberty, to "unrestricted movement and to the freedom to leave any country, including their own -rights set forth in the Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948.

### The Facts

The "Germany Indivisible, Council for Reunification" requests the Commission to establish the facts-

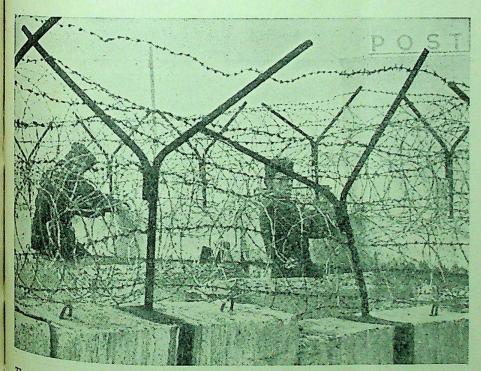
"that the inhuman conditions in the Soviet Zone of Occupation and East Berlin represent a continuing violation of human rights;

"that the Germans who live in the Soviet Zone and in East Berlin are prevented from exercising the rights

(Continued on page 3)

In this Issues

... 1



The barbed wire barricades dividing the Soviet Zone from the free part of Germany are being strengthened by the Soviet Zone authorities, as seen in this picture, and more Still, even an Infantry Commander of the "People's Army" has had to flee the Zone.

[See also page 2]

Gelsenkirchen Businessmen and the nation's

Indian students for Germany 5
African display at Berlinany 5 African display at Berlin exhibition

Continuing violation of

Plan to "attack Free

Germany"
German Cities-LVI:

human rights

... 6 Their own noises ensnare ... 7 marine animals .

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

bon the nedy

15

nonaints. stem atus. tinal dder rmal res-

eated rease ribed proof alth.

ch in efree wind when d by near some ds of f the na or ndertreat-

hears thoud or year, f this Ifully iracle ustry, ficacy

ch he

nerely matic there a-air, d salt occah our oming

great ned as stoniermits extent with g air ysical , and

Path. ted at 5 np.

suit



Former Soviet Zone Infantry Commander Lt.-Col. M. H. Loeffler

# PLAN TO "ATTACK FREE GERMANY"

# Former Soviet Zone Commander's Disclosure

"THE 'National People's Army' in the Soviet Zone is being trained for an attack on the Federal Republic of Germany, and, as a part of this plan, I had to undertake a strategic study of the conquest of the Ruhr, disclosed Lt.-Col. Martin Herbert Loeffler, who has escaped to the West from the Soviet Zone of Germany.

An officer of the highest rank so far to flee the Soviet Zone, Lt.-Col. Loeffler was commander of an Infantry Regiment in the 'People's Army'. He decided to escape because, he said, he was tired of interference by Communist political functionaries in the official concerns of the Army.

Speaking to Press correspondents in Bonn, he also said that Soviet "advisers" were running the Army in the Soviet Zone, especially since the construction of the Berlin Wall, and that morale among the Germans in the Soviet Zone forces was low. Lt:-Col. Loeffler then disclosed that the Ulbricht regime would probably be advised by Moscow to attempt another blockade of West Berlin if the Soviet Union concluded its threatened separate peace treaty.

# FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TIGHTENING ITS BELT

But no fall-off in Development Aid contributions

AFTER years of post-war recon-struction, which recently began turning into a runaway boom and was then stalled, the Federal Republic of Germany is tightening its belt.

International obligations have risen faster than revenues; so, last week the Federal Government called a halt to all but essential spending. It announced what it called a "balanced" budget for 1963. If parliament approves the budget, a number of Ministries will have to abandon cherished plans, including expansion of social welfare.

### What Will Not Be Cut

The 1963 budget is not, however, an "economy measure" in the sense of providing for less over-all expenditure than this year's budget. On the contrary, although details have not yet been worked out, it is understood that two key measures of policy in the free part of Germany-co-operation with Atlantic defence and aid to the developing peoples-will not be cut below this year's level, and probably will rise.

On the domestic side, social security payments and construction of badly-needed new roads will not be reduced. German commitments to the developing nations will be honoured whatever cuts are made in domestic spending.

In a Press interview the Federal Chancellor restated Government's policy regarding development aid.

GEL lar

West

footba

Repub

It 1

coal,

daily

every

Befor

World

larges of coa

in the

S

For

on t

Gelse

est in

public

Duist

absor

inhab

Emsc

town

Toda

popul

region

active

17 m

of co

dozer

He pointed out that last year the Government intensified greatly its development aid programme, cash payments alone amounting to DM 2,300,000,000 as against DM 1,300,000,000 in 1960. New commitments for aid undertaken in 1961, totalled DM 5,700,000,000 -commitments to be honoured during the present year and the coming years. There could hardly be a prospect of a fall-off in aid contributions in the near future.

# Benefit of Experience

What the Government wanted to do, he added, was to take advantage of past experience in order to make future aid still more effective.

"Our activity," the Chancellor said, "will concentrate on economic measures within the economies of the developing nations. We shall encourage private initiative, including the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises. Besides direct Government aid and aid by means of private initiative, there is a third and quite important keystone of our development aid. I am thinking of the many-sided activity that can be summed up as social services, education and technical training.



A 963-metre-long bridge spanning the strait between the Baltic Coast on the north-eastern tip of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Polynom will provide a short for the federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Polynom will provide a short for the federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Polynom will provide a short for the federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Polynom will provide a short for the federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Polynom will provide a short for the federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Polynom will provide a short for the federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Polynom will provide a short for the federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Polynom will provide a short for the federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Polynom will provide a short for the federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Polynom will provide a short for the federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Polynom will provide a short for the federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Polynom will provide a short for the federal Republic of Germany and the Lands of Republic of Germany and the lands of the federal Republic of Germany and the lands of the federal Republic of Germany and the lands of the federal Republic of Germany and the lands of the federal Republic of Germany and the lands of the federal Republic of Germany and the lands of the federal Republic of Germany and the federal Republic of the federal Republic of Germany and the federal Republic of Germany an A 963-metre-long bridge spanning the strait between the Baltic Coast on the north-easter tip of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Island of Fehmarn will provide a short cut from Germany to the Scandinavian countries. The bridge will support a and a roadway 21 metres above water-level, and ships can pass under a arch, seen in this picture.

GERMAN CITIES-LVI\*

deral

ent's

year

eatly

nme.

g to

DM

com-

0,000

ured

the

ardly aid

ed to

ntage

make

cellor

nomic

es of

shall

nclud-

1 and

esides

id by

re is a

ystone

think-

y that

rvices,

ning.

1962

e.

# GELSENKIRCHEN, A HOME OF FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

GELSENKIRCHEN, the second largest town in the State of Westphalia, is known for front-rank football players in the Federal Republic of Germany.

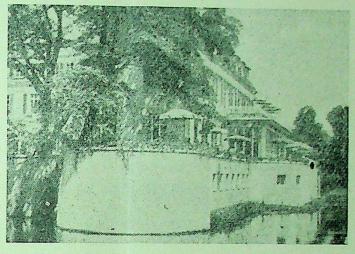
It produces about 40,000 tons of coal, about ten per cent of the total daily coal output of the Ruhr, and every other windowpane in Germany. Before the devastation of the last World War, Gelsenkirchen, was the largest and most important centre of coal-mining and coke manufacture in the whole of Germany.

# Second Greatest Inland Port

Four miles north-east of Bochum on the Duisburg-Hamm railway, Gelsenkirchen is the second greatest inland port in the Federal Republic of Germany, the first being Duisburg. In 1928, Gelsenkirchen absorbed Bür, a town of 100,000 inhabitants on the north bank of the Emscher, and Horst, another town with a population of 25,000. Today, Gelsenkirchen has a population of nearly 400,000.

A typical town of the Ruhr region, Gelsenkirchen is a very active industrial centre. Apart from 17 mines with 62 shafts, a number of coking factories and about half-adozen factories of the glass industry,

there is a large variety of metal industries. The claims of coalmining and metal industries to prominence are challenged by the growth of the chemical industry based on coal-gas and the by-products of the coking process. A



"Castle Berge", situated in a large park in Gelsenkirchen, is a popular public resort loved by those who wish to spend a quiet hour.

large number of refugees who have settled down in Gelsenkirchen have built up a garment industry.

During the war, the industrial area of Gelsenkirchen was heavily

damaged. Twenty-nine per cent of the industrial plants, 38 per cent of the public buildings and 52 per cent of the private residential buildings were literally reduced to rubble. But now the factories have been built anew and, already in 1956, the

waterway port handled 6,963,000 metric tons of products—a quantity exceeded in the Ruhr only by the Port of Duisburg.

Gelsenkirchen has lovely stretches of green, open areas, well laid out with playing fountains. "Castle Berge", one of the noted castles, is a popular public resort.

r. The town has a zoological

garden which has 500 animals from different countries of the world.

\*For the previous article in this series see the German News Weekly of September 22, 1962.

# CONTINUING VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Continued from page 1)

proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

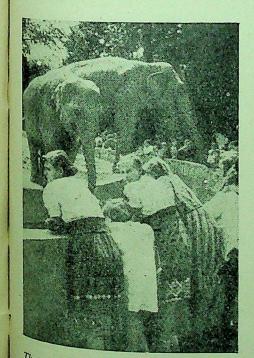
"and that the Germans who attempt to move from the Zone and East Berlin to that part of their country in which these rights are respected and guaranteed are prevented from doing so on pain of inhuman punitive measures."

The complaint says that proof exists that between August 13, 1961 and August 31, 1962, forty persons were either killed outright or died as the result of injuries inflicted while attempting to escape to the free part of Germany.

A list of over 30 known victims follows, and instances of severe sentences of imprisonment imposed on young people who attempted to escape are cited. During the period of one year mentioned, the complaint also reveals that 527 members of the

"National People's Army" and of the frontier guards had succeeded in fleeing to the free part of Germany, because they had been torn by their consciences at having to fire upon their own countrymen. A few instances of such Army personnel who lost their lives in these attempts are also given in the complaint.

"This continuing and grave violation of human rights in the heart of Germany and Europe represents at the same time a threat to world peace", the complaint points out. In bringing these violations to the cognizance of the Commission, "Germany Indivisible" appeals to the conscience of the world, as embodied in the United Nations, in the hope that this inhuman state of affairs will be done away with and that the affected people could be helped in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



These elephants in the Zoo of Gelsenkirchen are among the favourites of young visitors.

German News Weekly

2

October 6, 1962

# BUSINESSMEN AND THE NATION'S AFFAIRS

# They should take an active part in Germany's political life

WHAT is the role of businessmen in shaping a nation's affairs? Should they, in Germany, take an active part in public life?

Mr. Alwin Münchmeyer, President of Deutsche Industrie- und Handelstag (German Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry), says that they should. In an article discussing this theme he writes:

The tasks facing a businessman and entrepreneur in our times are, for various reasons, bigger than they have ever been before. They are on several levels: in his own enterprise, in his branch of industry or business, and, finally, in politics. It is important for the entrepreneur in the Western world to recognize the obligations he has today within the framework of the economic and social order. It is vital that he should act in accordance with the necessities of the whole of the economy.

### Prudence and Circumspection

Economic development in the Federal Republic of Germany has now reached a stage which obliges everyone to act with utmost prudence and circumspection. It has become clearly visible that the economic order will be able to survive a bad period only if each individual entrepreneur-as, of course, every citizen-keeps moderation in his daily decisions.

For the entrepreneur in the free part of Germany, it is increasingly important that he should take an active part in the political life of the country. Democracy can function only if it is borne by the co-operation and responsibility of all citizens. In my opinion, only those who themselves take an active part in public life, according to their abilities, have the right to criticise. This applies to all classes of the population.

### Representatives of the Economy

As representatives of the economy, however, entrepreneurs particularly should participate in the political life because in our era politics and economy have become inseparably intertwined. This is so not only in Germany, but also elsewhere. The times when businessmen and entre-

preneurs could leave the conduct of the affairs of the State entirely to others are definitely past. The entrepreneurs must today consciously and conscientiously fulfil their functions in the country's public life.

Modern life cannot function without people joining in organisations or associations. This, however, can never render it unnecessary that every individual member of associations should retain his personal sense of



Mr. Alwin Münchmeyer

responsibility and live up to this responsibility. These organisations and associations, however, today provide the proper basis for co-operation by the individual. Everyone can best prove his sense of responsibility by co-operating in political and economic self-administration. Both sectors of public life are open to the entrepreneur in the Federal Republic. In both sectors he must, in fact, co-operate. Thus the entrepreneur should not rest at fulfilling his economic tasks alone.

### Parliamentary Work

The communal and district parliaments are expected to make decisions which, in practice, also serve the economy. The chances that they will do so are increased by the extent that the entrepreneurs, who are thoroughly familiar with the problems and conditions in their community, -Alwin Munchmeyer

are co-operating in these parliamentary bodies; the same applies, of course, also to the State parliaments and, finally, the Federal Parliament, although the tasks there are correspondingly larger.

It would be entirely wrong, in this context, to speak contemptuously of "lobbying interests", since the well-being of the whole community in the final analysis determines the big political decisions taken in the country. Lobbying in a responsible form is, after all, the purpose of parliament in a democracy. Thus, it is a legitimate democratic task to become politically active.

betwe

shows

Liebe

when

than

but s

turn (

trage

Er we

first-r

hatte

head.

Kopf

Carry

resort

his wi

until

evenin

of mo

Ihrem

my f

Kopf

Wir

we he

bad e

head

(We b

# An Important Task

One hears complaints that parliamentarians in the Federal Republic are sometimes not entirely independent and that this affects paliamentary work. Because genuine independence is the best basis for legislative work, as many entre-preneurs as possible should make themselves available for this task, since they have a larger measure of personal freedom and economic independence than other classes of the population of the country.

# New Style of Co-operation

It is vitally important today to find a new style of co-operation between the State and the economy. Co-operation between the State and the economy based on mutual confidence, anyway, is the best foundation for the continued existence of the economic order in Free Germany. Without sound policies and politics, economy cannot flourish. On the other hand, even the strongest efforts of entrepreneurs and businessmen cannot be successful in the long run if affairs in general in the State are in disorder. In such a case, business, too, would certainly fall into disarray. Businessmen and entrepreneurs must always endeavour to keep in close touch with other spheres of society. This means that everyone must endeavour to look beyond the limited scope of his daily work. No one can put himself outside the general development. Economics and politics should no longer work merely side by side, but should work together.

October 6, 1962



"Students' villages" are being formed in various parts of the Federal Republic of Germany as an important aid to promoting close understanding among the scholars, particularly between the 22,000-odd foreign students in the country and their German friends. Picture shows an Indian (right) having a drink in the company of fellow-students from Africa and other countries in a home in one such "village" near West Berlin.



Liebe Freunde!

yer nen-

, of rlia-

Par-

here

this y of well-

y in

big

the

sible

e of

1s, it

k to

that deral

irely

ffects nuine for

ntre-

nake

task,

re of

omic

es of

y to

ation

omy.

and onfi-

ation the

any.

itics,

the

forts

men

run

e are

ness,

rray.

must

close

ciety

must nited

one

neral

litics

side

ner.

1962

Stecken Sie den Kopf in den Sand-do you bury your head in the sandwhen confronted with a difficult situation? Students sometimes do so rather than facing the hurdles of our language. We shall not bury our heads today, but show its significance in idiomatic and figurative German expressions.

Lassen Sie den Kopf nicht hängen (don't hang your head) if things do not turn out the way you like! On the other hand, don't have the nose in the airtragen Sie den Kopf nicht zu hoch!—lest you share the fate of a friend of mine. Er war nicht auf den Kopf gefallen (er war ein kluger Kopf)—he was a man of first-rate wits—and he knew it. He never accepted anybody's advice. Er hatte sich etwas in den Kopf gesetzt-he had taken a funny notion into his head. He wanted to fly round the world. We tried ihm diese Idee aus dem Kopf zu schlagen (to get this idea out of his mind) but did not succeed. Carrying out such a plan requires a lot of money, which he didn't have. He resorted to gambling and lost even the little he had. Consequently he lost his wits—er verlor den Kopf. He began borrowing money from his friends until he was in debt upto his neck: Er steckte bis zum Kopf in Schulden. One evening, the manager of his firm entrusted him with a considerable amount of money which he had to deposit at the bank next morning. "Sie haften mit threm Kopf dafür!" — you pledge your head for it—the manager said. But my friend took the money and made off with it, although he realized daß er Ropf und Kragen riskierte (that he risked his neck). Of course, he was caught. Wir waren wie vor den Kopf geschlagen (we were dumbfounded), when We heard about it. In jail, we think, he realised that it always comes to a bad end. It like the knocks one's bad end, wenn man mit dem Kopf durch die Wand will (if one knocks one's head against a brick wall). Hoffentlich brummt Ihnen jetzt nicht der Kopf! (We hope, that your head is not in a whirl)—after so much "Kopf".

# INDIAN STUDENTS FOR GERMANY

# 37 new awards by Academic Exchange Service

THIRTYSEVEN young Indians have been offered scholarships by the German Academic Exchange Service for higher studies or research in the Federal Republic of Germany during the academic year 1962-63. They have been selected through the Union Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Education, respectively, according to the subject chosen by the candidates.

The following is a list of the scholars, with their subjects of study: Mr. S. K. Arora (U.P.), Archaeology; Mrs. Shakuntala Bahadur (U.P.), Indology; Mrs. Shakuntala Bahadur (O.P.), Indology, Dr. A. K. Banerjee (U.P.), Agriculture; Mr. N. S. Bhal (U.P.), Civil Engineering; Mr. C. R. Das (Calcutta), Botany; Mr. H. S. Dhuria (Delhi), Agriculture; Mr. Chintaman Joshi (Naupada Thana), Dye-stuff Technology;
Mr. K. Krishnamurty (Andhra Pradesh),
Civil Engineering;
Mr. V. A. Krishnamurty (Dhanbad), Krishnamurty (Dhanbad), Technology; Mr. S. Majumdar (New Delhi), Civil Engineering; Mr. Z. Mogri (Calcutta), Geology; Mr. D. K. Mukherjee (Dhanbad), Techno-

logy;
Mr. T. R. Narasimhan (Thiruchirapalli),
Electrical Engineering;
Mr. Y. Narayana Rao (Bangalore), Electrical Engineering;
Mr. Y.Y.P. Ramachandra Row (Karaikudi),
Technology;
Mr. G. S. Raman (Bombay), Metallurgy;

Mr. G. S. Raman (Bombay), Metallurgy; Mr. N. V. Rajagopalan (Madras), Mecha-

nical Engineering; Mr. C. Rama Rao (Andhra Pradesh), Metallurgy;

Mr. S.R. Sarma (Andhra Pradesh), Indology; Mr. M. S. Rao (Andhra Pradesh), Geology; Mr. M. C. Saxena (New Delhi), Agriculture; Mr. Karn Deo Singh (U.P.), Forestry; Mr. G. C. Tripathi (U.P.), Indology;

Mr. G. C. Tripathi (U.P.), Indology; Mr. V. G. Upadhyaya(Calcutta), Technology; Mr. V. S. Rao(Bangalore), Civil Engineering; Mr. J. L. Wakhloo (Jammu Cantt.), Botany;

Dr. S. Raju (Madras), Medicine; Dr. J. P. Agarwal (U.P.), Economics; Miss Kulwant Ghuman (Jullundur), Physical

Education;
Mr. R. K. Gupta (Madhya Pradesh),
German Language and Literature;
Mr. K. R. Krishnan Nair (Trivandrum),
Physical Education;

Mr. R.C. Nakra (New Delhi), Mathematics; Mr. N. K. Banerjee (New Delhi), Miss Saroj Pathria (New Delhi) and Mr. K. M. Sharma (Kanpur), German Language and Literature.

The following two students will proceed to Germany next year:
Miss M. W. Dahanukar and Miss R. D.

Desai (Bombay), German Language and Literature.

# AFRICAN DISPLAY AT BERLIN EXHIBITION

Thirty-three African countries are participating in the 13th German Industrial Exhibition in West Berlin, with an attractive display of their industrial products. The collection, made under the guiding principle of 'partnership in progress'', includes,

Picture on the right shows Federal Minister Prof. Erhard being received by African guests in their Pavilion with musical honours. Prof. Erhard is seen trying to play on one of the musical instruments.

besides numerous articles of export from the African Continent, many items of machinery which are being employed in the African countries for industrialization under development aid programmes.

While inaugurating the Exhibition, Prof. Ludwig Erhard. Minister for Economic Affairs, emphasised the importance of partnership with the developing countries.

# GERMAN BROADCASTS

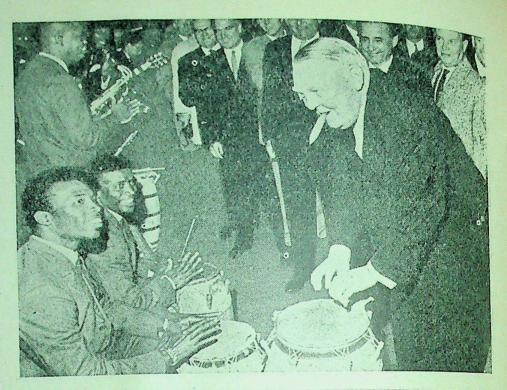
Welle" "Deutsche "("German Wave"), a short wave service of the German Broadcasting Stations, sends out programmes for different parts of the world every day. Those beamed to Asia consist of broadcasts both in English and German. A programme in Hindi is being planned.

The following is an outline of the schedule of broadcasts which can be received in India:

English Language: 13 to 14.10 hrs. IST on 15,275 and 17,845 kilocycles; 21.10 to 21.40 hrs. IST on 17,815 and 21,705 kilocycles.

German Language: 18.15 to 21.15 hrs. IST on 21,650 and 17,875 kilocycles.

The programme in German consists of news and commentary on the news, classical and light music items, a sports round-up and talks on cultural, economic and political topics.



wheth

are a

the I Ham

the in

time mari

react fisher

accol ful gener

roun

clapp

catfis

piece

just a

impo

In

grapl

but e

had

mega

In a recor

recor

until

of tap

feasil

devis of fi

noise

sible

the

resem

Germ

Fis

# WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

The other day a student suggested: "Can't you abolish the different articles which cause so much trouble? German would then be far easier to learn!" Sorry, we can't; but we can meet this suggestion half-way by pointing out when articles are not used. First of all, the proper names do not require an article: Robert studiert in München; Herr Müller ist sein Lehrer; Bombay ist eine Stadt in Indien. There are only a few exceptions, of which we give the most important ones: der Balkan, der Sudan, der Libanon, die Türkei, die Tschechoslowakei, die Schweiz, die Arktis, das Pandschab; plural forms: die Niederlande, compound words: die Sowjetunion.

Apart from this, all proper names require an article if they are preceded by an adjective: Der kleine Karl spielt im Garten. Ich fahre in das heiße Indien. Nor can proper names of mountains, rivers, oceans and lakes be used without an article.

To express a general truth, you need no article: Lüge vergeht, Wahrheit besteht.

The next group covers all that we eat, drink or out of which we produce something: Geben Sie mir bitte Milch, Brot, Butter und einen Korb mit Eiern. Die Fenster sind aus Glas.

The last group of nouns not requiring an article are those without which the meaning of the predicate would remain incomplete: Vor diesem Tier habe ich Angst.

# ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Add an article if necessary:

....fleißige Hans arbeitet für...Prüfung. In ...Schweiz gibt es viele Berge. Ich bin noch nie in...Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika gewesen.
Wir trinken gerne Wischen Der Staaten von Amerika gewesen. Wir trinken gerne...Whisky. Die Brücke ist aus...Stahl. ...Himalaya liegt in...Asien. Ich mußte...Luft holen. Wien liegt an....Donau. ...Arbeit macht das Leben sij?

Die Zeitungen schreiben, daß ein großes Unglück geschehen sei. Der Fluß das Land überschwemmt und die Dorge Unglück geschehen sei. Der Fluß habe das Land überschwemmt, und die Bevölkerung habe fliehen müssen. Viele Tiere stürben auf den Feldern. Auch die Züge führen nicht mehr. Brücken seien zerstört. Niemand wisse Rat In einem Aufruf heiße es, die Brücken seien zerstört. Niemand wisse Rat In einem Aufruf heiße es, die Brücken seien zerstört. Niemand wisse Rat. In einem Aufrif heiße es, die Bevölkerung solle den Mut nicht verlieren. Die Regierung werde für schnelle Hilfe sorgen. Alle sollten mithelfen Lader wir er könne. Hilfe sorgen. Alle sollten mithelfen. Jeder müsse tun, was er könne.

German News Weekly

# THEIR OWN NOISES ENSNARE MARINE ANIMALS

# Underwater Recordings Help Fishermen

MODERN technical aids enable whether favourable fishing conditions are available. Dr. Gustav Freytag of the Institute of Fishery Research in Hamburg is a scientist occupied with the investigation of noises under water.

Fishermen had known for a long time that numerous fishes and marine animals make noises and react to noises, and many of the fishermen had taken this factor into account in the development of successful fishing methods. Over many generations some fishermen had rounded up their catches of perch by clapping noises. Others attracted catfish by croaking noises made by pieces of wood. And in those days, just as today, every angler knew the importance of keeping quiet.

### Methods of Enticement

erent

er to-

oint-

not

hrer;

h we

, die

lural

eded

heiße

es be

hrheit

duce

Eiern.

which

Tier

viele

vesen.

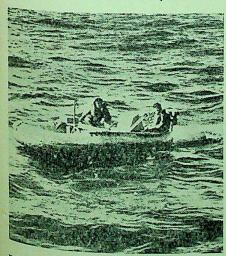
nalaya

Arbeit

r Fluß

Viele es, die chnelle

In those days there were phonographs and gramophones, of course, but even men with powerful voices had to stand right in front of the megaphone when they cut records. In addition, the entire method of recording was unsuited to making records on rolling ships. It was not until our days that the development of tape recording made such ventures feasible. One of the problems is to devise methods of enticing the shoals of fish, by producing specific fish noises, from their frequently inaccessible hiding places at the bottom of the sea which, in many places resembles a crater landscape.



From dinghies like the one in this picture scientists lower their instruments and make recordings of the noises of marine animals.

German News Weekly

Nowadays, scientists go out to sea in many parts of the world in ships fitted with underwater microphones, amplifiers, tape recorders and similar instruments. Right out at sea, the microphone is lowered into the water as a kind of metallic bait. As Dr. Freytag of the Federal Institute of Fishery Research reports, these foreign bodies arouse the curiosity of whales and dolphins, for example. These aquatic animals follow the ships and make it relatively easy to make recordings on tape of the drawn-out groans of whales, which sound like fog-horns.

## Special Techniques

On the other hand, other fishes are alarmed by the shadow of the hull and withdraw to their hiding places. Even the most "talkative" fishes lower their voices when a ship approaches. This behaviour necessitates the development of special listening techniques and remarkable patience. The scientists lower their instruments from a rubber dinghy, because this type of boat helps to approach the fishes relatively unobtrusively. Later,



A fishery scientist recording on tape in a laboratory the noises of several species of fish

the recordings made in this way are analysed on a magnetic tape unit designed by Telefunken engineers. It is thus possible nowadays to prove that, as Dr. Freytag puts it, "uttering sounds is a characteristic of many maritime animals and fishes that can almost be termed universal". Forty-two genera of fish are potential producers of sounds, whether for direction finding or communication.

# OIL POLLUTION AT BUSY PORTS How Hamburg Combats the Problem

POLLUTION of water especially by oil, is a problem met with at busy ports. Two significant methods of tackling this problem have been developed at the Port of Hamburg.

One method is to lay an oil barrage of compressed air and the other is to install a floating apparatus for skimming the oil off the water.

The first method is based on the simple principle of the compressed-air barrage—a hose laid along the harbour bed and provided with a number of vents which eject air into the water. Above each vent, the water level rises, forming a "mound of water" from which water flows off continuously over the surrounding area. A chain of these mounds can seal off a sheet of oil-covered water and prevent the oil from spreading, if the velocity of the oil on the surface is not greater

than that of the water that is flowing in the opposite direction.

The bubble barrier cannot be passed by oil at all, unless the speed of the water carrying the oil is great enough to disperse the column of bubbles rising from the harbour bed. Within harbour basins, however, currents never attain this speed.

The first stationary barrage has been installed across the entrance of one of the basins of the Port of Hamburg, so that leaking—or burning—oil cannot move beyond the basin.

A movable oil barrage is accommodated on a harbour scow. It can be rapidly transported to any point where the oil is then encircled and impelled to a spot convenient for skimming-off operations. How is the collected oil disposed of? It is taken to a refinery where it is cleaned and prepared for ordinary use.

# CULTURAL NEWS

This year, nearly DM 2,400 million (about Rs. 285 crores) are being spent on research in Federal Germany. This was announced by Richard Voigt, Chairman of the Permanent Conference of German Ministers of Education, at a meeting of the German Society for the Promotion of Scholarly Research (Forschungs-gemeinschaft) in Hanover recently. The Society's programme for 1963 will provide financial backing for important research projects in all branches of knowledge, but special stress will be laid on heart and circulation diseases, the exploration of the sea, high-frequency physics, aviation and major archaeological excavations. The study of water, nutrition, and measures to purify the air will also be encouraged with grants. The Society also intends to assist a large number of universities in installing more electronic computers.

Bonn's new University Library, built according to designs by Fritz Bornemann (Berlin) and Pierre Vago combines elegance with (Paris). efficiency. Its fine sound-proof reading-room, overlooking the Rhine, is built over stacks capable of holding one-and-a-half million books. Any one of the books can reach the hands of the reader within ten minutes, thanks to a pneumatic-tube ordering system and a moving belt to bring books up from the numerous stacks.

Nearly 20,000 books published in the Federal Republic of Germany last year, more than half of them novels. Of the total number, 2,604 were German translations of books in various other languages.

A special prize for the best book on the subject "Children's Books as Bridges between the Nations" will be awarded this year, for the first time within the framwork of the annual "German Youth Awards". The prizes, donated by the Federal Ministry for Family and Youth Affairs, are awarded for the best children's book and the best book for adolescent. The selection will be made by the waring Group for Youth Literature at Menich.



"Ninety Minutes After Midnight" is the title of the latest film, now under production, in which Christine Kaufmann rises to new heights. Having achieved international status in the film world at the age of 17, she maintains her place in the front rank of German stars,

# Berlin Festival Keeps Its Cradition

The 12th Berlin Festival, which is being held from September 23 to October 9, is attracting large numbers of lovers of the arts every day.

Since it was instituted 12 years ago, the Festival has been known for its open-mindedness in playing the host to arts and in providing an occasion for the display of whatever promises to be worth appreciating in the field of arts. Last year, although it took place only six weeks after the erection of the Wall, the session was hailed as artistically the richest since the Festival was founded.

The rich programme that is being presented at the Festival, the galaxy of artistes that is participating in it and the large gathering of connoisseurs who attend it everyday show that the tradition is being honoured, unbroken and in full measure.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6. Shanti Patriced at Printed a

Vol. I

An STAT tool Every tends compe for wa

In t ing th Dr. h. the Fe Office Dif differe lopme Repul

> and 1 1948, comp statist this e Du

good

Germ trade. certai

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

in the stars.

ifter sion hest

eing laxy n it oishow red, NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 13, 1962

No. 41

# STATISTICS, A BAROMETER OF NATIONAL ECONOMY An indispensable tool for efficiency and international co-operation

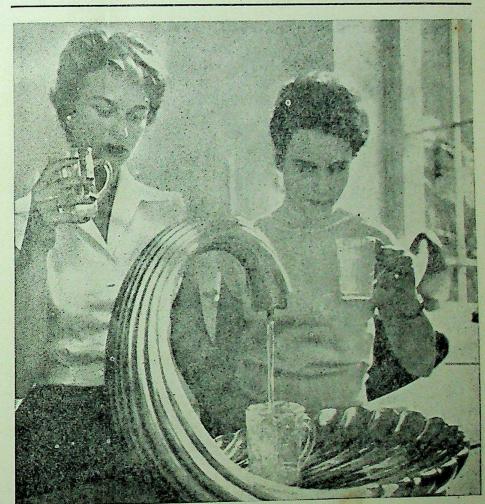
STATISTICS constitute an important tool in regulating a nation's economy. Every economic system, whether it tends to central planning or to free competition, needs the aid of statistics for watching developments.

In the course of an article discussing the vital importance of statistics, Dr. h. c. Gerhard Fürst, President of the Federal Government's Statistical Office, writes:

Different economic systems favour different statistical tools. The developments in the area of the Federal Republic of Germany provide a good example. After World War II and up to the currency reform in 1948, its economy was more or less completely planned centrally. The statistical tools had to be adjusted to this economic system.

During the early post-war period, Germany had practically no foreign trade. Besides production statistics, certain parts of the government's financial statistics were also of particular interest at that time because the State needs, in any case, money for social purposes.

The currency reform, which took place about a year before the Federal Republic of Germany was born, (Continued on page 2)



# In this Issue:

Statistics, a barometer of national economy	 ı
German Musicians: Sebastian Bach	 3
"Mössbauer Effect"	 4
German historian touring	6
Professional sport has no more attraction	 7
T. V. creates a problem	8

# MINERAL WATER FOR RECUPERATION

These two overworked secretaries have obviously been advised by their doctors that they could best recuperate themselves with the "health-giving water" from a mineral spring in Wiesbaden, one of the well-known spas in the Federal Republic of Germany.

# STATISTICS, A BAROMETER OF ECONOMY

(Continued from page 1)

brought about a fundamental change in the economic system in the western part of the former Reich. The introduction of the Soziale Marktwirtschaft, based on free competition, led to bigger demands on official statistics. Statistics on prices, which regulate the economic interplay in a free enterprise system, moved into the foreground. Statistics on income, mainly wages and salaries, and on the distribution of income became more significant. Most of all, it should be mentioned, market demands were being watched closely.

As early as before and during the last war, some foreign countries developed overall computations of their

national economies. At present international comparisons of the efficiency of individual economies are always based on such computations and on calculations of the gross national product. All kinds of international contributions are based on this.

Growing international co-operation has made statistical aids even more indispensable. The example of the link-up of six European countries for the European Common Market is proving this very impressively.

The continuous wage disputes in the Federal Republic of Germany provide a striking example of the importance of statistics. In these discussions objective figures are always urgently



pos

Seb

nov

into

hur

Set

hac

me

tow

Was

gia

not

run

thr

the

dist

Thi

the

mu

ma

dee

tas

Lu

sin

an

Mo

he

Wh

in (

the

to

Per Ger

Dr. Gerhard Fürst

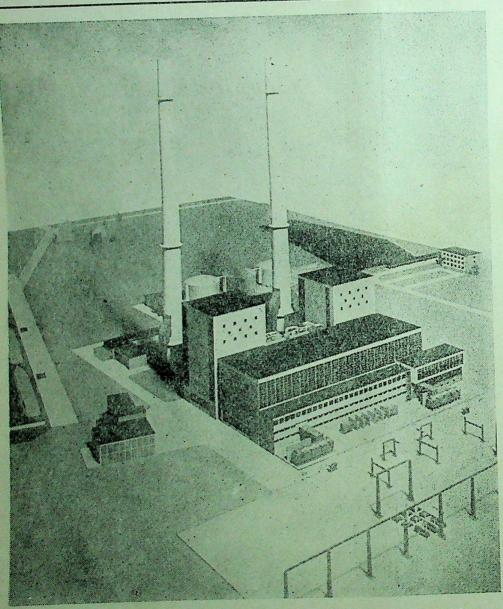
needed. The scale of wages, as it is generally seen, is no longer identical with the scale of growth of productivity in the individual branches of economy. Wage increases are unavoidable also in those branches which cannot achieve corresponding increases in productivity. Price increases aimed at raising the income of branches with relatively low productivity would be acceptable, if, on the other hand, other branches of the economy, with a higher rate of productivity, would lower their prices correspondingly so that the overall price level would remain stable. This is the main thing; for, if one attempted to freeze all prices, one would smother the chances of economic growth.

# Overall Productivity

Overall productivity can be given only in a rough average figure. This makes it difficult to draw the consequences for individual branches of economy and to fix wages there in a way that the average of all pay changes will lead to a total rate which is in line with the development of the national economy. Wages which are now being fixed for a one-year period will have to be paid from the production results of next year. But if they want to be accurate, statistics can state this result accurately only afterwards. In advance estimates mistakes are always possible.

If we talk of the indispensability of statistics, this goes for the individual State and its economy, but no less for the larger European framework, of view of the increasing integration of national economies.

October 13, 1962



Already the second largest producer of gas in Europe, the Federal Republic of Germany is exploiting new sources of natural gas. Picture shows a model of the first power station in the country to be worked largely with natural gas. Situated at Landsbergen on the Weser, in the country to be worked largely with natural gas. Situated at Landsbergen on the Weser, in the country to be worked largely with natural gas. The station will be it has a 160-metre high chimney over each block of turbine engines. The station will be commissioned during the next few months.

GERMAN MUSICIANS

# SEBASTIAN BACH WAS A SELF-TAUGHT MAESTRO

GERMANY has a hoary tradition in music. And many are the composer-musicians who have contributed to it. Of these great men Johann Sebastian Bach was one of the earliest.

Seven generations of musical talent, now latent, now blossoming forth into virtuosity, took almost two hundred years to produce Johann Sebastian Bach. His family had a background of musical accomplishment, beginning from 1550. But the



s, as

onger

rowth

ridual

reases

nches

nding

ce in-

come

v pro-

if, on

of the

f pro-

prices

overall

This

tempt-

d smo-

rowth.

given

figure.

aw the

anches

here in

all pay

which

ent of

which

ne-year

om the

ar. But

statis-

urately

timates

oility of

lividual

less for

ork, in ation of

3, 1962

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)

towering genius of the whole dynasty was Johann Sebastian Bach. This giant-fisted man could stretch twelve notes with his left hand, while running musical ripples with the three middle fingers.

Bach belonged to the period when the people of northern Germany, distressed by the long and exhausting Thirty Years' War, had turned to the church and sought solace in its The Lutheran chorales, majestic and massive expressions of deep faith, well represent the musical taste of the period. Bach, who was a Lutheran, directed his music to singing the glory of God, and there is an element of deep piety even in his most secular works. With humility he accepted the old forms of music, which had become rigidly artificial in other hands than his, and imbued them with new life, carrying them to such sublimity that still greater perfection was impossible.

German News Weekly

Born on 21st March, 1685, at Eisenach in Thuringia, now in the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany, Johann Sebastian Bach was the youngest of eight children. His father was a violinist, and young Johann's first musical impressions were those received from his father's playing. His musical occupation came to him naturally; it has not been proved that he ever took music lessons. He sang in the choir of his school. He played the violin in a small royal orchestra at Weimar; and when he was seventeen years old, he was offered his first job as church musician at Arnstadt. In those days a church musician was expected to compose music constantly. He worked hard and untiringly but did not succeed in pleasing the authorities; neither he nor his music sufficiently conformed to the "style" of the day.

### Conductor of Royal Orchestra

comparatively harmonious period of Bach's life was spent at Köthen where he was the conductor of the royal orchestra for chamber music. Here he composed a large part of his secular music.

His wife died in 1720, leaving seven children, of whom Friedemann and Philipp Emanuel had a great future. For the beautiful soprano voice of his second wife, Anna Magdalena, he wrote most inspired arias. His young wife had charm and musical talent and was a great help to him.

### No Compromises

Bach became cantor at Leipzig only after others had turned down the position, so that the congregation finally resigned itself to a cantor of what they considered to be 'mediocre abilities'. The work of the cantor was supervised by a council of churchmen who had the authority to pass judgment upon all matters relating to music. Once again Bach had to undergo the bickerings of his younger days. Being stubborn in matters of musical composition he refused to make compromises. Though harassed by his supervisors he composed many choral works, Messes, Oratorios, Passions, including the famous "St. Mathew". Of his almost 300 cantatas, 264 appear to have been written in Leipzig where the great composer completed also

the forty-eight Preludes and Fugues of the Well-Tempered Clavier.

Bach spent his life in the cramped atmosphere of petty princes' courts and Protestant Choral circles. Even at the peak of his career as Cantor of the celebrated St. Thomas' Church in Leipzig, he had to fight to his last breath against the narrowmindedness of his superiors and their lack of artistic taste.

### At Frederick the Great's Court

Bach's son, Karl Philipp Emanuel. was the harpsichordist in the court of Frederick the Great (1712-1786) and accompanied the music-loving monarch who played the flute. Having heard the many tales of the extraordinary ability of the elder Bach, Frederick the Great invited him to his palace at Potsdam and before he could even remove his coat. the king gave him the theme BACH to extemporize in musical language. Bach immediately developed a brilliant fugue on the king's theme to the amazed satisfaction of Frederick and his court. On his return to Leipzig, he composed a set of fugal pieces based on the king's theme and dedicated the 'Musical Offering' to Frederick the Great.

### Abrupt End

Towards the end of his life, his eyesight failed. The great work of his old ago-The Art of Fuguocame to an end abruptly. Thereafter, the blind composer dictated one more prelude to the hymn, 'Before Thy Throne, my God, I stand', and died in 1750.

His loss was deplored as that of one of the greatest organists and clavier players of his time. Of his compositions little was known outside the circle of his family and pupils. For a long time to come, Bach's sons, Philipp Emanuel and Johann Christian, were to overshadow their father.

It took a whole century for the little appreciated organist to rise again. In 1801, three publishers issued for the first time the famous Well-Tempered Clavier. Also at this time were published fourteen other volumes of his works. But the real Bach revival was initiated with Mendelssohn's performance of "St. Mathew Passion" in 1829.

# "MÖSSBAUER EFFECT" German Physicist explains his discovery

NUCLEAR resonance absorption without repercussion is the phenomenon which has now become widely known as "Mössbauer Effect". This phenomenon was discovered by Dr. Rudolf Mössbauer, 33-year-old German physicist, who, jointly with an American scientist, received the 1961 Nobel Prize for Physics.

At the German Congress of Scientific Research held in Munich recently, Dr. R. Mössbauer gave an exposition of his discovery.

Since the normal light beam is much too crude to allow the measuring of nuclear effects, some scientists conceived the idea, thirty-five years ago already, of developing a method based on the principle of the traditional spectroscopic analysis for employing the gamma radiation of extremely short wave-length as a measuring instrument.

However, all experiments in these fields were doomed to failure by the fact that gamma radiation releases an extremely high energy. The result is that each gamma quantum, while it is emitted, receives a repercussion which it passes on to the atomic is used as the nucleus which source.

The bullet released in a gun also produces a repercussion. The energy lost in this act is so small, however, that it can be neglected for practical purposes. Things are quite different, however, when a gamma quantum is released. In this case the energy quantity transferred to the pushed-back nucleus is so big that the bullet, that is the gamma quantum, is deprived of its capacity to produce the nuclear resonance absorption. This energy loss has the result of widening and dimming the spectral lines in excess of the natural degree. The spectral lines showing in the emission spectrum, that is at the "firing point", as well as in the absorption spectrum, are widened to an extent which makes it impossible to measure the absorption process.

# Unimaginable Accuracy

After extensive preliminary work, Dr. Rudolf Mössbauer was able in 1958 to announce a method by which these obstacles were removed and a measuring procedure of unimaginable accuracy was created. The new method is based on an extremely clever device designed to avoid energy losses formerly caused by the repercussion of gamma uses radio-Mössbauer quanta.



Nobel Prize-Winner Mössbauer

active nuclei, emitting gamma rays as a result of their tendency, to change into lower forms of energy. Mössbauer enclosed the source of gamma radiation in a crystalline compound and applied a similar process to the receiving station, the so-called "absorber". Furthermore, he cooled both systems down to a temperature of minus 31°F.

So the "Mössbauer Effect" is obtained by "freezing" the repercussion. The spectral lines thus produced are of unprecedented sharpness. Their diameter, or rather their degree of fineness, can only be expressed by the mathematical definition of five times 10<sup>-11</sup> that is a dimension which escapes concrete biological demonstration.

Liebe

und A

hund

with

power

mir: "

war e

band

nahm schlie es hel

in ein

konnt

Wiehe

angeb gesch Wette

Schne

Mark

Dunk

mich

dem auf a

die Ge to star sudder das So

# A Method of Precision

Research physicists have now been given a measuring instrument the precision of which exceeds all known methods. With its aid it is not only possible to measure energy changes in atomic nuclei or certain conditions in the molecular structures but the "Mössbauer Effect" also provides a means of verifying Einstein's Relativity Theory and of finding out whether the effects predicted by that theory are confirmed by reality.

Mössbauer explained that by applying this measuring method the fundamentals of the special relativity theory might be safely regarded as reliable. With regard to the general relativity theory, the young scientist also expects confirmation which without the "nuclear resonance absorption without repercussion".

October 13, 1962



At the invitation of the Federal Government a group of Indian journalists visited the Federal Republic of Germany recently. In Bonn, they were received by State Secretary K. G. von Hase (centre), head of the Federal Press and Information office. The group consisted of Dr. Tarapada Basu, Mr. Iqbal Singh, Dr. K. S. Shelvankar, Mr. B. Ray Chaudhuri, Mr. B. N. Mukherjee, Mr. P.T. Chandra and Mr. Kapoor. Immediately on the right-hand side of Mr. von Hase is seen Mr. G. Diehl, Chief of the Foreign Press Department.



# WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

41

Liebe Freunde!

ays

to

gy.

of

line

ilar

the

ore,

o a

15

re-

thus ited

ther

y be

fini-

s a

rete

peen

the

all

t is

ergy

tain

pro-

ein's

out

that

by

1 the

ivity

d as

ieral

ntist

hich

sible

ance on".

1962

Today's story is taken from the book "Münchhausens wunderbare Reisen und Abenteuer zu Wasser und zu Lande". Baron Münchhausen lived two hundred years ago in his German castle. He had travelled a lot and met with innumerable adventures, which he spiced in his book with a unique power of imagination.

Die Reise nach Rußland
Meine Reise nach Rußland begann ich mitten im Winter, denn ich sagte
mir: "Bei Schnee und Eis sind die Wege durch die nördlichen Gegenden besser
als bei Staub und Regen". Eines Tages ritt ich bis spät in die Nacht. Nirgends
war ein Dorf zu sehen oder zu hören. Das Land lag unter tiefem Schnee, und
ich wußte weder Weg noch Steg. Müde vom Reiten stieg ich endlich ab und
band mein Pferd an einen spitzen Pfahl, der aus dem Schnee herausragte. Ich
nahm meine beiden Pistolen unter den Arm und legte mich in den Schnee. Ich
schlief bald ein und tat einen so guten Schlaf, daß ich erst aufwachte, als

es heller Tag war und die warme Mittagssonne hoch am Himmel stand.

Ich rieb mir die Augen und staunte nicht wenig, als ich sah, daß ich mitten in einem Dorf vor der Kirche auf dem Marktplatz lag. Ich suchte mein Pferd, konnte es aber nicht finden. Doch hörte ich es bald darauf hoch über mir wiehern. Ich hob den Kopf und sah, daß es an der Spitze des Kirchturms angebunden war und von da herunterhing. Natürlich wußte ich sogleich, was geschehen war. Das ganze Dorf hatte unter dem hohen Schnee gelegen. Das Wetter aber war auf einmal warm geworden. Ich war im Schlaf, so wie der Schnee geschmolzen war, tiefer und tiefer gesunken und lag nun auf dem Dunkelheit gebunden hatte, war die Spitze des Kirchturms gewesen. Ohne mich lange zu bedenken, nahm ich eine von meinen Pistolen und schoß nach auf die Erde. Ich aber setzte meine Reise fort.

die Gegend: region; der Staub: dust; der Steg: path; der Pfahl: pole; herausragen: to stand out; reiben: to rub; die Kirche: church; wiehern: to neigh; auf einmal: das Seil: rope.

# 16 Million Bicycles in Germany

IN spite of the growing popularity of the motor-car, the motor-cycle and the "moped" (a bicycle with a motor attached to it), the bicycle is also being widely used in the Federal Republic of Germany.

This was clearly brought out in the various sections of the International Bicycle and Motor-cycle Exhibition held at Frankfurt last month. It is estimated that as against nearly 2.2

Women gave a creditable account of themselves in the German championships in long-bow shooting at Bremen. Picture on the left shows two of the toxophilites confidently shooting their arrows.

million "mopeds", 150,000 light motor-cycles, with an engine capacity of up to 50 cubic centimetres, and 1.8 million heavy motor-cycles and motor-scooters, there are 16 million bicycles in the country. The production of these vehicles has, however, been adversely affected by increased international competition and by the customs barrier.

In 1961, the production of bicycles was 1.68 million units. Exports dropped by 46 per cent to 220,450 bicycles. Exports of "mopeds" and "mokicks" totalled 119,000 units. The output of the bicycle industry was valued at D.M. 530 million (approximately Rs. 62 crores).

# Third in the World in Steel Production

With approximately 33.5 million tons, the Federal Republic of Germany ranked third in the world last year in steel production. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. were the first and second respectively.

Germany has been steadily increasing her share in the world's steel production. In 1958 German production amounted to 19.742 million tons of pig iron, 26.270 million tons of raw steel and 17.638 million tons of rolled steel. In 1959, the figures were 21.602 million tons, 29.435 million tons and 19.351 million tons respectively. In 1960 raw steel production surged up to 34.100 million tons and rolled steel reached an output of 22.531 million tons. Last year, raw steel production amounted to 33.458 million tons and rolled steel production declined to 21.861 million tons.

October 13, 1962

# **GERMAN** HISTORIAN TOURING INDIA

# Prof. Schramm Realises a Long-cherished wish

"BREATH-TAKING", exclaimed Prof. Dr. Percy Ernst Schramm of Göttingen University, who is now on a three-week tour of India, when he was shown round Suraj Kund which is regarded as the largest and the finest Hindu monument in Delhi.

To this 68-year-old professor, who has been teaching history at Göttingen since 1929, who kept the war diary of the high command of the German armed forces from 1943 to 1945, and has written many books on mediaeval history, the visit to India represents the fulfilment of a long-cherished wish. Prof. Schramm inherited his interest in India from his father, who visited this country in about 1887 and left a diary of his impressions of the country and its people formed during a five-month stay, and cultivated this interest in the course of his career as a historian.

## Father's Diary Notes

When he was shown round Red Fort, Qutab and other historical monuments, Prof. Schramm checked his own impressions with those recorded in his father's diary. A German friend, who had taken the visitor round the monuments, said that the professor was struck by the fact that, apart from the modernity of the environment, history reproduced the scene precisely as recorded by his father. The professor remarked that, in regard to many details, the approach to Qutab was similar to the "Via Appia" through the Campagna in the south of Rome.

During a four-day stay in New Delhi, Prof. Schramm met Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India, who had been in Germany for some time and speaks German fluently, and Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University. Himself a member of the Order Pour Le Merite (peace rank), founded in Germany in the 18th century,

(Continued on page 8)



P<sub>its</sub>

in the

sional actua. colts. in bo

almos

are n

of a F in the

Germ

mone

The

Professor Dr. Percy Ernst Schramm stressing a point in the course of his address on "Social Changes in Germany" at Max Müller Bhavan in New Delhi on October 5

# WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

"I find German pronunciation very difficult", tells us a fresh student of German. This is the impression beginners usually have, but as they learn more and more, they will find that German is a phonetic language and its pronunciation comparatively easy. Generally we read as we write and vice versa. Of course, it requires some phonetic exercise to produce those sounds which are strange to the student's own language. But all German sounds can be produced without great efforts. Let us start with the vowels. To our students die Umlaute 'ö' and 'ü' sound peculiar. But a little trick will solve this problem. Cheating is bad, they say, but here we would like you to cheat your lips: Round them as if you want to pronounce 'o' (as in coat) but say 'a' (as in mate) instead and the sound you get is almost the same as that of German 'ö'.

Similarly round the lips in order to say 'u' (as in bush) but say 'i' (as in wind) instead. The result of this exercise should resemble the correct pronunciation of 'ii'.

The third Umlaut sound—ä—is quite simple: as in English 'fair' or 'vary'.

Of all these sounds we have a long and short version:

ö (short) — öfter, Köpfe, Hölle, Mörder.

ö (long) — möglich, schön, hören.

ü (short) — Sünde, fünf, müssen, Brücke. ü (long) — grün, Tür, müde, lügen, über.

ä (short) — Länder, Stämme, Gewässer, ärgern. ä (long) - Träne, Gemälde, wählen, Bär.

Another Umlaut, derived from the diphthong au, is 'au'. It is pronounced exactly as English 'oy' as in boy.

# ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Lesen Sie laut! Das Gewölbe hat eine Höhe von zwölf Metern. Brücken führen über die Flüsse. Die Kälte lähmte die Kräfte der Männer. Träume sind Schäume.

Der fleißige Hans arbeitet für die Prüfung. In der Schweiz gibt es viele. Ich bin noch nie in der Berge. Ich bin noch nie in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika gewesel. Wir trinken gerne Whisky. Die Britstellest Wir trinken gerne Whisky. Die Brücke ist aus Stahl. Der Himalaya macht in Asien. Ich mußte Luft holen. Wien liegt an der Donau. Arbeit macht das Leben süß.

# Professional Sport has no more attraction Uncertainty of Earnings deters Young People in Germany.

PROFESSIONAL sport has lost its attraction to the young people in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The classical sports of professionals, boxing and cycling, are actually suffering from a shortage of colts. This is obvious, above all, in boxing. While thirty years ago almost four hundred pugilists earned a living by their fists, there are no more than sixty-five holders of a professional boxer's licence now in the country. The majority of the German professionals receive so little money that they must work in a

dent

and

and

those

rman

wels.

trick

llike

as in

same

i' (as

rrect

'fair'

It is

wesen.

a llegt

normal job in any case. Although cyclists have not been affected to the same extent, a trend of diminution makes itself felt in that field, too.

Professional sport has anyhow become widely detached from what may be called the ethics of physical education. The lack of interest shown by modern young people is not motivated by moral considerations but arises rather from material considerations. Many young amateur sportsmen are disinclined to accept professional status because they want to avoid injuries or a

general impairment of health and, above all, because they are frightened by the prospect of irregular incomes. There are some boxers and cyclists earning big money, a few of them pocketing a hundred thousand Marks annually. But the majority of the relatively small number of professionals have to be content with modest earnings. They have no share in the general economic boom in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The history of sports has shown that professional sport flourished in times when there was no hope of full employment. After the 1929-30 World Depression, many a sportsman had turned professional because he wanted to escape unemployment in the trade for which he had been trained in order that he could easily get himself employed.

### Regulations in Football

Next year the young football players will have to decide whether they want to make their favourite sport their profession. The regulations of the Federal League which will take effect from August 1963, do not provide for the full professional status. They provide only for the licensed player. But it would be absurd not to grant professional status. to the highly paid professional football players. When assessing the experience gained in almost fourteen years of contract football, the Federal League may be reasonably assured of finding a sufficient number of "half-pros". Nobody should be surprised, however, if some qualified colts refuse to sign a contract for a monthly income of more than a thousand Marks, preferring to remain amateurs or contract players.

## Limitation of Freedom

There is one point which may explain the sceptical attitude of young people and which has frequently been overlooked: every professional sportsman commits himself to his employer—whether manager or club—to accept a substantial limitation of his personal freedom. He will have to live entirely on his production before the public. Contrary to the position in a normal job, his incomedrops immediately he slackens in performance. Illness produces the same result because it prevents him from appearing in public.



German cycling champion Hans Junkermann of Cologne

German News Weekly

7

October 13, 1962

# T. V. CREATES A PROBLEM

# Should Late-Night Transmissions Be Curtailed?

CYNICS in the Federal Republic of Germany sometimes complain that Television causes trouble in economic life, not on account of the programme, but because of the late transmission hours of interesting telecasts. An enquiry addressed to twenty industrial and commercial enterprises in South Germany on this problem produced interesting but disquieting results.

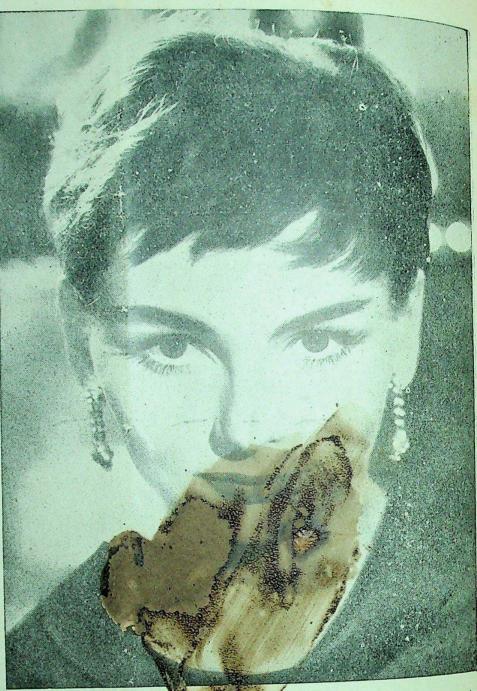
Two-thirds of the employers who were interviewed declared that the late hours into which television programmes extended robbed their staff of a large portion of their indis-pensable sleep; consequently, they reported for work without being properly refreshed. This applied, it was said, to all age groups, and in particular to the young and old workers. The increasing incidence of accidents, which has been observed in some places for two years, is now indirectly attributed to these causes.

# Sleepy Classes

The observations of employers are shared by school-teachers. During the European Athletic Championships, the television programmes went on till after midnight. The boys, all of whom were keenly interested in sports, kept watching the television screens and consequently arrived in school next morning in a state of exhaustion. The same applies to labour in factories and offices. Major football matches or skating championships attract large numbers of TV-fans, all of them suffering from lack of sleep thereafter, because the television programmes end very late at night.

It has been suggested, therefore, that the television transmission should be terminated at an earlier hour, or the programme so changed that the more attractive parts would henceforth be shown not at the end, but at the beginning of the transmission.

The television companies repeatedly discussed these plans, without being able, however, to promise any



Popularly known to film-fans as "girl of many faces", Ingrid Andree has the reputation of imparting life to any role in which she appears. She became an actress almost by accident, and having proved her lents, Ingrid Andree has distinguished herself in many films since 1950.

# GERMAN HISTORIAN TOURING INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

Prof. Schramm was very glad to have a brief meeting with Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India, another member of the same Order. At Delhi University the professor participated in a seminar at the History Department of the University when, under the presidency of Prof. V. Prasad, the methodology of research in history was discussed.

On Friday, Oct. 5, Prof. Schramm addressed a meeting at Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi, on social changes in Germany during the years 1800-1950. Describing the principal changes which society had undergone in his country during this gone in his country during this period, Prof. Schramm said that evolution, not revolution, had been the keynote of the changes.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Shanti ed at printed at Prin

Vol.

Fed mana Repu emplo Pla Octo

opera

virtua

count

than

in the less 1 tution sive o majo other indus respe tion parti and . of co

Th vario

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

itation

ost by

many

amm lüller ocial years cipal nderthis

evon the NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 27, 1962

No. 43

# WORKERS HAVE A REAL SAY IN MANAGEMENT

# federal Government's ten-year-old Act has promoted understanding

THE Works Constitution Act, an important law governing labour-management relations in the Federal Republic of Germany, has done much to iron out differences between employers and employees.

Placed on the statute book on October 11, 1952, the Act has been in operation for ten years. It applies virtually to all private firms in the country, except only those with less than five permanent employees and, in the case of agriculture and forestry, less than ten. The Works Constitution Act is the most comprehensive of the Federal Republic's three major co-determination laws. (The other two apply to the coal and steel. industry and to public services respectively.) The Works Constitution Act specifies who is entitled to participate in works management and what are the spheres and limits of co-determination.

This law provides for setting App various bodies as described here:

# In this Issue:

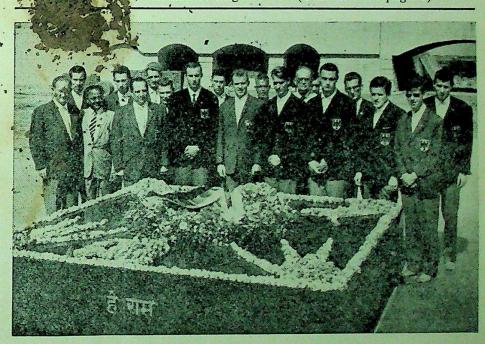
1
2
2
3
4
5
7
8

(1) The works council (Betriebsrat): It consists of the legally elected representatives of the company's personnel. Employees under 18 years of age elect their own representatives, as advisory members of the works

(2) The works assembly (Betriebsversammlung): It consists of all employees (both manual and office. workers) of the firm and discusses (schaftsausschuss): It is set up in comonly se problems that are directly related to the particular firm and its employees. In other words: It may nstrace, whether a rising

rate of sickness has jeopardized the company's production plans, but it may not discuss a bill, say, designed to prevent abuses of social-security benefits for sick workers, since this, it is felt, is a basic problem and as such is the concern of a larger public and the social and political institutions of the nation.

(3) The economic committee (Wirtpanies permanently employing more than 100 persons. Its purpose is to promote co-operation between (Continued on page 2)



A 17-member German athletic team is now in India on a three-week tour. On Wednesday, Oct. 24, the athletes, led by Dr. Max Danz, President of the German Athletic Federation (fifth from left), visited Rajghat, New Delhi, and laid a wreath on the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.

[See also page 7]



A party of Moral Re-armament workers from Kerala, led by Mr. P. C. Cherian, visited Bonn, early this month, after attending the World Conference on Moral Re-armament at Caux. Picture shows the Indian Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. P.A. Menon (third from right), with the group.

# WORKERS HAVE A REAL SAY IN MANAGEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

management and works council and to facilitate the exchange between them of economic information. The committee has from four to eight members, half of whom are appointed by the works council and half by management.

Representation of employees on the boards (Aufsichtsräte) of joint stock companies and other large companies (such as those with limited liability, employing more than 500 persons): One-third of the members of such boards must consist of representatives of the employees. The "board" of a German joint stock company differs from a board of directors in an American or British corporation or joint stock-company in that the German "board" is a supervisory body and does not take part actively in managing the company. It does, however, control the general policy of the company; it engages and dismisses the members of the company's executive (management) board; and it approves the annual balance.

### Participation in Management

Under the Works Constitution Act, the workers participate in the management of their company by "codetermination"—that is, by direct participation of the works council in various management decisionsand by "co-operation", which embraces virtually all other kinds of participation.

Co-operation in the form of consultation and information involves, for instance, the obligation of management to inform and consult the works council on all matters concerning personnel and social welfare, especially when large numbers of persons are to be engaged or dismissed. Once a month, moreover, the economic committee has to be informed by management about the situation of the company, including, for instance, data concerning the production programme, sales prospects, methods of production and work, as well as background information on the annual balance. Information in the form of a quarterly report on the company's condition (the report being published jointly by the employer, the works council and the economic committee) is also submitted to the works assembly.

### Mutual Understanding

For a law of such importance as the Works Constitution Act, ten years may be too short a period for passing final judgment on its usefulness. As to the parties directly concerned, it appears that the majority of German employers approve of it as a means of promoting understanding between capital and labour. The Confederation of German Employers Associations has from the very beginning urged its members to adhere to the principles of the law and help make it function smoothly. There is

# SELF-DETERMINATION FOR GERMANY African Support At U. N. Session

African delegates to the current session of the U.N. Assembly have pleaded strongly for the grant of self-determination to the people of Germany in deciding their future.

Gern India

pearls

Rhine

Repu

its cr

Midd

a par

But it

trade.

Two

was a

and in

from

worke

the ne

Old R

adjudg

years

typica

not k

these

The

Idar-C

much

the ye

people

agate

Work

agate-

struct

ed th

selves

the wh

they r

Gems

Germa

Ida

On October 12, the Foreign Minister of Somaliland, Mr. Abdullahi Issa, declared: "It is a moral injustice to separate a homogeneous nation like the Germans by means of false, political barriers. The German nation must be allowed to decide its own destiny."

# A Fundamental Right

The delegate from Congo pointed out that the Africans had fought for the principle of self-determination. They regarded it as a fundamental right of people and so considered it their duty to support the demand for self-determination in all parts of the world, whether in the East or in the West.

The delegate from Madagascar also upheld the right of selfdetermination for all peoples.

The representative of Upper Volta expressed his country's abhorrence at the Berlin Wall and declared: "Some people refer to the existence of two Germanys as a 'reality'. The Berlin Wall is enough to show that there is only one German nation and, therefore, only one Germany.

ample evidence that the law has done much to increase the workers' understanding for the problems of their company and to iron out differences between management and labour.

On the other hand, there are those among the German trade unions who are not satisfied with the Works Constitution Act. They hold that for key industries and large companies, at least, it should be replaced by regulations patterned after the special law for the coal and steel industry, on the ground that, under this Act, the workers and the trade unions still do not have enough control.

Though employers and some of the trade unions are divided on that point, they agree that the present laws in the Federal Republic of Germany give the workers and their unions a real say in management decisions.

GERMAN CITIES-LVII\*

ent

ave

of

of

re.

ign

dul-

oral

ous

s of

nan

its

ited

for

ion.

ntal

d it

for

the

in

scar

self-

olta

e at

ome

two

erlin

here

ind,

one

der-

heir nces

ur.

10se

who

rks

for

iies,

re-

cial

try,

Act,

still

of

that

aws any

ns.

962

# IDAR-OBERSTEIN, A CENTRE OF JEWELLERY TRADE

Over 100 years ago, merchants Idar-Oberstein, a town in Germany, maintained contacts with India in the processing and sale of pearls. This town, in the State of Rhineland-Palatinate in the Federal Republic of Germany, is famous for its craftsmen on gems and jewellery.

Idar-Oberstein bears remains of the Middle Ages when the town played



A gem cutter of Idar-Oberstein

a part in the history of the country. But it has been known largely for its trade, in jewellery.

Two thousand years ago, when Trier was a Roman capital and mercantile and military roads were being built from there to the Rhine, Roman workers had already found agate in the neighbourhood of Idar-Oberstein. Old Roman weapons and implements, adjudged by experts to be 2,000 years old, are ornamented with agates typical of the district although it is not known where the Romans had these stones cut and polished.

### **Agate-Cutters**

The first documentation of the Idar-Oberstein gem industry is of much later origin, for it dates from the year 1454. It can, however, be confidently assumed that the local people already knew where the agate was to be found and how to work it. The first Idar-Oberstein agate-cutters had no master to instruct them, and it may be concluded that they acquired for themselves the art which is still renowned the whole world over. In those days Gems were not cut for fascinating

jewellery at that time, since there were still no goldsmiths to mount them.

The regulations issued by the Princes prevented the migration of agate-workers to other regions and, at the same time, encouraged the training of successive generations of skilled workers. This seems to be the only explanation for the firm establishment of the gem industry in and around Idar-Oberstein.

# Gem Engravings

In course of time, merchants arose among the cutters and in the 17th and 18th centuries they were already attending international markets. This trade, however, experienced vicissitudes. In the middle of the last century, a new profession arose—that of the gem-engraver. The gem engravings, which are still produced in Idar-Oberstein are in artistry and execution in no way inferior to those of classical antiquity. Soon diamond-cutting also came to the town.

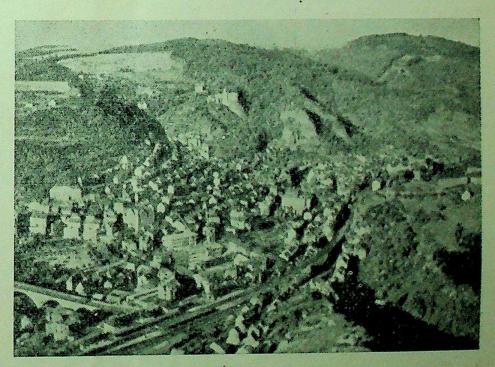
About 40 years ago, yet another branch of industry was opened up—the manufacture (cutting and polishing) of gems and synthetic stones for technical purposes. The finest precision work is essential in this field to attain the necessary perfection demanded by industry.

Records show that cases and boxes, as well as ornaments, were made from agate. Knife-handles, crystals, flints and other articles mounted in metal were part of the goldsmith's work in those days. And, all along, there was the constant association with the original product of the town, the agate.

### Costume Jewellery

As a result of technical development, the jewellery industry had changed and expanded; but as production has always followed fashion, and as some articles (such as watchchains) are no longer in demand, an industry has grown up concerned only with fashion or costume jewellery.

The requirements of this fashion jewellery are met particularly well by what is known as eloxal jewellery. Eloxal, or electrolytically oxydized aluminium, is very light. The surface of this intrinsically soft metal is hardened by special treatment which makes it resistant to knocks and abrasion, after which it can be coloured almost to any shade imaginable. This jewellery is weather-proof and will not oxydize, as so often happens with other cheap metals. Idar-Oberstein exports it to well over 100 countries, the particular requirements and designs of each country being executed with great care.



A bird's-eye view of the town

German News Weekly

FGr the previous article in this series, see the German News Weekly, dated Oct. 6, 1962.

# HÄNDEL IS FAMOUS FOR HIS ENORMOUS OUTPUT

THE year 1685 represented a landmark in the history of music for it was in that year that two great musicians were born. One was Johann Sebastian Bach, the subject of the last article in this series, and the other Georg Friedrich Händel. Compared to the bleak and toilsome road that Bach had to travel all his life, Händel's life appears to have been an uninterrupted sequence of successes. Händel's musical genius bore fruit from his early years and continued to mature till a ripe old age.

Händel's lucky star led him early in life to Italy's brilliant operatic centres and thence to London, where he settled to bring Italian opera to perfection.

Händel was born in 1685 in Halle, Saxony, in a family which had little taste for music. His father, a barber-surgeon, planned that his son should take up law as his career. A friend smuggled a clavichord into the attic, and the little boy practised secretly on this instrument which is inaudible behind a clos-Young Händel ed door. was, however, permitted to study music with Zachau, a famous organist, and to become an organist in the church. When his father died, young Friedrich had to assume family responsibilities, and the music he had learnt was put to good use. He obtained a position at the Hamburg opera house in the violin section and soon took an important part in the wielding the orchestra, baton and even writing

> Händel devoted himself to the study of the traditional style in opera. During a sojourn in Italy he became intimate with Scarlatti, Corelli and the great native musicians who quickly developed the highest respect for the brilliant young Saxon. Händel,

in turn, became thoroughly versed in Italian musical practices. He wrote several operas and soon achieved celebrity as a composer.

Then through the Hanoverian court, Händel came to London-the most important North-European centre for Italian opera, and, with the exception of one return visit to Hamburg, he remained in England for the next 40 years and became a British subject in 1726. Händel's output was enormous, and this is one of the features of his

Georg Friedrich Händel (1685-1759)

life that made him famous for all time. He composed 40 operas, untold pieces for the organ and the piano, and innumerable oratorios and cantatas. He used themes from the Old Testament and from the literature of ancient Greece. The most famous of his oratorios is Messiah which had a triumphant reception. All the 40 operas of Händel

have disappeared, and from all these works we only hear today an occasional aria. The librettos were taken mostly from classical literature; they possessed little action; their arias were intended only to demonstrate the vocal skill of the singer.

Händel's greatest contribution to music was his treatment of the chorus. In their massive grandeur, the choruses are a magnificent feature of his oratorios. In these, Händel showed himself a master of counterpoint, equalled only by Bach.

However, whereas Bach's Masses, Cantatas and Passions are truly religious works dedicated to the glory of God, Händel continued to be, even in the oratorio, the writer of music for the theatre. The Messiah appears to be the great exception; it maintains, throughout the work, the highest level of spiritual inspiration. It achieves the most powerful effects by the simplest means and may be classified as Händel's master work.

Lieb

bacl

mar

die

Kirc

gest

der

Besi

geht

habe

Der

erha

gebe

gebi

Urte

bem

Fall

"WI

denk Ang

kanı

so v

soll

mayo

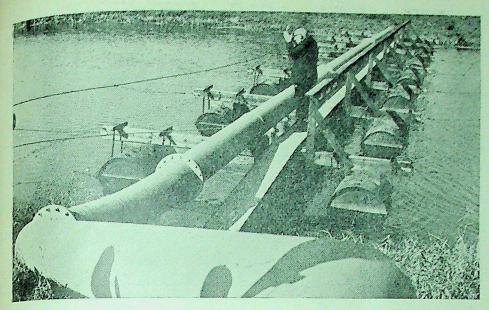
et lo

The works of Händel and the events of his life seem to flow from the same source. In both there is an atmosphere of vitality, of wholesome, ambition; unswerving there attaches to them the splendour and polish of society well versed in the world and its pleasures.

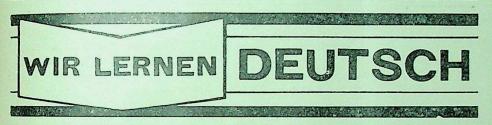
In 1751 Händel's sight began to fail him. By a tragic coincidence his blindness interrupted him

during the writing of the Chorus, "How dark, oh Lord, are Thy decrees,...all our joys to sorrow joys to sorrow turning,...as the night succeeds the day". He underwent unsuccessful operations. However, he continued superintending the performance mances of his works and writing nev arias for them or revising old ones. He attended a performance of The Messiah, a week before his death. He died in 1759 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

\*For the previous article in this series, see the German News Weekly, October 13, 1962.



The tubular bridge seen in this picture is part of a plant installed across the Lippe, a river in Westphalia, with the object of saving the fish in the river from high mortality during periods of drought. Air, pumped into the water at 12,000 cubic metres an hour, with the help of the plant, helps to increase the oxygen content of the water.



43

Liebe Freunde!

lese

ca-

ken hey rias

rate

1 to

rus.

the e of

wed

oint,

ach.

ach's

and

gious

the

n in

riter

atre.

s to

n; it

it the

rel of

wer-

plest

lassi-

aster

ändel

s life

1 the

both

phere

some,

ition;

m the

sh of

n the

ures.

sight

By a

d him

g of dark,

ll our

night

rwent er, he

erfor-

g nev

ones.

f The

leath.

ied in

1962

his

Do you still remember what eine Randbemerkung is? If not, turn back to Lektion 10! Here is another anecdote about Frederick the Great's marginal notes.

### Die Randbemerkung

In einer schlesischen Kirche werden wiederholt Silberstücke gestohlen, die fromme Besucher für die Armen gespendet haben. Der Küster kennt die Kirchgänger seines Dorfes seit langer Zeit. Von ihnen kann niemand das Geld gestohlen haben. Schließlich fällt sein Verdacht auf einen entlassenen Soldaten, der seit kurzer Zeit im Dorf lebt. Dieser Mann verläßt immer erst als letzter Besucher die Kirche. Nachdem der Küster ihn einige Zeit beobachtet hat, geht er zum Bürgermeister und sagt: "Der Soldat muß das Geld gestohlen haben." Und wirklich, in der Wohnung des Mannes findet man die Silbermünzen. Der Soldat aber leugnet den Diebstahl, er will das Geld durch ein Wunder erhalten haben. Denn er habe in seiner Armut zu einem Heiligen um Hilfe gebetet, und dieser habe ihm die Münzen des Nachts selber in sein Zimmer gebracht. Aber der Richter verurteilt ihn zu einer harten Strafe. Man legt das Urteil Friedrich dem Großen vor. "Das Urteil dürfte zu hart ausgefallen sein", bemarkt ihr die gestellt der Großen vor. bemerkt der König zu seinen Ministern. Er fragt einige Geistliche, ob in diesem Fall wirklich ein Wunder stattgefunden haben kann. Die Geistlichen antworten: Wunder dieser Art mögen bisher noch nicht geschehen sein, aber sie sind denkbar." Daraufhin schreibt Friedrich der Große unter das Urteil: "Der Angeklagte wird freigesprochen, weil hier wirklich ein Wunder geschehen sein kann. Sollte aber in Zukunft der Heilige dem Angeklagten erneut Geld bringen, so verbiete ich ihm bei hoher Strafe dieses Geld anzunehmen." In der Kirche soll seitdem kein Geld mehr abhanden gekommen sein.

die Randbemerkung, -en: marginal note; wiederholt: repeatedly; spenden: to contribute; der Küster: verger; der Kirchgänger: churchgoer; entlassen: to dismiss; der Bürgeremister: mayor; die Rettung: rescue; die Not, : e: misery; vorlegen: to present; der Geistliche, n: clergyman; das Wunder: miracle; freisprechen: to acquit; abhanden kommen: to set lost.

# TO THE SUMMIT AT 10 METRES PER SECOND

# Europe's Steepest and Longest Cableway

THE Zugspitze, Germany's highest mountain, will soon have the steepest and longest cableway in Europe. The cableway will carry passengers direct to the summit at a speed of 10 metres per second.

Since the first means of transport were provided on the Zugspitze thirty years ago, about four million persons have been carried to the summit. The Zugspitze is a popular tourist resort and the cableway will further add to its great attraction.

It will convey passengers direct to the summit in cabins accommodating no less than 44 passengers to one conductor. The time required to take people over the 4½ kilometre section to the summit with an ascent of nearly 2,000 metres will be 8 minutes and 10 seconds.

### The Cabins

In 1960, the Bayerische Zugspitzbahn, a joint subsidiary company of the Allgemeine Lokalbahn and the AEG, decided to construct a new cableway. The new cableway will first undergo trial runs, lasting for several weeks, by the Technical Supervisory Office in Munich under the Bavarian Ministry of Economics and Transport. When it is finally ready to carry the first tourists to the summit, it will offer the greatest possible degree of transport safety. The large cabins, equipped with double-track 16-wheeled running gear, are suspended from two cables instead of the usual one, and are drawn by two traction cables. The cables will be electro-magnetically tested at frequent intervals for material stress and will be replaced after a certain period of operation, whether or not they show signs of

When the new cableway is in operation, the Zugspitze will be the first mountain in the world to offer facilities for round trips. A tourist entering the spacious cabin can sway 240 metres above ground and observe the giant peaks all around him, a fascinating view.



The Federal German Library at Marburg, formerly the Prussian State Library at Berlin, has acquired, at a cost of 46,000 D-marks (approximately 12,000 U.S. dollars), a large part of the internationally known collection of the Hungarian historian, Imre Lukinisch. The collection includes over 4,350 monographs, mostly in Hungarian or concerning Hungarians, periodicals and scientific books. The Library has also bought from a private collector about 160 letters on the musical history of the 19th century. Most of the letters have not yet been published; nor have they been even scientifically evaluated.

A history of German literature in five volumes is being published by the Institute for World Literature of the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union. It will be the first comprehensive history of the development of German literature, from the early Middle Ages to the present, to be published in the Soviet Union. All five volumes are to be issued by 1964.

Gabriele Münter, the famous painter who died a few months ago, has bequeathed 25 of her paintings and her archives to the Munich Municipal Gallery. She has also left to the gallery her collection of 92 pictures, among them paintings by Klee, Delaunay, Jawlensky and other well-known painters. Five years ago, Gabriele Münter had donated to the Municipal Gallery her extensive collection of paintings by Wassilij Kandinsky.

A Bundestag deputy, Dr. Martin, has submitted to Parliament a draft for a bill which is designed to help the German film industry out of its present difficulties. Dr. Martin proposes setting up a "stabilisation fund", which will be financed by a levy on the ticket sales at cinema shows. This levy should be no higher than five per cent of the box office take. Film production is to be subsidized out of the stabilisation fund. Dr. Martin expects his bill will also lead to an improvement in the quality of German films. also submitted has Parliament a memorandum on the possibility of establishing a college of film and television.



With its famous founder-conductor, Hans von Benda, wielding the baton, the Berlin Chamber Orchestra gave a concert on Saturday (Oct. 20) evening at the National Physical Laboratory Auditorium, New Delhi. The programme presented by the Delhi Music Society. The Orchestra had already endeared itself to music-lovers in New Delhi last year, and Saturday's performance fulfilled expectations.

## WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

If you go through today's story carefully, you will come across some Modalverben. Even if you recall what you have heard about Modalverben from your teachers, they may appear somewhat confusing to you. Let us help you to understand them better.

Mein Vater muß nach Kalkutta fahren.

Here the Modalverb "müssen" conveys its familiar meaning. The necessity of my father's going to Calcutta is stated as an objective fact.

Der Soldat muß das Geld gestohlen haben.

Here, again, the Modalverb is in the present tense and as a necessary supplement an infinitive is attached at the end of the clause. But here it is an Infinitiv Perfekt: gestohlen haben, which says that the action has already been completed. The first example denotes an action: fahren, the second a situation: gestohlen haben.

In the first sentence the Modalverb qualifies the action in a certain way: my father must go-er muß fahren. In the second example the action has already been completed. The Modalverb portrays the subjective opinion of the speaker about a situation, as opposed to the objective fact stated in the first example: Der Soldat muß das Geld gestohlen haben—the soldier must have stolen the money. You remember, the verger watched the soldier for some time. He noticed that the man left the church as the last worshipper. Indeed, we join the suspicions of this man. But we, as well as he, have not seen the soldier making off with the money; we did not catch him red-handed. There are only suppositions, very strong ones, which take us to the mayor. We are not permitted to say: Er hat das Geld gestohlen, but we can say: Er muß das Geld gestohlen haben. "Müssen" expresses the only possible logical conclusion logical conclusion.

# ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Take "müssen" in its subjective meaning:

Der Beamte hat mir bestimmt eine falsche Auskunft gegeben.

Es ist sicher, daß der Angeklagte gelogen hat. 2.

Er ist bestimmt ein Betrüger.

# UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG

- Hühnerei.
- Schwanenhals.
- Zitatenschatz.
- Sonnenschein.
- sensationslüstern.
- hilfsbereit.

"W India Pres Fede

mem

his

Tues Th three at se centr Gern India of th Unive the to point well-k 400 n the pr which Russi

For regard the C Octob On Bhalin

chami

Amate gave honou presen said h "histor

On 1 for Ed held a team : Were gr dor, M On the Sports the visi Dr.

German persona of spor German cessivel is a mer in Kass Dr. Da Otto, P

the 193 German

# Germany's Best Athletes Now in India

A historic occasion in Indo-German Relations

"WE are glad to be in India and to have this opportunity of meeting Indian athletes", said Dr. Max Danz, President of the German Athletic Federation and leader of the 17member German athletic team, on his arrival at Palam airport on Tuesday, October 23.

The team will tour India for about three weeks, meeting Indian athletes at seven test programmes at different centres. The visitors are the best German athletes that could visit India. Dr. B. Wischmann, Director of the Sports Institute at Mainz University, who is accompanying the team as coach, amplifying this point, says that except M. Kinder, the well-known German champion in 400 metres who could not undertake the present trip, the team is the same which stood second, next to the Russians, in the recent European championships at Belgrade.

cal

ast

me

ben

The

ary

e it

ady

da

ay:

has of

the

nust

for

per.

not

led.

vor.

ay: ible

For the list of athletes and details regarding their achievements, see the German News Weekly, dated October 20, 1962.

On Tuesday afternoon, Raja Bhalindra Singh, President of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India, gave a luncheon party in their honour. Addressing a large gathering, present on the occasion, Dr. Danz said he regarded the occasion as a 'historic" one.

### Receptions

On Wednesday, the Union Minister for Education, Dr. K. L. Shrimali, held a reception in honour of the team and on Thursday the athletes were guests of the German Ambassador, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, at dinner. On the following day, the Services Sports Control Board honoured the visitors at a reception.

Dr. Max Danz, the leader of the German team, is one of the leading Personalities in Germany in the field of sports. Re-elected President of the German Athletic Federation successively for the last twelve years, he is a member of the medical profession in Kassel. Prominent in his younger days as a middle-distance runner, Dt. Danz took part, along with Dr. Otto Peltzer, the popular German to Delhi athletes, in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles.

In an interview with the German News Weekly representative, Dr. Danz offered his greetings to all athletes in India. He added:

"We accepted this invitation from India with great enthusiasm. We have had the pleasure of receiving in Germany some of the prominent Indian athletes and Indian leaders in the sports world and now we have the opportunity of meeting them in their own country. We are all looking forward to the athletic meets in this country with great interest, for both

Indian athletes and German athletes can learn a lot from each other. And our visit will strengthen the friendly relations and mutual understanding that exist between our two countries."

The tourists' programme of athletic tests opened on October 25 when the Germans met an Indian team at the National Stadium, New Delhi. Everyone of the eighteen events of the meet evoked keen contest and roused unusual enthusiasm among the large number of spectators present.



On the arrival of the German athletic team at Palam airport on Oct. 23, 409-metre Champion Milkha Singh was among the prominent Indian athletes who greeted Dr. Max Danz (left), leader of the team. Picture also shows Dr. Otto Peltzer, the German coach.

German News Weekly



Johanna von Koczain achieved international reputation in the film world through her brilliant performance in "Wir Wunderkinder" ("We Miracle Children"), a German picture. She distinguished herself as an actress in the Salzburg Theatre Festival about 10 years ago and steadily rose to eminence.

# IMPULSE AND PERSONAL RELATIONS

PEOPLE often remark that personal relations have deteriorated, that manners have suffered and that, in particular, a coarser tone now reigns in politics and in public life.

This opinion is based on fears rather than on actual experience: a close scrutiny of the facts which give rise to this view, discloses that, basically, nothing has changed. People today are just as uncharitable or as friendly towards each other

as they were, and in politics there is no cause to speak of a deterioration or of an improvement in manners. The pessimists gladly allow themselves to be deceived by the fact that we, modern men and women, can be reached more quickly than our forefathers. What was said about us yesterday comes to our ears today. Neither friendly nor malicious gossip has any longer a long journey to make in order to reach us. This is a dis-

advantage, for the longer the journey, the more weight the gossip loses; it falls, as it were, by the wayside.

In earlier times, people were spared much in the way of unwelcome remarks and news, because these never arrived at their destination, but simply got lost on the way. Improvements in technology in the present-day world are by no means always advantageous insofar as they impinge on relations between human beings.

### A "Mixture"

"Gemütlichkeit" in the daily relations of human beings has suffered from it. "Gemütlichkeit" is an attractive word when one thinks out what it really means. It is derived from "Gemüt" meaning "feeling" or "sentiment" and indicates a mixture of cosiness, easy-goingness and sociability. In short, it indicates

Vol.

Indian

they a

of th

and w

India?

will

invade

her p

her o

# 500,000 ATHLETES

With about 500,000 members, the German Field and Track Athletics Association is one of the leading sports organisations in the Federal Republic of Germany. It is one of the important units of "Deutscher Sportbund" (D.S.B.), the Federation of all sports clubs. The German Gymnastics Association contributes nearly 1.5 million members to the Federation.

an attitude that is dictated more by the heart than by the mind. To be precise, it is something in which people allow themselves to be led in their relations with each other less by rational considerations than by their feelings. Personal interests take second place behind the effort to allow mutual goodwill to reign.

It would be wrong to look down on concepts such as "Gemütlichkeit" and goodwill. Admittedly, they smack somewhat of complaisance and the line of least resistance; they lack dynamism and the creative urge. But is that really a misfortune? Nobody could carry out social revolutions or defend power positions with "Gemütlichkeit", but one can with "Gemütlichkeit", but one swith its help. Someone who finds with its help. Someone who finds with its help. Someone philistine "Gemütlichkeit" too It is no should settle for goodwill. It is no all times.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Shanti Path, Path, Physical Printed at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. 2. Single Copy 5 nd. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone N

गुरुकृल कांगड़ी

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

de. ed me ese out ventays nge

igs.

elaered

atout ived

ng" s a

cates

of

ns

of

r-

t-

'a-

he

on

on

re by

To be

which e led

er less

an by

terests effort

reign.

down

hkeit" they

isance ; they e urge. rtune? l revositions ne can oblems finds ilistine t is no in it at NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 3, 1962

# WHO IS FRIEND, WHO IS FOE, WHO IS INDIFFERENT?

# German Specialist on Asia Condemns Chinese Aggression.

"THE Chinese aggression in the Himalayan region is rallying the Indian people for the defence of their motherland and of their frontiers; they also see who, among the nations of the world, is friend, who is foe and who is indifferent to the cause of India's liberty. I hope that India will succeed in throwing out the invader quickly in order to return to her peaceful pursuits of building up her own country."

This is what Prof. Dr. Klaus Mehnert, Director of the Institute of Political Science at the Aachen Technical University, a specialist on Asian problems and author of the current German best-seller, Peking und Moskau, observed in an interview with a "German News Weekly" representative.

"As for the other Asian countries", Prof. Mehnert pointed out, "Peking seems to think according to the formula of a tyrannical Roman emperor who said: 'Let others hate me, if only they fear me'. Of course, the invasion of India will instil fear in many Asian hearts, but it will certainly also destroy a good deal of whatever sympathy Communist China may have possessed among the peoples of Asia."

### Awkward Moment

"As far as the situation in the West is concerned, surely, this is an awkward moment for Mr. Khrushchev to launch a drive against Berlin. I hope the Soviet Prime Minister will not aggravate this delicate problem. The present situation in Berlin is awkward for everybody concerned, but, surely, it is better than a new World War."

Prof. Mehnert has visited the countries of Asia already five times (Continued on page 2)



A consignment of medical supplies donated by the Bayer enterprise in the Federal Republic of Germany to the Bharatiya Arogya Nidhi, a welfare agency in Bombay, was flown from Frankfurt under a special arrangement. Picture shows Mrs. A. P. Sharma, wife of the Military Attache at the Indian Embassy in Bonn, and Dr. Gabriele Wülker, a former State Secretary in the Federal Government, watching the transhipment.

[ See also page 2 ]

# 1 de dens

On this Ossue		
Who is friend, who is foe, who is indifferent?		1
Germany's ten-year plan for highways	•••	3
German technical aid for Mandi	•••	5
German broadcasts		6.
Indo-German athletic meets		7
Diwali greetings for servants' children	•••	8



Dr. Klaus Mehnert addressing a public meeting at the Constitution Club, New Delhi, on October 25. Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Iyengar, Governor of Bihar, who presided, the German Ambassador, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz and Mr. Sohan Lal, President of the Indian Bureau of Parliamentary Studies, are seen next to him on the left.

#### SPECIALIST ON ASIA CONDEMNS CHINESE AGGRESSION

(Continued from page 1)

during the last nine years and he is now here on his sixth tour.

Summing up his impressions of the situation in this part of the world, Prof. Mehnert said: "While Communist China's aggression against India has created a dangerous situation of as yet unforeseeable consequences in South Asia, the situation in East and South-East Asia has lately improved for the non-Communist forces". Amplifying this point with reference to some important parts of Asia, Prof. Mehnert added:

#### ROURKELA GOARSE METAL PLANT'S PERFORMANCE

The output of the coarse metal plant, built by the firm of Krupps as part of the Rourkela steelworks, rose from 15,000 tonnes in May to 20,000 in August 1962, as against the production capacity of 14,200 tonnes per month fixed for the plant. The mill is already being run by Indian technicians.

The production, which represents a remarkable achievement over the fixed capacity, would have been even greater if larger quantities of raw material had been available.

"In Japan the situation has improved economically and psycholeading to a marked logically, decrease in Radicalism and to a general calming down. The people are more prosperous than ever before; there is an upsurge of Japanese economy.

"In South Viet-Nam, the general impression is that the unsatisfactory situation in regard to guerrilla warfare reached in 1961 and early 1962 has been overcome. The Americans have poured in nearly 12,000 military personnel as advisers and trainees and also sent a lot of military equipment. For the first time in several years, the initiative has passed into the hands of the anti-Communist forces, although the situation will remain a long uphill fight. The people opposed to Communism are more confident of the future than they were, say, six months ago.

#### **Cautious Course**

"Cambodia is truly neutral. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Chief of State, is steering a very cautious course between the big Power blocs. He is developing good relations with the countries of the Communist bloc while, at the same time, vigorously fighting the Communists at home.

"In Indonesia the big question is whether President Sukarno, who has overcome the rebels in his own

country and has had a big success in West Irian, will now turn his undoubted energies to the reconstruction of the country's economy.

GI

THE the

Reput

2,950,

specia more.

the co

being

The

today

larger been

as a

Hamb

share,

dubio record

some

Hamb

the sa Bridge

copes

some

inner-

one da

of the

may

proble

Aln

is a

buildi

taken

But th

ble :

questi

and v

contri

able e

level

maint

count

highw

of th

buildi

to be

Lände

been s

Public

budge

Trans

other

Seebo

Minis

Watch

extens

Possit

Germa

Bec

The

"The prospects in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur regarding the Federation of Malaysia of which the Malayan Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, is the main protagonist, are bright, and the Malaysian Federawhen it is formed, will be another setback to Communism. It will mean that the port city of Singapore, which is inclined towards Radicalism, will be embedded in a predominantly non-Communist population by which it will be outnumbered."

#### China's Low Ebb

"On the other hand, China is faced with a low ebb since Mao-Tse Tung came to power. It is generally assumed that the latest harvest is slightly better than the previous one; still, it is nowhere near the harvest of 1958, the best in the recent past. And, in the meantime, the population has increased by another 20 or 30 million people. Chinese industry is in a bad way because about 40 per cent of it depends on native agriculture in the form of cotton and other supplies of raw material for industry. Therehas been a lack of foreign currency, with the result that new machinery could not be imported. Whatever foreign currency is available is being used for the import of foodstuffs. And China has received no loans from other countries of the Communist bloc", Prof. Mehnert concluded.

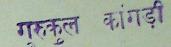
### BAYER DONATES DRUGS TO BOMBAY WELFARE AGENCY

German private industry's interest in improving health conditions in India was spotlighted last month when the well-known Bayer enterprise of Leverkusen gave a donation medical preparations to the Bharatiya Arogya Nidhi, a social service organisation combating tuberculosis in Bombay. Thirty-three packages containing the supplies were brought from Leverkusen to Frankfurt airport wherefrom the consignment was flown to Bombay under a special arrangement.

of the Bayes, A. P. Sharma, Representatives enterprise, Mrs. A. P. Sharthe the wife of Military Attache at the page and Dr. Indian Embassy in Bonn, and Dr. Gabriele Wülker, a former State Secretary in the Federal Government, watched the arrangements.

November 3, 1962

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar



## GERMANY'S TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR HIGHWAYS

## Extension of Network keeps pace with Motorisation

THE autobahn, a special feature of the roadway system in the Federal Republic of Germany, costs Rs. 2,950,000 per kilometre and some special stretches cost a great deal more. As motorisation increases in the country, the road network is also being extended.

s in un-

ruc-

and

era-

ala-

lubc

nist,

era-

be

ism.

y of

ards

pre-

oula-

ed."

a is

Mao-

It is

atest

the

here

best

nean-

eased ople.

way

of it

plies

There

ency,

inery

tever

being tuffs.

loans

mun-

ded.

TO

NCY

terest

ns in

nonth

enter-

ation

the

social

uber-

three.

pplies

n to

n the

mbay

Bayer

arma,

at the

d Dr.

State

ment,

1962

The volume of traffic which today rolls along the streets of the larger German cities would have been regarded a few decades ago as a figment of the imaginati n. Hamburg, Cologne and Munich share, in about equal measure, the dubious honour of breaking the record in this field. Every 24 hours, some 54,000 motor vehicles pass over Hamburg's Nordelbe Bridge; during the same space of time, the Deutz Bridge across the Rhine at Cologne copes with 53,200 vehicles, and some 49,000 drive along Munich's inner-city, Sonnenstrasse, between one dawn and the next.

The figures for the other big cities of the Federal Republic of Germany may be less; still, they represent a problem of no small magnitude.

#### Traffic Distribution

Almost everybody in the country aware that stringent streetbuilding measures will have to be taken if the end is not to be chaos. But the headaches of those responsible are caused equally by the question of just what this will take and what it will cost. A big contribution towards this incalculable expense is made by the Federallevel authorities; they have to maintain and improve a great country-wide network of roads and highways and, in addition, pay part of the costs of municipal streetbuilding. The rest of the burden has to be borne by the communities and Länder (States).

Because the increase of traffic has been so obviously great, more heated public debate is devoted to the budget of the Federal Ministry for Transport than to that of perhaps any other Ministry. Dr. Hans-Christoph Seebohm, who has been Transport Minister since 1949, keeps a close watch that the sums available for extension of the network of highways are not unduly curtailed, but, if possible, increased. For 1963, he may,

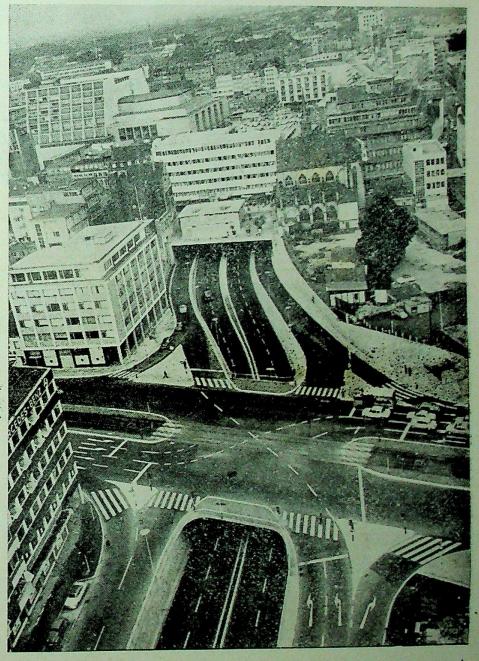
probably, count on 2,400,000,000 Marks (approx. Rs. 2,832,000,000).

Naturally, traffic is not equally heavy everywhere in the Federal Republic. The network of highways known as the *autobahns* naturally diverts a great deal of traffic from the cities. This network is constantly being added to, at great expense. Between 1949 and 1961 some 740 kilometres of *autobahn* were built, bringing the total to more than 2,800 kilometres. According to the

ten-year plan for road construction, there will be about 5,000 kilometres of these highways by 1970.

Though good roads of other categories are to be found everywhere in Germany, none can quite compare with the *autobahn* network. It has dual lanes in both directions throughout, an ample green strip in the middle as a rule, no intersections, no traffic lights and no railway crossings. Most motorists agree that the

(Continued on page 4)



This four-lane motor road laid under two important east-west connections traverses the centre of Cologne City where traffic density is very high.

German News Weekly

November 3, 1962

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Treasures of Bonn University Library, which are accessible to the public, include a page from an Old High German Gospel-Harmony by the ninth-century monk Otfrid von Wiessenburg, which Poet Hoff-mann von Fallersleben discovered in the covers of two manuscripts of Thomas of Aguinas in 1821. There are also the Low German Cologne Bible of 1479 (one of the first printed works), first editions of Goethe, rare editions of Molière and, among more recent publications, the rare periodical "Pan" from the years 1895-96. These works add to the value of the Library for research.

"House of Quiet" has been established at Roseburg, 50 kilometres from Hamburg. It is to become the spiritual centre of German and European Buddhism. A large library containing the entire Buddhist literature in German, English and Sanskrit, is on hand for research. This winter, German Buddhist monks will, for the first time, hold classes and courses of meditation. The "House of Quiet" will be open to all followers and friends of Buddhism.

## GERMANY'S TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR HIGHWAYS

approaches and exits are not only well designed but also well marked. At regular intervals there are emergency telephones, petrol stations, restaurants, parking places, police stations and even chapels, which have been established recently, where travellers can stop for worship.

The German Automobile Club maintains a large number of motorcycles for constantly patrolling these highways so that help in repairs could be generally made available quickly. In hilly regions, a third lane has been added for trucks on the uphill side in order to keep them from slowing down the traffic as a whole. Between Cologne and Leverkusen, the first stretch of triple-lane autobahn, illuminated at night, is being tried out.

#### No Speed Limit

There are no speed limits for cars on the autobahn network, except in a few places. Pedestrians and bicycles are banned from the autobahns.

The cost of building these highways is enormous. The most expensive kilometre of autobahn ever built in Germany cost 22,000,000 Marks (nearly Rs. 25,960,000). An exceptionally complicated system of approaches as well as other factors contributed towards making it such a

costly bit of road. However, even a "normal" kilometre rarely costs less than 2,500,000 Marks (approximately Rs. 2,950,000). And if it is to be kept in good repair, there is an additional average of 13,400 Marks a year to be paid.

Today, the reasons for building more and better highways are of an important nature relating to road motorisation. The number of

#### THANKS FOR DIWALI GREETINGS

The Editor has received Diwali Greetings from numerous readers and regrets he is unable to acknowledge them individually. He thanks all these readers for their kind thought and wishes them all happiness.

passenger cars registered in the Federal Republic increased from some 600,000 in 1950 to 5,600,000 in 1961. If the increase in the first nine months of 1962 is also taken into account, it can be said that there is now one car to every 10 inhabitants, while some 12 years ago there was one to every 80. And these figures do not include the 800,000 trucks and the several hundred thousand tractors.

Liebe

Geor

Let u

from

It ma text s

now.

stude

They

know

she t

schön

But

as Fr

refusi noble

Just 1

hardl

we do

an ac

Fräul migh

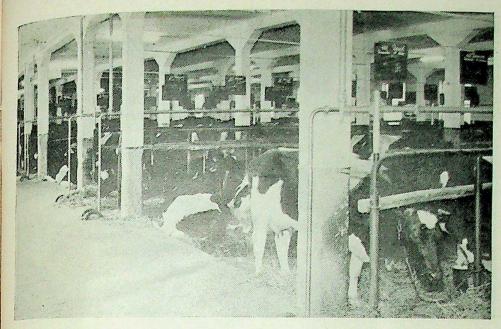
Will road construction be able to keep up with this development? At the beginning of this year, there were 142,000 kilometres of "classi-fied" roads. These include some of the streets in towns and cities, but by no means all. In 1958, some 4,074,000,000 Marks were spent for road construction, at the Federal, regional and community levels together. The following year, expenditure in this field rose to 4,710,000,000 Marks. For the years since then the total figures are not yet available, but the trend towards spending more on road construction and repair continues.

#### The Race is On

The ten-year plan, which is the framework for the Federal Government's spending on road maintenance and building, will end in 1967. The plan is based on the assumption that motorisation in the Federal Republic will continue to increase considerably continue to increase considerably ably—and the race is on between automobile production and road construction. The planners in the latter sphere truction. sphere trust they will win the race. November 3, 1962



Synchronizing with the annual meeting of the Indo-German Society, an Exhibition entitled "India as Economic Partner of Germany" was held last month at Wiesbaden in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Exhibition, which has been moving from city to city is intended to show, through a display of products of Indian industry and handicrafts, the directions in which Germany can assist in the economic development of India. Picture shows Mr. P. A. Menon, Indian Ambassador to Bonn, addressing a meeting of prominent Germans held in connection with the Exhibition.



In a modern plant in Schleswig-Holstein, milking is completely mechanized. Picture shows the cowshed.



44

Liebe Freunde!

en a

less ima-

is to s an

arks

ding

e of

g to

er of

S

ali

us

ole

al-

ers

nd

from

0,000

1 the

also said every

years

80.

clude

everal

ole to

? At

there

lassi-

ne of

, but

some

it for

deral,

levels

, ex-

e to

years

e not

wards

ction

s the

vern-

nance

The

that,

ublic

sider-

ween

con-

latter

race.

1962

"In German, the nouns have sex but the girls have not." This was George Bernard Shaw's opinion about "das Fräulein" and "das Mädchen". Let us consider das Fräulein and das Mädchen and some other German words from a different point of view today.

Words have their own lives. And like all living beings they change. It may easily happen that, when you come across a comparatively old German text some words used there had another meaning at that time than they have now. As an example we take das Fräulein. Usually this is a word which students of German all over the world need not look up in the dictionary.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman.

They just know its meaning: a girl, an unmarried woman. Mein schönes Fräulein, darf ich's wagen

Arm und Geleit ihr anzutragen?

But the young girl is not at all pleased at these compliments; at least, she tries not to show her pleasure. She replies: Bin weder Fräulein, weder schön (I'm neither a lady, nor fair).

What does she mean? Is she not unmarried? Of course, she is. But Fräulein is here used in its old meaning: a girl from the nobility (just as Frau and Herr were used for the noble classes). So Gretchen is just refusing a compliment which cannot be applied to her since she is not a noble girl. Does she refuse to be called pretty? Well, that was perhaps Just fishing for more compliments.

Today the word Fräulein has lost a lot of its former reputation. We hardly can use the word alone, without the name, e.g. Fräulein Helga, or if We do not know the name it would be much more polite to use Fräulein with an adjective: Gnädiges Fräulein just as Gnädige Frau.

There is only one occasion where you can use the word Fräulein without offending somebody, i.e. in a restaurant, when you wish to call the waitress: Fräulein, ein Bier bitte. If you are served then by an elderly woman, who might each. might easily be your grandmother, don't think your teachers have pulled

## GERMAN TECHNICAL AID FOR MANDI

## Team of Experts Now in Post

THE first group of seven advisers. and technicians of the German Agricultural Assistance Team under the Indo-German project for the development of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry in the Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh, has arrived in India.

From New Delhi the party reached Mandi by road. The team travelled in a big convoy of light and heavy vehicles loaded with agricultural equipment, which has been delivered by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to be used in Mandi District.

In New Delhi, Dr. von Huelst, the team leader, and his partners were welcomed at the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture by the Agricultural Extension Commissioner, Mr. Y.N. Verma, and his officers. At the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Ambassador, Mr. G.F. Duckwitz, received the expert team and wished them good luck and all success in the significant task they were being called upon to perform in the charming and fertile Beas valley.

#### Rousing Reception

On entering Mandi District, the German experts were given a rousing reception by their Indian counter-parts of the Himachal Pradesh Administration, and by a great number of farmers and others. The spontaneous welcome accorded by the Indians and the happiness of the German experts over their having reached the place of their future activities demonstrated the strong volition for peaceful cooperation between Germany and India.

The Mandi Project will be officially inaugurated on November 14, by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Mr. S.K. Patil, in the presence of the German Ambassador, Mr., G.F. Duckwitz, the Lieutenant-Governor of Himachal Pradesh, Mr. Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Bhadri, and other high-ranking personalities.

(870. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

#### GERMAN BROADCASTS

THE "Deutsche ("German Wave"), a short wave service of the German Broadcasting Stations, sends out programmes for different parts of the world every day. Those beamed to Asia consist of broadcasts both in English and German. A programme in Hindi is being planned.

The following is an outline of the schedule of broadcasts which can be received in India:

English Language: 13 to 14.10 hrs. IST on 15,275 and 17,845 kilocycles in the 19 and 16 meter bands respectively.

> 21.10 to 21.40 hrs. IST on 17,815 and kilocycles in the 16 and 13 meter bands respectively.

German Language: 18.15 to 21.15 hrs. 1ST on 21,650 (13.86 meters) and 17,875 kilocycles (16.79 meters).

The programme in German consists of news and commentary on the news, classical and light music items, a sports round-up and talks on cultural, economic and political topics.

#### Highlights

The following are highlights of the programmes in German for the period Nov. 7 to Dec. 1,

Nov. 7-20.15 hrs: Women Police in Germany.

Nov. 9-20.15 hrs.: The Wankel Engine.

Nov. 10-20.15 hrs. : Astronauts of the West-a talk.

Nov. 11-18.00 hrs.: Ger-Fairy Tales—The Musicians of Bremen.

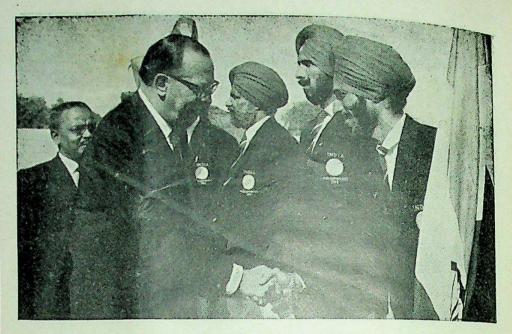
Nov. 13-18.00 hrs.: Folk music from the Rhineland.

Nov. 16-20.30 hrs.: G. Hauptmann-a talk.

Nov. 19—18.45 hrs.: The Instruments in an Orchestraa talk by Yehudi Menuhin.

Nov. 30-20.15 hrs.: Molecules in the service of mankind a talk.

Dec. 1-20.30 hrs.: Folk music from Westphalia.



athle

tests Julle

and

displ

Presid

and Herbe

Bhali

Lar

of I

recei

atev

visite

The

whic

the 1

ium. was

by

Amt

G.

Befo

ratio

Antl

Indi

ral

Gerr

ed a

and

were

the

Med

sente

ners

Geri

Ambassador Duckwitz greeting Indian athletes (from right) Milkha Singh, and Balkar Singh at the first Indo-German test in New Delhi on Oct. 25.

your leg. Fräulein is now the proper title of a waitress in a restaurant, no matter how old she is and how many children she has.

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

You are already familiar with the forms of the Konjunktiv and its application in the indirect speech. Today, we want to see when it has to be applied in another field of everyday language.

How can we indicate a statement as hypothetical? If I had enough money I would buy a car right now-Wenn ich genug Geld hätte, kaufte ich sofort ein Auto. Money is here something absolutely unreal, since I don't have it. And so are lots of things which could be, but in reality are not

(die sein könnten, aber in Wirklichkeit nicht sind). If we had time and space enough we could fill pages with more examples Wenn wir genug Zeit und Platz hätten, könnten wir Seiten mit mehr Beispielen füllen. But the reality is, we have neither time nor space now. The conditions do not exist now. This does not exclude that they will come true later on, and so we may say: Once I have the money I shall buy a car-Wenn ich einmal das Geld habe, kaufe ich ein Auto,-for sure. Had I had the money I would have bought the car a long time ago—Wenn ich das Geld gehabt hätte, hätte ich schon längst ein Auto gekauft.

If you forget for sometime the somewhat melancholical considerations and look at the grammatical form of the verbs, you realise that the conjugated verb takes its form from the Präteritum. But: Do not think that this has anything to do with the meaning of the past. If you want to say something which has passed you add the past participle, e.g. wenn ich Geld

gehabt hätte......Another example: 1. Wenn ich wüsste, daß du bestimmt kommst, bliebe ich zu Hause.

(Aber ich weiß es nicht) (I don't know it now). 2. Wenn ich gewusst hätte, daß du bestimmt kommst, wäre ich zu Hause

geblieben (ich habe es nicht gewusst, ich wußte es nicht) (I did not know it).

If you exclaim now desperately: "If only the lesson would finish!"
we can understand your sigh quite well. But remember: you could not say
it in German without using the Version to the lesson would finish!" it in German without using the Konjunktiv—Wenn der Unterricht doch nur zu

Ende wärel

De not ferm Ende wäre! —Do not forget to use the little words doch and nur if you form a wish. You may also were hard see the little words doch and nur if you much. a wish. You may also use both of them if you wish something very much.

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Change the following sentences into a wish:

2. Sie hat nicht geschrieben. 1. Er findet keine Wohnung.

3. Der Vortrag war uninteressant.

4. Er kann nicht deutsch sprechen.

1. Der Beamte muß eine falsche Auskunft gegeben haben. 2. Der Angegte muß gelogen haben. 3. Eine Auskunft gegeben haben. klagte muß gelogen haben. 3. Er muß ein Betrüger sein.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

German News Weekly

## Indo-German Athletic Meeto

Fine Display of Skill and Techniques by Champions

SINCE their arrival in India last week, the 17-member German athletic team has met Indians at three tests, at New Delhi, Jodhpur and Jullundur, respectively. The German and Indian athletes have given a fine display of skill and technique in field and track sports.

Picture shows (from left) Dr. Max Danz, President of the German Athletic Tederation and leader of the team, Dayal Singh, Herbert Missalla, Tarlok Singh and Raja Bhalindra Singh, President of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India.

Large gatherings of Indian athletes received the guests atevery cer tre they visited.

ingh

no

its be

ugh

ich

on't

not

ples elen

ndiater

ı ich

ney

habt

ions

ated

that

say

Geld

use.

ause

). sh!"

say

r zu

orm

ch.

hen-

nge-

The first test which was held at the National Stadium, New Delhi, was declared open by the German Ambassador, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz. Before the inauguration, the National Anthems of both India and the Federal Republic of Germanywere played and the German and Indian teams were introduced to the Ambassador. Medals were presented to the winners. The meet

was declared closed by the Vice-President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain, who also presented souvenirs to the teams.

The following are the results of the first two meets, held at New Delhi and Jodhpur, respectively:

#### New Delhi Results

100 Metres: Alfred Hebauf (Germany) 10.4 secs.; Peter Gamper (Germany) 10.5 secs.; K. Powell (India) 10.6 secs.

400 Metres Hurdles: Helmut Janz (Germany) 52.0 secs.; Amrit Pal (India) 53.8 secs.; Willi Holdorf (Germany) 55.4 secs.

800 Metres: Herbert Missalla (Germany) 1: 50.9 secs.; D yal Singh (India) 1: 51.3 secs.; Daljit Singh (India) 1: 52.1 secs.

200 Metres: Heinz Schumann (Germany) 20.8 secs.; Manfred Germar (Germany) 21.1 secs.; K. Powell (India) 21.6 secs.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase: Pan Singh (India) 8:54 secs.; Chuni Lal (India) 8:54.2 secs.; Wolfgang Fricke (Germany) 9:2.0 secs.

Hammer Throw: Hans Fahsl (Germany) 197 ft. 4 ins.; Balbir Singh (India) 154 ft. 2 ins. Surjan Kumar (India) 141 ft. 11 ins.

110 Metres Hurdles: Gurbachan Singh (India) 14.5 secs.; Manfred Bock (Germany) 15.2 secs.; Gurdip Singh (India) 15.3 secs.

400 Metres: Milkha Singh (India) 47.5 secs.; Hans-Joachim Reske (Germany) 47.6 secs.; Karl Friedrich Haas (Germany) 48.3 secs.

(Germany) 46.3 Sets.

Before the first athletic test held at the National Stadium, New Delhi, was declared open by the German Ambassador, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, the German and Indian teams were introduced to the Ambassador. Piture shows Mr. Duckwitz greeting German athletes (from right) Missulla, Eyerkaufer, Schumann and Janz.

Shot Put: Dietrich Urbach (Germany) 57 ft. 7 ins.; D. Irani (India) 51 ft. 5½ ins.; Werner von Moltke (Germany) 49 ft. 9½ ins.

1,500 Metres: Mohinder Singh (India)
3: 49.4 secs.; Pritam Singh (India)
3: 49.6 secs.; Karl Eyerkaufer (Germany)
3: 58.2 secs.



This picture, taken on the occasion of the first meet at New Delhi, shows German athlete Reske, 400-metre champion Milkha Singh, German athlete Haas, Raja Bhalindra Singh, President of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India, and Mr. P. K. Mathur, Secretary-General, A.A.F.I.

4×100 Metres: Germany (Schumann, Gamper, Hebauf, Germar) 40.3 secs.; India (Powell, Naga Bhushanam, Satyanarayana, Ferro) 41.9 secs.

5,000 Metres: Peter Kubicki (Germany)4
14: 44.4 secs.; Tarlok Singh (India)
14:49.2 secs.; G. Peters (India), 14: 58.6secs.

Discus Throw: Werner von Moltke (Germany) 164 ft. 2½ ins.; Balkar Singh (India) 159 ft. 9 ins.; D. Irani (India) 157 ft. 3 ins.

High Jump: Gurbachan Singh (India) 6 ft. 6 ins.; Jeet Singh (India) 6 ft. 3 ins. Bhanwar Singh (India) 6 ft. 1 in.

Pole Vault: Werner von Moltke (Germany) 13 ft. 3½ ins.; A. Ramachandran (India) 13 ft.; Gurdip Singh (India) 12 ft. 6 ins.

Long Jump: B.V. Satyanarayana (India) 23 ft. 5½ ins.; Virsa Singh (India) 22 ft. 9 ins.; Gurnam Singh (India) 22 ft. 4 ins.

4×400 Metres: India (Jagdish Singh, Daljit Singh, Makhan Singh and Milkha Singh) 3: 10.7 secs.; Germany Janz, Haas, Holdorf and Reske) 3: 10.9 secs.

Hop, Step and Jump: Raj Kumar (India) 47 ft. 1½ ins.; Amrik Singh (India) 46 ft. (Continued on page 8)

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain 7 Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

November 3, 1962

## DEWALI GREETINGS TO SERVANTS' CHILDREN

बाचनालय,

## Ambassador and Mrs. Duckwitz Distribute Toys and Sweets

TO celebrate Diwali the German Ambassador and Mrs. Duckwitz were 'at home' to more than fifty children of the service staff of the Embassy.

Dressed gaily for the occasion, the children, who ranged from babies in arms to boys and girls, rippled with joy when, moving in a file, they received at the hands of Mrs. Duckwitz colourful German toys and school accessories, together with packets of sweets.

Mrs. Duckwitz, who is taking keen interest in the working of the kindergarten for these children, in a short speech expressed satisfaction that the kindergarten was doing very well and that the children were benefiting greatly from it. They had not only progressed in learning but had also improved otherwise.



Mrs. Duckwitz handing over a present and wishing "Diwali Mubarak" to one of her



Mrs. Duckwitz and Ambassador Duckwitz (centre) in the midst of the children and their parents

Mrs. Duckwitz added Diwali was the festival of lights, but it was sad that this year, in view of the border situation, they could not enjoy it whole-heartedly. She, however, prayed

for the brave Indian soldiers who were on the front, and concluded: "All of us are ready to give them all the help we can to end the fighting as soon as possible".

## Indo-German Athletic Meets

(Continued from page 7)

ins.; Manfred (Germany) 44 ft. 6 ins.

#### JODHPUR MEET

100 Metres: Heinz Schumann (Germany) 10.4 secs.; K. Powell (India) 10.9 secs.; Naga Bhushanam (India) 11.3 secs.

Discus Throw: Dietrich Urbach (Germany) 172 ft. 4 ins.; Werner von Moltke (Germany) 167 ft. 4½ ins.; Balkar Singh (India) 161 ft. 3½ ins.; Irani 158 ft. 3 in.

Hans-Joachim 400 Metres: (Germany) 47.8 secs.; Makhan Singh (India) 48.3 secs.; Helmut Janz (Germany) 48.7 secs.; Joginder Singh (India) 49.2 secs.

Shot Put: Dietrich Urbach (Germany) 54 ft. 10 ins.; Joginder Singh (India) 48 ft. 11 ins.; Werner von Moltke (Germany) 48 ft.

High Jump: Gurbachan Singh (India) 6 ft. 4 ins.; Manfred Bock (Germany) 6 ft. 3 ins.; Willi Holdorf (Germany) 5 ft. 10 ins.

110 Metres Hurdles: Gurbachan Singh (India) 14.7 secs.; Manfred Bock (Germany) 15.2 secs.; Gurdip Singh (India) 15.4 secs.; Willi Holdorf (Germany) 15.5 secs.

1,500 Metres: Karl Eyerkaufer (Germany) 3 mins. 56.8 secs.; Mohinder Singh (India) 3 mins. 56.8 secs.; Horst Flosbach (Germany) 3 mins. 57.8 secs.; Pritam Singh (India) 3 mins. 58.6 secs.

4×100 Metres Relay: Germany 41.2 secs.; India 42.1 secs.

Pole Vault: Werner von Moltke (Germany) 13 ft. 3 ins.; Ajaib Singh (India) 13 ft. 2 ins.; Gurdip Singh 12 ft. 9 ins.

Hop, Step and Jump: Raj Kumar (India) 46 ft. 1½ in; Amrik Singh (India) 45 ft. 9½ ins.; Manfred Bock (Germany) 43 ft.

800 Meters: Herbert Missalla (Germany) 1 min. 54.8 secs.; Dayal Singh (India) 1 min. 55 secs.; Daljit Singh (India) 1 min. 56.7 secs.

400 M. Hurdles: Helmut Janz (Germany) 53 sees.; Amrit Pal (India) 54.3 sees.; Manfred Bock (Germany) 54.5 sees.

200 Metres: Schumann (Germany) 21.8 secs.; K. Poweil (India) 22.6 secs.; Naga Bhushanam (India) 22.8 secs.

Hammer Throw: Hans Fahsl (Germany) 156 ft. 10½ ins.; Balbir Singh (India) 153 ft. 4 ins.; Joginder Singh (India) 109 ft. 10 ins.

Long Jump: Satyanarayana (India)
22 ft. 11 ins.; Virsa Singh 22 ft. 64 ins.
Werner von Moltke (Germany) 21 ft. 64 ins.

4×400 Metres Relay: India—3 min. 30.2 secs.; Germany did not participate.

5,000 Metres: Peter Kubicki (Germany)
14 mins. 46.8 secs.; Wolfgang Fricke Singh
many) 14 mins. 47.6 secs.; Tarlok Singh
(India) 14 mins. 52 secs.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Shanti Path, Printed at Printed at Printed A. Ritter. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. the Caxton Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Limited New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, Press Private Republic Private Republic

Vol.

CON

ject o

the N

Prades gifts o on W 73rd b The and A and th

Ministe as a b

G. F. ]

Agricult

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

and

who

ded:

n all

nting

41.2

(Ger-

(India)

45 ft. 43 ft.

many)

1 min.

min.

many)

y) 21.8 ; Naga

rmany)
153 ft.
10 ins.
(India)
51 ins.;
61 ins.
3 min.
ate.
rmany)
(Ger-

NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 17, 1962

No. 46

# BIRTHDAY GIFT TO PRIME MINISTER NEHRU Commencement of Indo-German Project in Mandi

COMMENCEMENT of practical work under the Indo-German project of agricultural development in the Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh was one of the birthday gifts offered to Prime Minister Nehru on Wednesday, 14th November, his 3rd birthday.

The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Mr. S. K. Patil, and the German Ambassador, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, called on the Prime Minister and, offering the project as a birthday gift, acquainted him

with the details of the work actually taken in hand to mark his birthday.

Ambassador Duckwitz conveyed to the Prime Minister the sincere birthday greetings of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. He expressed the hope that the threat to India's northern border would be soon overcome and that the Indo-German project for Mandi's agricultural development would contribute to the peaceful development of India for the benefit of her people.

Prime Minister Nehru asked Ambassador Duckwitz to convey his thanks to the Federal Government for the birthday greetings and for the German assistance.

Although other projects of Indo-German collaboration had been undertaken already, the Mandi project is the first large-scale arrangement to provide technical assistance to India in the fields of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry.

#### Agreement of May 1962

The project is based on an Agreement between the Government of India and the Federal Republic of Germany concluded on the 14th May, 1962. In accordance with the terms of this Agreement, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have undertaken to provide an advisory service, as well as agricultural implements, laboratories and machinery. The first group of seven

(Continued on page 5)



Agricultural Development Project in Mandi as a birthday gift to Prime Minister Nehru.

## In this Issue:

Birthday gift to Prime	
Minister Nehru	 1
Soviet Zone supports	
Peking	 2
German firms donate	
Rs. 60,000 for Indian	
Red Cross	 2
German Cities-LVIII:	
Paderborn	3
German Musicians-3:	
Ludwig van Beethoven	6
Indian guest at German	
harvest festival	8

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

## German Firms Donate Rs. 60,000 For Indian Red Cross

Cheques presented to Mrs. V. L. Pandit at Stuttgart

DURING her recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit received from the representatives of two prominent German firms cheques for DM 25,000 (nearly Rs. 29 750) each as contributions to the Indian Red Cross Fund. The firms are the automobile manufacturing enterprise of Daimler-Benz, known for the "Mercedes" cars, and Bosch GmbH, who produce, among others, spark plugs and other electrical accessories for motor vehicles.

The cheques were presented to Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit at Stuttgart, the principal city of Baden-The Indo-Württemberg State. German Society in the city gave a reception in her honour.

Dr. A. Seifriz, the Chairman of the Society, offered to Mrs. Pandit the honorary membership of the Indo-German Society which she accepted.



At the Indo-German Society, Stuttgart, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was greeted and pre-sented with a bouquet by a Schwabian girl.

Thanking the Society for the honour done to her, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit said she had received uniform sympathy and friendship at every place she had visited during her tour of the Federal Republic, from leading citizens as well as the common people.

At a reception given in her honour by the State of Baden-Württemberg, Minister Kurt Kiesinger Chief



During her visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was received at Stuttgart by Professor Theodor Heuss, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany. Mr. J.S. Mehta, Counsellor, Indian Embassy in Bonn, is also seen in the picture.

## SOVIET ZONE SUPPORTS PEKING Professions of Friendship Belied in Action

THE Communist regime in the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany is supporting the Chinese aggression against India.

Mr. Walter Ulbricht, the boss of the ruling party, received Communist China's diplomats recently and offered his support for Peking against the "Indian invaders". The Neues Deutschland, the organ of the East-German Communist party (S.E.D.) fully reproduced the Pravda article supporting China and denouncing Indian "reactionaries" and "Western imperialists". Furthermore, in support of the Chinese action, schools, shops and offices in the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany have been displaying the Chinese map showing a part of India as China's territory. And Communist China's

welcomed Mrs. Pandit as one of the foremost representatives of India for which country the Germans had great regard and friendly feelings. In her reply, the guest thanked the German people for their goodwill for her country. She added that, although sometimes India's policy was not properly understood, the relations between India and the Federal Rep-blic were very friendly and both had sincere goodwill for each other.

diplomats have circulated a memorandum denouncing Prime Minister Nehru and other Indian leaders as "imperialist stooges".

The Communist regime of the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany has been on the side of China since the first clash in Ladakh three years ago. A few days after the Ladakh Chinese troops when marched into Indian territory in 1959, Mr. Grotewohl, the Prime Minister of the so-called German Democratic Republic, echoed the Chinese charge that Indian troops had made an incursion into Chinese territory.

## Identity of Ideology

A fortnight later, an East-German spokesman, reiterating the Premier's statement, said the Soviet Zone authorities firmly believed that India had committee the premier's spokesman, reiterating the Premier's statement, said the Premier's soviet Zone authorities firmly believed that India added had committee the premier and added had committee the premier's spokesman and added had committee the premier's spokesman, reiterating the Premier's spokesman, reiterating the Premier's spokesman and the Premier's spok had committed aggression and added he saw no reason to doubt China's version of the border incidents.

The reason was, however, identity of ideology. The ideology. This was made clear by the spokesman himself when he admitted that ideological and political unity between East Germany and Clina "make us but the state of th "make us believe the Indians wrong and the Chinese right".

Pankow has thus belied in action professions of the second section of the second section in action in action in action. its professions of goodwill for India. November 17, 1962

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

lies a roads Roma the T Th Arch in 77 ings later

with the "Pad Pade: In fa Pade: of s found

Th

histo Rom hall laid of S of th intere is the porta built Chap Gree the

ampl The and clude Helm Its b Work the

work the h In co (17th venti

The town finest

To of 50 on w impo

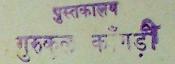
from linkir West

\*For

See

German News Weekly

GERMAN CITIES-LVIII\*



## PADERBORN RESTS ON THE SITE OF MANY SPRINGS

PADERBORN, an old episcopal town in North Rhine-Westphalia, lies at the junction of early migration roads where the Hellweg (an old Roman road) crosses another along the Teutoburg Forest.

This ancient diocese, now an Archbishop's See was the town where in 777 Charlemagne held the meetings of his Reichstag and 22 years later met Pope Leo III to discuss with him the 'coming into being of the German nation'. The name "Paderborn" means a spring of the Pader, a small tributary of the Lippe. In fact, St. Liboire's Cathedral in Paderborn was built on the site of springs that gush from the foundations in wide streams.

#### Art Treasures

public

cture.

on

nemo-

inister

ers as

of the

rmany

a since

e years

adakh troops

n 1959,

**Ainister** ocratic

charge

ade an

German remier's

t Zone

at India

d added

China's ncidents.

entity of

ar by the admitted al unity

d China

ns wrong

in action

for India. 17, 1962

ry.

The town has a rich and interesting history. The cathedral, in late Romanesque style, has a magnificent hall whose foundation-stone was laid in 799. It contains the relics of St. Liboire—the patron saint of the Archdiocese. A particularly interesting part of the construction is the portal known as the Paradiesportal with a miniature statuary built in 1250. St. Bartholomew's Chapel near the cathedral, built by Greek architects at the beginning of the 11th century, is the first example of hall churches in Germany. The cathedral has a rich interior and its collection of treasures includes a portable altar by Rogier of Helmarshausen dating from 1100. Its beauty is eclipsed by a similar work by the same artist, preserved in the Franciscan convent. These two works are more or less unrivalled in the history of Western goldsmithery. In comparison, St. Liboire's shrine (17th century) looks highly conventional, despite its sumptuousness. The late Renaissance three-gabled town-hall building is also one of the finest town-halls in Germany.

#### Railway Junction

Today, Paderborn has a population of 50,000, and the ancient Hellweg on which it lies is now a very important Federal highway, running from Düsseldorf to Braunschweig and linking all the major towns of central Westphalia. Paderborn is also the

For the previous article in this series, see the German News Weekly, dated October 27, 1962.

railway junction for the Sauerland, Eggegebirge and the Teutoburg Forest.

One of the most interesting phenomena in Europe-a geological hydrographical phenomenon-is the Pader, the river from which Paderborn derives its name. The rain seepage from the western slope of the Eggegebirge emerges again here in the form of almost 200 springs in five great basins with such force that water wheels can be operated from them. Four kilometres further on, the Pader runs into the Lippe.

Paderborn was so severely damaged during the Second World War that little remains of its former artistic

splendour, apart from the foundations of monuments and the layout of the streets in the town.

The many old cities of Germany's Rhineland constitute one of its greatest attractions for visitors. Mainz drew public attention this year with its festivities celebrating an "official" 2,000th anniversary. Cologne too celebrated its 1,900th anniversary twelve years ago.

These two rival cities have a formidable competitor in Trier. All three towns can prove that the Romans were there. Buildings, ruins, mosaics, stadia, theatres and baths provide abundant testimony.



The town-hall of Paderborn, one of the finest of its type in Germany

German News Weekly

November 17, 1962

## PROSPECTS FOR SMALL TOWNS

### Germany's experience underlines the need for collaboration between Administrations

SHOULD industry remain concentrated in larger cities, or should it be decentralized in convenient forms so that the people living in small towns could continue to live in these towns while also working in industry?

In the course of an article, Dr. Franz Meyers, Premier of the State



Dr. Franz Meyers

Government of North Rhine-Westphalia, discusses this problem. He

"The citizen's welfare should be the ultimate consideration in any project of planning. What the citizen needs today can be summarised thus: a healthy home, a secure job, good educational facilities and choice of careers for young people, help during sickness and old age, closeness to nature, clean air to breathe, clean water to drink, goodwill in the community and access to the cultural wealth of our age. Speaking from experience in Germany, at times bitter, it can be said that all these requirements can be met in the long run only in a legitimate State based on democracy.

"Conditions in North Rhine-Westphalia in some respects provide examples of how here and there a stop must be put to certain trends, and new development possibilities sought. First of all, the ease of finding a job varies in different parts of the State.

For various reasons, industry collects at a number of centres. Here, people live in cramped conditions. The shortage of workers is severe. People stream into these centres, sometimes over long distances. The shortage of land for building and high prices prevent or make difficult any realisation of their wish to live within a reasonable distance from their work, in their own homes with gardens. Conversely, there is a shortage of jobs in wide areas between the Ruhr and lower Rhine. Rural areas are threatened by social erosion because those moving to the towns are mostly people who could do something for the communal and cultural life of the area.

#### A Disrupted System

"It is a clear sign of a disrupted system that people in the industrial centres often have to suffer un-bearable noise of traffic and machinery, contamination of air and water; that congestion on the way to work costs money, time and nervous energy; and that recreation in the open air is often possible only by long journeys in overcrowded buses and trains or in slowly moving columns of traffic. On the other hand, rural areas still suffer from

poor public transport and are short of advanced facilities which, with suitable economic conditions, are necessary for any improvement in living standards.

"Firstly, it should be made easier for workers in the small towns to find jobs; for this certain forms of production should be decentralized. It is not, however, suggested that the smallest village should have a factory. It is better to settle a number of firms of all sizes in the centre of a fairly limited area so that the distance to them from the workers' homes is reasonable. Such an assortment of firms of various kinds would make the region more stable in times of a crisis in individual branches of business or industry.

#### Starting Points

"Existing small and medium towns offer the best starting points for a system of population distribution which would come closer to the ideal. Whole new cities built in the middle of the fields will have to remain an exception. They are suitable only to relieve pressure of population and only when no medium-sized town is available for development.

"The objectives outlined here will be achieved more easily if there is more understanding collaboration between State and municipal administrations as is obtained in North Rhine-Westphalia, which is very important to internal German development."

Liebe

a med

the or

substa inquis

as in

hatte.

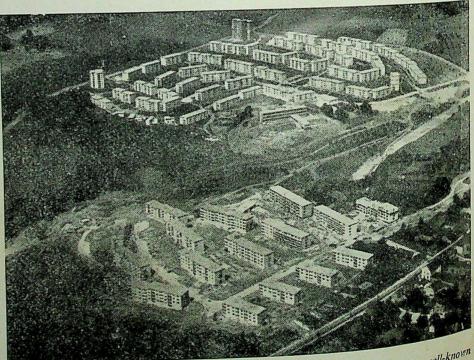
ist, wi

Arbeit

erkund

"Ich s Antwor

hinter



A satellite town of 6,000 people which has been developed near Leverkusen, the well-known centre of the chemical industry in the Federal Republic of Germany.

November 17, 1962



# WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

46

Liebe Freunde!

ort

ith

are

in

sier

to

of

ed.

the ory.

rms irly to

is

of ake of a of

wns

or a tion

leal ddle

an

y to

and

n is

ll be

nore

veen

ions

nine-

tant

noin

1962

t."

Language is extremely adaptable. Though primarily meant to be a medium of communication and information, it can be converted into just the opposite. There is a virtual technique of talking without conveying a substantial information. Sometimes this may be a necessary weapon against inquisitive questions. But be careful: it may turn against yourself—just as in today's story.

Vor dem Richter stand ein Landstreicher, den die Polizei aufgegriffen hatte.

"Sie haben wohl noch nichts davon gehört, daß Landstreicherei verboten ist, wie?" fragte der Richter streng. "Warum haben Sie keine feste Arbeit? Arbeiten Sie überhaupt?"

"Doch, ich arbeite schon", sagte der Vagabund, "ab und zu."
"Und was arbeiten Sie?"

"Dies und das, Herr Richter."

"Zum Donnerwetter, ich will wissen, in welchem Beruf Sie arbeiten?" "Nun ja, in diesem und jenem."

Der Richter bekam einen roten Kopf. "Bei wem haben Sie im letzten gearbeitet?"

Der Vagabund grinste. "Bei dem einen und anderen."

Der Richter schlug mit der Faust auf den Tisch. "Ihre Auskünfte sind wirklich erschöpfend!" rief er wütend. "Darf ich mich vielleicht noch erkundigen, wohin Ihre Wanderung von hier aus gehen soll?"

"Also: wohin?"

Nach überall und nirgends", war die Antwort.
"Na, da bin ich ja im Bilde", sagte der Richter und begann zu lächeln.
schieke G: Da können Sie sich Ihre "Na, da bin ich ja im Bilde", sagte der Richter und begann zu inch Antworten "La erst einmal ins Gefängnis. Da können Sie sich Ihre Antworten iberlegen."
Halt!" protest

hinter Gitter setzen?" protestierte der Landstreicher. "Sie wollen mich wirklich "Gewiß, mein Freund."

#### INDO-GERMAN PROJECT

(Continued from page 1)

advisers and technicians arrived in Mandi on 25th October, bringing with them by road from Bombay the equipment needed for the first phase of development.

The Government of India have, on their part, increased the number of Indian staff and provided adequate

In spite of the mechanization of agriculture, horses continue to perform useful functions as farm animals in the Federal Republic of Germany. Through the activities of riding clubs all over the country, the horses are becoming the favourites in recreation of the sons and daughters of the farmers, as seen in this picture.

funds for carrying out the project. The joint development activities will. inter alia, cover better soil management practices, plant cultivation and plant breeding, fruit and vegetable growing, plant protection and pest control, animal husbandry and dairying, poultry farming and pig breeding and development of services for marketing, storage and processing on a cooperative basis. Preparatory steps for accommodation, stocking of equipment and supplies, and strengthening of cooperatives have already been taken.

#### Special Features

The Mandi Project will follow up the principles of the Indian Government's Intensive Agricultural District Programme; it thus aims at complying in their entirety with the needs of agricultural and rural development. Its special features are to be seen in the intention of developing agriculture in Mandi District on the lines of intensive mixed farming, that is, in connection with the improvement of foodgrain production. increased production of fruits and vegetables, and animal husbandry and dairying will be promoted through well-balanced mixed farming units.

At the same time as Minister Patil and Ambassador Duckwitz called on Prime Minister Nehru. officials of the Himachal Pradesh Administration and the German agricultural assistance team met at Mandi to finalize the programme of operations and to initiate the fieldwork in accordance with the development plan. By mutual agreement, the proposal to hold a big function in Mandi was dropped so that the funds saved thereby could be made available for the National Defence Fund.

## LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN MARKED A NEW ERA

LUDWIG van Beethoven (1770-1827) represented a new era, the era of Sturm und Drang (storm and stress) in the history of music.

A passionate and violent personality, Beethoven was a resolute artist who, as his sketch books demonstrate, constructed his works, measure for measure, by the sweat of his brow. He swept German instrumental music to the world supremacy it enjoys. There is no composer to equal his mastery of pure musical expression. His gamut of feeling is inimitable; it extends from bitterness to ethereality, from the depths of despair to world-embracing joy.

Beethoven was born in December 1770 at Bonn. His paternal grandfather, who also bore the same name, Ludwig van Beethoven, had been for almost half a century a musician in the court at Bonn and had been appointed conductor a few years before young Beethoven was born.

#### Favourite of Vienna's Aristocracy

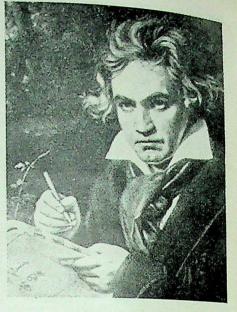
Young Beethoven's earliest music instruction was on the violin, from his father. At the age of ten, Beethoven was introduced to some of the finest pieces of music by organist Neefe who nursed the young boy's talent for composition. As a pupil of Haydn and Salieri, Beethoven first became known in Vienna for his piano trios and piano sonatas. In the spring of 1795 he gave his first public concert at Vienna, playing one of his own piano concertos. This made him the favourite of Vienna's aristocracy in whose salons he was admired and praised as a piano virtuoso and even as an improvisator.

The new century opened with Beethoven's presentation of his First In this and in his Symphony. Second Symphony he was still following Haydn and Mozart although, even at that time, a new and strange idiom was to be observed. development from the conventional rococo style to the most personal form of self-expression can be followed through all the various kinds of composition. At the pre-miere of the Ninth Symphony, in 1824, Beethoven, having become

\*For the previous article in this series, see the German News Weekly, dated October 27, 1962.

deaf already, could not hear the thunderous applause at its conclusion and continued beating time. When a singer plucked at his sleeve to turn him to the audience, he viewed the throng with sheer amazement; tears were drenching the faces turned up to him. It was a moving scene, a great moment.

The last years of the great composer were spent in deteriorating health and physical suffering. His mind was, however, occupied with great conceptions. He sketched the outline for a Tenth Symphony and he was full of ideas for an opera based on Goethe's Faust. Death overtook him on March 26, 1827.



Ge

"IND

This V Dr. Be

Sports

gave to

for Go

accom

athleti

home a

Dr. W

athleti

comp

Indo-

count

their

Dr.

was 1

of pro

more

the Ir

thems

said

impre

the In

ed a

visit

Du

comp

tests

Jullu

abad

keen

by a

and

rarel brou

Indi

which

athle

tests

Indi

prog

thei

tion

Sing

sho

oth

Ge

atio

tou

teri

gay

and

De

the

eve

ab

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

"Und wann lassen Sie mich wieder heraus, wenn die Frage erlaubt ist?" "Wann?"-Der Richter lächelte freundlich. "Frisher oder später."

der Landstreicher: vagabond; aufgreifen: to arrest; ab und zu: now and then; grinsen: to grin; der eine und andere: this and that one; die Faust: fist; die Auskunft: information; erschöpfend: exhaustive (here used ironically); wütend: angry; überall und nirgends: everywhere and owhere; im Bilde sein: to be in the know; hinter Gitter: behind bars; früher oder später: sooner or later.

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

"I should like to know what exactly is the difference between the German verbs tun and machen", writes a student from Pondicherry.

Perhaps we can compare machen and tun with two intersecting circles: they look alike, and they have a part in common.

The basic meaning of both these verbs is: to be busy, to carry out, to effect something. If the aim or object of the action is uncertain or unknown, both machen and tun may be used. Was machet du heute abend? Was tust du heute abend? The answer to this question could be: Ich weiß noch nicht, was ich tue (mache) or Wenn du mir sagst, was ich tun (machen) soll, dann mache (tue) ich es. If, however, the action has a definite objective, we have to use machen only: Ich mache meine Hausaufgabe, ich mache das Abendessen, ich mache mir ein Kleid.

Phrases like: Ich tue meine Pflicht, ich tue meine Arbeit, sie tut Gutes seem to contradict this rule, but, actually, they do not, because here the objections are of a contrally tives are of a general nature. Compare: Ich tue Gutes (I do good—general) but: ich mache etwas Gutes—I make (prepare) something good, e.g. a special

Machen often substitutes a more specific verb: Kleider machen instead of Kleider nahen, Essen machen—Essen kochen, Verse machen—dichten, Hochzeit machen—heiraten. In these cases machen cannot be replaced by tun.

You may object, that using eine Entdeckung machen instead of entdecken is a Sprachunart (Lektion 14). But this is not necessarily and not always so, particularly not, if the object is qualified by an attribute: Er machte eine bedeutende Entdeelesser. bedeutende Entdeckung.

## ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

(Proverb). Was kann ich für Sie .....? 2. Kleider ..... Leute 4. Gelegenheit..... Diebe (Proverb). Tun oder machen? Der Kopf ..... mir weh.

Du hast deine Pflicht tun sollen. 2. Der Minister soll schwer krank ein. 3. Kinder haben nicht gewesen sein. 3. Kinder haben nicht rauchen sollen.

German News Weekly

## German Athletes Return Home

"Indian athletes have a great future, and I wish them all luck": This was the farewell message which Dr. Berno Wischmann, Director of the Sports Institute at Mainz University, sports India, before he left Bombay for Germany on Nov. 11. He had accompanied, as coach, the German athletic team which has now returned home after a 20-day tour of this country.

In a talk with Press representatives, Dr. Wischmann said that the German athletic team had encountered stiff competition from Indians at the seven Indo-German meets held in this country. The visitors had to be on their toes all the time.

Dr. Wischmann said that coaching was the most important condition of progress in athletics and that, with more competi ion and visits abroad, the Indian athletes would distinguish themselves better. A Bombay report said that the Germans were so impressed with the performance of the Indian athletes that they expressed a desire that the Indians should visit Germany next summer.

ist?"

ter."

ation;

gends:

bars;

the

cles:

out,

r un-

end?

weiß

chen)

ctive,

e das

Gutes

bjec-

neral)

pecial

ad of

chzeit

ecken

ys so,

eine

verb).

verb).

krank

During their tour, the Germans competed with Indian athletes at tests held in New Delhi, Jodhpur, Jullundur, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad and Bombay. The meets roused keen enthusiasm, were marked by a high degree of competition, and provided thrills in athletics rarely experienced in India. They also brought out for the benefit of the Indians the best points in the tourists, which have raised some of these athletes to world class. Besides, the tests suggested the directions in which Indian athletes can make further progress all round.

#### Convincing Display

The tests were robbed of much of their glamour by the non-participation of the Indian champion, Milkha Singh, at more than one centre, but showed the extraordinary mettle of other Indians in competition with the Germans of known world reputation. Although, on the whole, the tourists excelled their In lian counterparts in track events, the Indians gave a convincing display of talent and remarkable skill in field sports.

At the National Stadium, New Delhi, where the first test was held, the home team won eight of the 18 events of the programme—a creditable achievement as sports enthusiasts

hailed it. There was, however, no official account of points. The second test, which was spread over two days in Jodhpyr, ended in a draw, each country securing 86 points. At the third meet in Jullundur, the Germans virtually made a clean sweep of the track events, winning 12 of the 18 events of the test. In Calcutta, the venue of the next meet, the Germans achieved notable success by winning 14 out of 17 events. The visiting athletes continued to demonstrate their talent in Madras where they won 12 out of 18 events. In Hyderabad and, later in Bombay, where the series of tests concluded, the Germans won 11 out of 15 and 12 out of 17 events respectively.

The seven tests played in various parts of the country constituted brilliant displays of athletic skill and technique. Besides, they brought together Indians and Germans and promoted Indo-German understanding and goodwill in a remarkable measure.



Peter Kubicki and Horst Flosbach of Germany who were the first and second winners, respectively, in the 3,000-metre event at the Calcutta test.

## COLOGNE GYMNAST TRAINS INDIANS AT PONDICHERRY

The Physical Education Department of the Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry, bade good-bye recently to Mr. Kurt Gymnastics which he conducted at the Centre with great success.

Recognising the importance of gymnastics in the scheme of physical

education, Aurobindo Centre of Education has been providing training in Olympic Gymnastics under its physieducation curriculum. The course conducted by Mr. Friedrich was very useful in giving the students practical training in the finer aspects of Olympic Gymnastics. The Departproduced ment films of graded exercises taught by



Mr. Kurt Friedrich (at the centre of the second row from top) in the midst of his students at Pondicherry

Friedrich of the Sporthochschule, Cologne, on conclusion of a short course of instruction in Olympic Mr. Friedrich, which will serve as an inspiration to it and will be used in its coaching programmes.

German News Weekly

November 17, 1962

## NEWS IN BRIEF

The first semi-electronic telephone exchange in Europe is being set up in Munich. According to a Press release by the Munich district administration of the Federal Postal Services, the new exchange will enable the subscribers to dial much faster and to eliminate wrong dialling to a considerable extent.

In all existing telephone exchanges the connections are effected by mechanical means. The semi-electronic system will replace the traditional dial by push buttons on all installations connected to the new exchange. The Munich experiment is intended to serve the purpose of ascertaining whether further improvements could be made in the new system.

\*\*\*

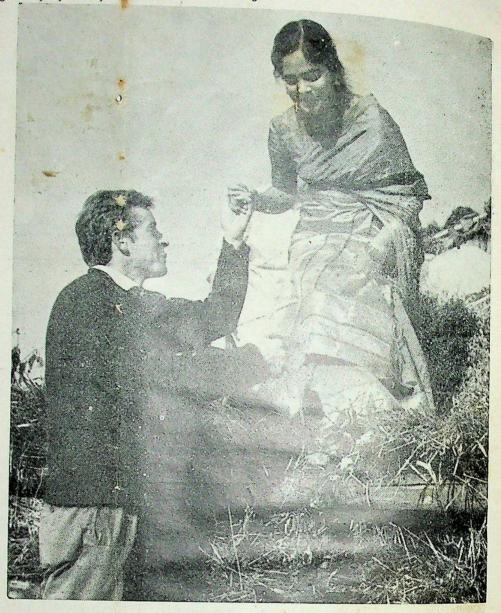
Nearly forty per cent of the present cigarette production in the Federal Republic of Germany is sold through 350,000 cigarette vending machines. Of the gross capital investments made by the tobacco wholesale trade during the last two years, more than half were spent on vending machines. The large firms, whose annual sales exceeded DM two million, spent on automatic vending machines 66 per cent and 67 per cent of their total investments in 1960 and 1961 respectively.

\*\*\*

Licences for 1,090,311 new cars were issued in the Federal Republic of Germany during the first nine months of 1962. This represents an increase of 100,000 vehicles over the same period last year. Between 1st January and 30th September, 1962, 29,508 licences were issued in West Berlin, as against 25.361 during the same period last year.

\*\*\*

A concrete tent to house a circus is at present under construction in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany. World-famous "Circus Krone" will use the structure as its permanent headquarters. The concrete tent will have seats for four thousand people under a self-supporting roof. It will be an object of great interest to visitors.



This Indian student in Germany, Nirmala Appadorai, seems to enjoy her participation in the harvest festival at a German farm. Picture shows her being helped out of a haycart by her host.

### Indian Guest at German Harvest Festival

JOY and happiness prevailed in the forest village of Nieder-Ottersbach, about 20 miles away from the Federal capital of Bonn, when the harvest wreath was set up on the festival meadow.

Apart from guests from the neighbouring villages, there were visitors in their colourful costumes from India, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Turkey and Ghana. The harvest festival lasted for three days, as is usual in some of the villages in Germany. The housewives had baked and roasted for days, and the farms were decorated with pine and birch branches. Boys and girls

had in many cases come back, and the climax was nate after the thanksgiving service in which the old and the young took their places in festively decorated carts. A woman student from India and others from Indonesia and Thailand sat in their native costumes on the wheat and oat sheaves.

Vol

will Mo

gue

Pre

Mr

Mii

Ger

Sec

Her

Pre

von

and

clud

Ma

on

Luf

After the procession, the young people met in the festival hall for dancing. The dances that followed fully breathed the spirit of the festival, and all the guests honoured a great tradition.

Regd. No. D-1045

で呼ばずりがに

# GERMEAN NEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 24, 1962

No. 47

## FEDERAL PRESIDENT AND MRS. LUBKE VISITING INDIA Ten-day Tour at Rashtrapati Radhakrishnan's Invitation

DR. Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, will be arriving in New Delhi on Monday, 26th November, as a State guest on a ten-day tour of India.

Dr. Lübke is the first German President to visit this country, and he will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Wilhelmine Lübke, the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Gerhard Schröder, and two State Secretaries, besides others. The State Secretaries are Mr. H. H. von Herwarth, Head of the Federal President's Office, and Mr. K. G. von Hase, Head of the Federal Press and Information Office.

The President's programme includes visits to Calcutta, Rourkela, Madras and Bombay.

On his flying in at Palam Airport on Monday afternoon by a special Lufthansa aircraft from Bangkok, the President and Mrs. Lübke will be accorded a ceremonial reception

(Continued on page 8)

## In this Issue:

in ok ed dia nd nes

or ed al, at

Federal President and Mrs. Lübke visiting India	1
An image of Germany	2
Mrs. Wilhelmine Lübke, the "First Lady"	3
A friend of developing countries	4
The Indian epics in Germany	7
Germany	7



Dr. Heinrich Lübke, the President, and Mrs. Wilhelmine Lübke

## AN IMAGE OF GERMANY

## President Lübke, Steadfast Servant of the Nation

DR. Heinrich Liibke, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany who will be visiting India next week, is the second President of the Republic. His predecessor, Professor Theodor Heuss, visited this country in 1960.

The present Head of State, who was elected to the office in September, 1959, is a great friend of the people. Born in October, 1894, in a humble family in a village in North Rhine-Westphalia, he has risen to his present position by hard work for the country-folk and by his long service in public life.

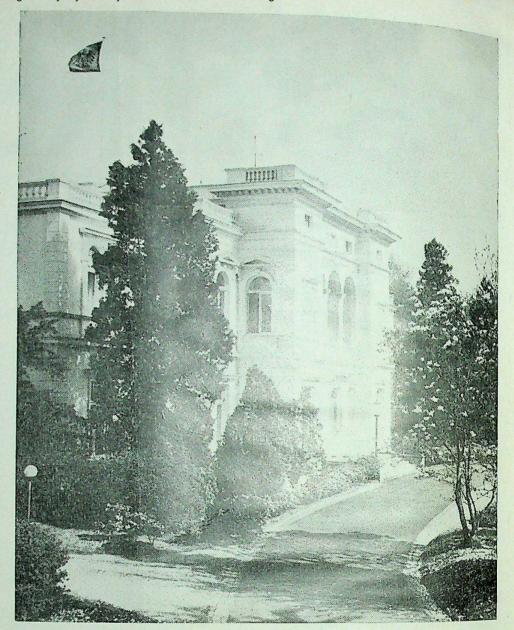
#### Inner Straightforwardness

The wealth of the family in which he was born consisted rather in its inner straightforwardness than in the earthly goods it possessed. Two of his father's children worked their way up with inherited toughness and through steady and hard work to high positions: one of them is Heinrich Lübke, the present President, and the other was his late elder brother, Friedrich Wilhelm, who was Premier of the State of Schleswig-Holstein.

Dr. Heinrich Lübke is a representative of the better Germany, which remained steadfast also in the dark years of the Third Reich, the years 1933-1945. At that time Lübke pursued with imperturbable calm his aim of working for the German country-folk. He did not take any dramatic decision; he did not decide to escape abroad. He faced up to the situation as it developed and from the inner security of a good conscience preserved the superiority which made it possible for him to endure several arrests by the Gestapo.

#### Man of Details

The German Head of State constantly reveals himself to be a man of details, the sum of which he builds up with infinite patience into a logically developed whole. An infallible memory is just as typical of Dr. Heinrich Lübke as his gentle humour which provokes chuckles instead of laughter.



"Villa Hammerschmidt", on the Rhine in Bonn, is the official residence of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany.

All his life he had devoted himself to a great cause, the welfare of the German farmers, whom he helped to lead past many obstacles, especially in the 'twenties. So he became an expert, a much sought after expert, who was called in post-war Germany to a decisively important post in the German economy.

#### "Green Plan"

He is the father of what is called the "Green Plan" in Germany which has helped the development of agriculture. Minister of Agriculture in North Rhine-Westphalia, representative-general of the Raiffeisen Association and Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry—these are the positions by which Heinrich Lübke reached the highest office in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The makers of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany decided after mature consideration not to allot to the German head of state any position of power in every-day politics. This only suggests that the means for fulfilling the tasks of this office, which in the literal sense of the word involve the whole of politics, are different from those of everyday party politics.

tour

deve

of

she

on

Pres

Ger

been

sorr

cam

five

Fren

—ha mati

Lübl

wher

of a

other

fami studi

Müns

got a

teach

Until

devo

work

soon

cult r

consi

Gern

magn

refug

coun

MI

thers'

by the

Frau

Wife

first I

and

Moth

alreac

many in the laid

Germ

#### Loyalty to the Homeland

The Federal President is intended to be a personality who reunites the citizens of the State above the conflict of opinions which is part of democracy. Heinrich Lübke has the duty of keeping this principle alive by his personal example and by his love and loyalty to the homeland. He has to be the image of the citizens of his country, but not their reflection.

November 24, 1962

## MRS. WILHELMINE LÜBKE, THE "FIRST LADY" Keen social worker and friend of overworked mothers

FRAU (Mrs.) Wilhelmine Liibke, the wife of the Federal President, will be accompanying her husband on his tour of India next week. She is a devoted social worker and is keenly interested in activities for the welfare of women and children and for relief of the weak and the poor. When she became Germany's "first lady" on the election of Dr. Lübke as President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Liibke had already

As the wife of the Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, which Dr. Lübke was before he became President, Mrs. Lübke, who is a versatile lady and converses in five foreign languages—English, French, Spanish, Russian and Italian -had many contacts in the diplomatic circles in Bonn.

been acquainted with the joys and

sorrows of public representation.

#### One of Seven Children

Like her husband, Wilhelmine Lübke comes from the Sauerland, where she grew up as the daughter of a government official among six other children belonging to the family and two adopted children. She studied mathematics and German in Münster, and then went to Berlin as a secondary school-teacher. There she got acquainted with Heinrich Lübke. When she married she resigned from teaching, although with a heavy heart. Until then she had had little to do with politics, but after marriage she devoted all her interest to the work of her husband, whom she soon actively supported in his difficult political tasks. Her main concern consists of social problems, those in Germany and also those of world magnitude, such as the problems of refugees and of the hungry in other countries of the world.

on

ny

On

of

hat

of

ise

ole se

ed

he

ict

0-

ity

1is

ve

Te

of.

n.

#### Mothers' Homes

Mrs. Lübke fully supports the Mothers' Convalescent Scheme, founded by the first "mother of the country" Frau Elly Heuss-Knapp (the deceased wife of Prof. Theodor Heuss, the first Federal President). In beautiful and restful parts of Germany the Mothers' Convalescent Scheme has already built over 175 homes where many mothers spend the first holiday in their lives. To sit down at a nicely aid table, to go to bed early and

read in peace—these fond dreams of numerous overworked and harried mothers are realised at these homes. And the convalescence is accompanied by careful medical attention and loving care. Last year, Mrs. Lübke carried on a campaign for the admission of refugee women into the mothers' homes, and this year she is particularly concerned with the mothers from the families of the stateless and the homeless, who are often forgotten.

#### "Public Spirit Scheme"

The President's wife can clearly recognise concealed material or emotional suffering. To help to reduce this suffering, she created the "Public Spirit Scheme" which, supported voluntarily by the German Press and advertising agencies—newspapers provided advertisement space and advertising agencies undertook, without payment, the preparations for this year's scheme "Old Age Must Not Be Left Aside"-evoked a wave of voluntary support. Last year's scheme was entitled "Help in Hospitals and Institutions" and in carrying it out Frau Wilhelmine Lübke set a good example by herself working as a volunteer at a children's clinic in Bonn. Soon 20,000 men

and women of all ages sacrificed part of their free time without payment for this service in the country.

Frau Lübke untiringly appeals to the German public to relieve suffering not only in Germany, but elsewhere in the world. She often addresses herself directly to the women and mothers, calling on them for active support. There has been a great response to her appeals.

#### A Full Day

Wilhelmine Lübke can look back each evening on a completely full and accomplished day, which leaves little room for private life. When President Lübke assumed office, he and his wife agreed that they would not surrender the hours of personal life. They retained their own home on the Venusberg in Bonn from where in the mornings they drive down to the city and the huge Villa Hammerschmidt on the Rhine, the official residence of the Federal President, where Frau Lübke also has an office. In the evening she is awaited at home eagerly by Anka, a young sheepdog. She then returns for a short time to her flowers and her books and the small remainder of private life which she would not like to lose.



In appealing to women for voluntary service in hospitals, Mrs. Lübke set an example by herself undertaking duties as a nurse. Picture shows the "First Lady" feeding a baby at a clinic in Bonn.

German News Weekly

# A FRIEND OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES President Lübke stands for measures that promote inherent strength

THE Federal German President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, is a staunch friend of the developing countries.

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany allows only limited scope to the office of the Head of State, but it leaves a generous margin for the holder of the office to show his personality.

"I shall always feel compelled to work hard", said Dr. Heinrich Lübke shortly after he assumed office on 15th September, 1959. These words bespeak the driving power and energy of a man who studies even the minutest details of the tasks he undertakes and pursues his aims with tenacity.

#### Link with Berlin

President Lübke feels himself specially linked with the fate of Berlin. He lived for more than 20 years in that sorely tried city. On the 13th of August, 1962, which marked the first year of the Communist Wall in the divided capital, he was in Berlin with "his" people

and told them he wanted to spend the day with them in the divided city.

Besides representing the German people's will for the reunification of their fatherland, Dr. Lübke is a great friend of the developing countries. He believes that for realising their own reunification, the German people need the support of the Free World. And, he says: "We can expect aid from the outside world in our own affairs only if we, to the best of our ability and from a sense of human and Christian obligation, try to remedy the enormous distress beyond our frontiers, especially in the developing countries".

#### Self-Aid

The President has often reiterated that the aid to be extended to the developing countries of the world should be of a nature that will help develop their inherent strength. Explaining this point of view in a broadcast, Dr. Heinrich Lübke said:

"It would be wrong to think that financial aid is sufficient. Development aid must also be aid for education and must assist in establishing 'self-aid' for the people concerned. It would give peoples in the developing countries an opportunity to create a profitable agronomy, efficient trade and, when the preconditions are given, a working industry. It is our task to help them get started and to train the rising generation to complete this work.

"For this purpose, foreign students are granted scholarships at our universities and high schools. They are given a chance to work and learn in our industrial enterprises. But our training and education must not be restricted solely to academic or highly qualified professions; they must aim at training a strong middle class of artisans, farmers and skilled labour in the developing countries. It would be impractical if these masses of people were told to come to Europe. Therefore, we must establish in the developing countries schools, workshops and trainingfarms where young people can receive a good job-training.'

#### Genuine Assistance

rude

erlai

who

god,

is re

bilit

duti

ist, You

sive-

head

exar of h

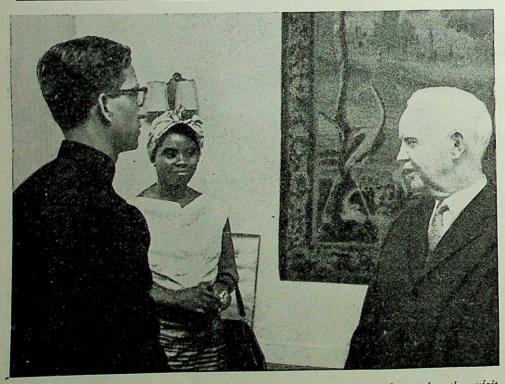
unbi acro how

so d calle to b

whe abou

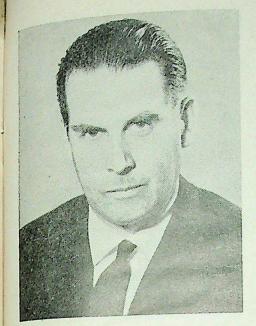
Perhaps the most important aspect of the President's philosophy of development aid is that the aid should be an unselfish form of assistance. When he dwelt upon this in a speech at the tenth anniversary of the German Academic Exchange Service, he said: "There can be no doubt that the nations in Asia and Africa will decide on their social structure, their State system and the construction of their economy in the spirit of those countries who render them the most effective and most unselfish aid. They know the difference between mere propaganda and true assistance. Therefore, the people of the world must further the developing countries without any mental and political reservations. If the whole world participates in this task, there must develop a true and peaceful competition between the free West and the Free west and the Eastern bloc which will lead to a maximum effort by both sides.

And then mankind will take a deep breath of relief".



Dr. Heinrich Lübke sometimes receives Indian and other foreign students when they visit Bonn on study trips. Here he is seen in conversation with an Indian student and an African fellow-student when they were received by the President during a visit of the overseas student group to the Federal German capital last year.

November 24, 1962



lish-

ern-

the

nity

my,

pre-

king

hem

sing

ents

uni-

hey

earn

But

not

10

they

ddle

illed ries. hese

ome

must

tries

ning-

ceive

rtant

ophy

aid

n of

ipon

anni-

emic

here

ns in

their

stem

their

oun-

most

aid. ween

issis-

ping

and

hole

here

ceful

West

lead

ides.

deep

1962

۲.

Dr. Gerhard Schröder, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs

#### FEDERAL MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

#### Dr. G. Schröder achieved his schooltime ambition

N answer to a question by an Inspector, a schoolboy said that his ambition was to become a Minister of Government, and as the young man built up his career he did rise to become a Federal Minister. That boy is the present Dr. Gerhard Schröder, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Born in 1910 in Saarbrücken, Schröder studied law, graduating in 1932 and obtaining the degree of LL.D in the following year. On conclusion of the war he became Senior Government Counsellor in Düsseldorf and two years later joined several steel and coal enterprises as a member of the boards of directors.

On the foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Schröder was elected to the Bundestag, the lower House of the Federal Parliament. Three years later he was elected Deputy Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the C.D.U./ C.S.U. Party.

#### FURTHER GERMAN SUPPORT FOR INDIA

THE German Federation of Trade Unions (D.G.B.) has condemned the Chinese aggression on India and expressed its support for Indian workers in throwing out the Chinese.

In a cable to the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Mr. Ludwig Rosenberg, the newly elected President of the "D.G.B." says: "The German Federation of Trade Unions (D.G.B.) and its affiliated unions with 6.5 million members express their solidarity with the Indian workers in their fight for maintaining peace, independence and democracy in India".

Two German Rotarians, Mr. Karl Blomeyer and Mr. Martin Kuhlmann, have offered to meet the cost of air passage and other expenses for a three-week stay of convalescence in Germany for two wounded Indian jawans. In the alternative, the funds required for fulfilling the offer can be spent on the treatment of the soldiers in India itself.

Prof. Dr. Klaus Mehnert, Director of the Institute of Political Science at the Aachen Technical University and a specialist on Asian problems, has contributed 1,000 dollars (about Rs. 4,720) to the Indian National Defence Fund. This amount represents the income he received from lectures in the Federal Republic of Germany on the Chinese aggression on India.

Prof. Mehnert, who visited India recently, condemned the Chinese aggression in an interview to the German News Weekly. (See the issue dated November 3, 1962.)



47

Liebe Freunde!

"What is allowed to Jove is not allowed to an ox!" This is a somewhat rude Roman saying, and is also well known in German: Was dem Jupiter erlaubt ist, ist dem Rindvieh nicht erlaubt. You may be sure that he who uses this proverb usually considers himself superior like the old Roman god, and the other one an ox. He claims more rights for himself than he is ready to grant to others. It must have been an intelligent person who has put it the other way round: Was dem Rindvieh erlaubt ist, ist dem Jupiter nicht erlaubt-thus indicating that a higher rank implicates higher responsibilities and not more rights.

People are usually more careful in watching their rights than their duties, and are sometimes inclined to forget: "Was dem einen recht ist, ist dem anderen billig" (Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander). You may be puzzled by the word billig. Here it is not the opposite of expensive—teuer. If you translate it with "cheap" you will not be able to make head or tail out of the idiom. (Sie könnten keinen Sinn dahinter finden.)

Billig has changed it was equi-Billig has changed its meaning in the course of time. Originally it was equivalent to "right"—recht. (Compare the English "bill".) If you say, for example, ich kann seine Ansicht nicht billigen, it means that you do not approve of his opinion; you do not consider it just and fair. In the same way ein unbilliges Verlangen is an unjustified claim. You probably have also come across the expression das ist recht und billig (this is completely justified). But how has billig developed into the meaning "cheap"? The explanation is not so difficult. If something was sold at a fair and reasonable price it was called billig. called billig. Now we are inclined to expect something which is sold billig to be not even worth the low price asked for. We even use it in expressions where we want to state the complete worthlessness. So you may talk about ein billiges Vergnügen (a worthless pleasure), ein billiger Spaß, ein billiger With a billiger Witz, if you hear a joke either too old or too stupid to laugh at.

## STATE SECRETARIES HANS-HEINRICH VON HERWARTH AND K. G. VON HASE

MR. Hans-Heinrich Herwarth von Bittenfeld is Secretary of State and Head of the President's Office.

Born in 1904, he worked in a locomotive factory for some time and later studied law and economics at the universities of Breslau and Munich. In 1927 he entered the German Foreign Service in Berlin and was attached, three years later, to the



Mr. H. H. von Herwarth

German Embassy in Paris. From 1931 to 1939, Mr. von Herwarth was an Attaché and Legation-Secretary at the German Embassy in Moscow. After World War II he was for some time a senior Government Counsellor and then became Governmental Director (1946) and Ministerial Counsellor (1949) to the Bavarian Government. He was Head of the Protocol Section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bonn from 1951 to 1955, rising in 1952 to the rank of Minister in the Foreign Service. From May, 1955 till September, 1961, when he took over the present position, he was the Federal German Ambassador in London.

#### HEAD OF INFORMATION OFFICE

Mr. Karl-Günther von Hase, who is 45, is the youngest State Secretary.

Born in Lower Silesia, Mr. von Hase was brought up in Berlin. His father was an Army Colonel, compulsorily retired from service for "political reasons". A regular officer in the last war, Mr. Karl-Günther

von Hase was a Major in the General Staff.

Having entered the Foreign Office in 1950, he was Counsellor at the German Embassy, Ottawa, for three years from 1953. In 1956 he joined the Press Department of the Foreign Office where he worked for three years. In 1959 he became a Legation-Counsellor and was appointed Ministerial-Counsellor two years later. A few months ago, Mr. von Hase was made head of the Press and Information Office in Bonn on the appointment of Mr. Felix von Eckardt as the Federal German Government's plenipotentiary in West Berlin.



thank Gern

So

have

an o

name

depic of th

field Mahe

Inhal

rata-

Form

Götti

most of its of re whose

angab

in Bo

comp sentat

pictur

Of

transla

bharai

mentio

severa

Indisci

(Karls

work ture to

into th

the w culture

famou Deusse selection

bharate

accord

conten

The

Mahab

Bhagav Blessed

the Gir

work h

German

Ap

bharata was fir

Father

version

Was pul Adolf

ame ste

German

Mr. K. G. von Hase

#### WIE IST DAS. BITTE?

Not long ago we talked about the application of the Konjunktiv II. (Konjunktiv Präteritum). You remember that we need this form for the Irrealis: Wenn ich Geld hätte, kaufte ich ein Auto; Wenn ich könnte, führe ich nach Hause. In the answers in Lektion 45 some of you have certainly realised that there was one sentence given in a different way: Wäre der Vortrag nur interessant gewesen instead of wenn der Vortrag doch nur interessant gewesen wäre. This was by no means a mistake. We can form all these sentences without wenn. Hätte ich Geld, kaufte ich ein Auto. Könnte ich, führe ich nach Hause. You have just to start with the verb in this case. The same may be done to form an unreal wish as shown in Lektion 45 (Und so war's richtig): Fände er doch eine Wohnung! Hätte sie doch geschrieben! Könnte er doch deutsch sprechen!

Today let us explain some more possibilities of applying the Konjunktiv II.

In a very polite question you should use the Konjunktiv II. In this way one avoids an imperative which may at times sound rather rigid. Suppose you ask for a day off and you put it: Geben Sie mir einen Tag frei, it sounds rather demanding. It is better to say—and probably more successful—Würden Sie mir bitte einen Tag frei geben? (Konjunktiv Präteritum of werden)

Other examples: Würden Sie bitte die Tür zumachen? (Would you please close the door?) Würden Sie bitte einmal mit mir kommen? If you hear somebody saying instead: Kommen Sie mit! we are afraid it may be the police.

Similarly you use the Konjunktiv to express an opinion very cautiously. For example: Er dürfte die Prüfung bestehen. (He might pass the examination.) Er dürfte wohl alles vergessen haben. (He might pass the examine the state of the state o

#### ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER

Form polite questions:

1. Beeilen Sie sich! 2. Lassen Sie mich in Ruhe! 3. Lesen Sie weiter! 4. Use the Modalverb dürfen: (a) Er kommt wahrscheinlich pünktlich.

(b) Er ist wahrscheinlich der Geregen von der Ger (b) Er ist wahrscheinlich durchgefallen.

#### UND SO WAR'S RICHTIG

- 1. Was kann ich für Sie tun?
- 2. Kleider machen Leute.
- 3. Der Kopf tut mir weh.
- 4. Gelegenheit macht Diebe.

German News Weekly

## THE INDIAN EPICS IN GERMANY The "Mahabharata" and the "Ramayana" are very popular

THE Indian classics are popular in the Federal Republic of Germany, thanks to the devoted services of German indologists.

Some of the greatest indologists have reproduced the Mahabharata in an outstanding style and manner, namely, in the form of consecutive depictions of the Mahabharata. One of the most notable works in this field is Hermann Oldenberg's Das Mahabharata—seine Entstehung, sein Inhalt, seine Form ("The Mahabharata—Its Origin, Contents and Form"), which was published in Göttingen in 1922. This work is the most comprehensive and striking one of its kind. The pioneer in this field of research was Hermann Jacobi, whose book Mahabharata-Inhaltsangabe, Index, Concordanz, published in Bonn in 1903, gave the reader a comprehensive and complete representation of the epic and also a picture of life in ancient India.

#### Adolf Holtzmann

iv II

the

nnte,

ainly e der

eres-

these

ich.

The

d so

ben!

the

this igid.

frei,

cess-

itum

you

you

may

usly.

inatten

Sie

lich.

Of the German indologists who translated selections from the Mahabharata, Adolf Holtzmann should be mentioned in particular; he published several volumes of a book entitled Indische Sagen ("Indian Sagas")—
(Karlsruhe 1845-47); it was the first work of its kind in German literature to give the reader an insight into the vastness, the fantasy and the wealth of ideas of Indian culture. Previously, one of the most famous German indologists, Paul Deussen, had not only made a selection of texts from the Mahabharata but had also compiled them according to their philosophical content and written a commentary.

#### The "Bhagavad-Gita"

The gem of the teachings of the Mahabharata is, undoubtedly, the Bhagavad-Gita—"The Song of the Bessed". German translations of he Gita are so numerous that this work has become known to many Germans as the Indian work.

A part of the epic of the Mahabharata, namely the story of Savitri, father translated into German by Father Bopp. In 1895 the prose Version of this story by H. C. Kellner Adolf Holtzmann also relates the story in his Indian Sagas. The

story of Shakuntala, which Poet Kalidasa took from the Mahabharata and rewrote as a play, met with a most enthusiastic reception in Germany after the play had been translated by G. Forster in 1791.

In Germany, the Ramayana has countless admirers not only amongst research scholars but also amongst lovers of literature. A number of very good translations are to be found in the Ramayana Selection by J. Menrad, which appeared in Munich in 1897 and appealed to young persons in particular to such an extent that one can still find this work among publications for young people.

The German poet, Schlegel, also wrote a Latin version of the Ramayana.

German indologists regard these Indian epics as valuable documents not only of Indian literature but also of history in general. For this reason not only indologists and philologists but also historians are greatly interested in assessing the value of this literary legacy of ancient India. The fact that philosophers of religion as well as professors of the history of religion and ethnologists also occupy themselves with these epics indicates the manifold wealth of ideas contained in these Indian literary sources.



A sculpture from Konarak of Suryya Deva (Sun God) displayed at the Exhibition "Five Thousand Years of Indian Art" held in Germany.

अन्तराहाय



Keenly interested in the welfare of women students from India, Mrs. Wilhelmine Lübke attended, within a few days of her husband becoming Federal President, the inaugural session of the "Kerala Study Week" organised in Bonn. Picture shows her being honoured by two students with a garland and a bouquet.

#### FEDERAL PRESIDENT'S TOUR OF INDIA

(Continued from page 1)

after which they will drive in state to Rashtrapati Bhavan where they will stay as guests of the President of India. Later in the evening, the Federal President will call on the President of India and then receive the Prime Minister of India. The day's programme will conclude with a dinner by President Radhakrishnan in honour of the German President at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

#### Visit to Rajghat

On the following morning, the Federal President will visit Rajghat and lay a wreath on the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi. Later in the forenoon he will visit the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, while Mrs. Lübke will visit the Central Cottage Industries Emporium and The National Museum. then attend a President will luncheon party to be given in his honour by Prime Minister Nehru and in the evening attend a civic reception in his honour at Red Fort. A reception by the German Ambassador at Chanakyapuri will follow.

·The third day's programme will open with the Federal President's

block near Delhi. President Lübke will address Members of India's Parliament in the afternoon and in the evening give a dinner at the residence of the German Ambas-sador. Thursday, November 29, will be set apart for a visit to Agra.

#### Calcutta, Rourkela and Madras

On the morning of November 30, the President will leave for Calcutta where, after a ceremonial reception, he will proceed to Raj Bhavan, on the way visiting Jorasanko where he will pay homage to the memory of Poet Tagore. In the afternoon Mrs. Lübke will visit the Society for the Protection of Children in India in Calcutta City. In the evening there will be a dinner by the Governor of West Bengal. At Rourkela, on Saturday, Dec. 1, the President and his party will visit the Steelworks, the foremost Indo-German project for India's economic development, and meet German nationals at the German Social Centre in the town. In the evening, the President will attend a dinner to be given in his honour by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. In Madras, on Dec. 2,

in honour of the President. This will be followed by a cultural programme. The next day, Monday Dec. 3, will also be spent in Madras where, in the forenoon, President Lübke will visit the Integral Coach Factory and in the afternoon the Indian Institute of Technology, an institute of higher technological learning which is being run with the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany. Later, the German Consul, Madras, will give a reception in honour of the Federal President.

#### Elephanta Caves

Vol

on

Lül

Re

tha

beh

sio

ane

the

vie

of

all

the

he

by

of

Sa

Hu

Sa

M

be

Li

Za

Dr. Lübke and his party will reach Bombay the next day and stay there till the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 5 when they will say farewell to India and take off for Bonn from Santa Cruz Airport. At Maharashtra's capital, on Dec. 4, the visiting dignitary will be shown round the Atomic Energy Establishment. The German Consul-General will give a reception in honour of the Federal President in the evening. Earlier in the day, Mrs. Lübke will visit the N. D. Thackersay Women's University and the Handloom House. On the morning of Dec. 5, the President will visit the Elephanta Caves and later attend a luncheon party to be given in his honour by the State Governor.

#### Dr. Schröder's Programme

During the Federal President's visit to New Delhi, Dr. Schröder, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will accompany him, will have a busy time. He will call on the Prime Minister of India and also meet senior officials of the External Affairs Ministry. His programme includes a visit to the Prototype Production and Training Centre. Okhla, near New Delhi.

#### 45 MILLION COPIES OF THE BIBLE

The Württemburg Bible Institute is celebrating its 150th anniversary. So far it has produced and distributed a total of 45 million copies of the Bible and parts of the Bible.

The Institute was founded on the initiative of a Swabian pastor, that Adolf Steinkopf. Although at that time Württemberg was the poorest province of Germany, the first edition of 10,000 copies immediately proved too small to meet the demand. Institute is producing copies of the Bible in various editions.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. No. 6, Shanti Path, Printed at Printed at Printed at Printed at Printed at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 5 np. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. Chan

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 1, 1962

No. 48

## GERMANY INDIGNANT OVER CHINESE AGGRESSION Federal President assures India of heartfelt sympathy

A DDRESSING a joint session of both Houses of India's Parliament, on Wednesday, November 28, Dr. Lübke, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, assured India that the entire German nation was behind her in resisting Chinese aggression. "It is with regret, indignation and alarm" that the Government and the people of the Federal Republic viewed the "insidious aggression" of the Chinese, he said.

The German President was cheered all the way down the main aisle of the Central Hall of Parliament as he was being led up to the dias by Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India and Chairman of the Rajya (Upper House) and Mr. Hukam Singh, Speaker of the Lok (Lower House). Prime Minister Nehru followed a few paces behind, escorting Mrs. Wilhelmine Lübke.

Welcoming President Lübke, Dr. Zakir Hussain made reference to the

India

German Rashtrapati receives a turban

sufferings he had undergone in defence of human liberty in his country. And he informed the German President that many among the members of India's Parliament had also undergone similar hardships for having defended freedom.

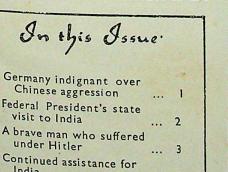
Following are extracts from the Federal President's speech:

"We know and understand your troubles and necessities, and we share with you the high ideals by which you are guided in your efforts.

It gives me very great pleasure to convey to you the greetings and sincere good wishes of the German people. For generations past we have felt ourselves linked in friendship with the people of India, since the great cultural heritage of India has in many ways exerted a fertilizing influence on German intellectual life.

"The entire German nation sympathizes with your cause against the Our wishes for your Chinese.

(Continued on page 2)





Dr. Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, addressing a joint session of the Indian Parliament in New Delhi, on November 28.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

is will proonday adras sident Coach n the gy, an learnassisolic of Con-

tion in ident. l reach y there Dec. 5 India Santa shtra's digni-

Atomic

German ception dent in y, Mrs. ckersay Handning of isit the attend in his ernor.

ne sident's hröder, s, who have a on the d also xternal ramme ototype Centre.

ES nstitute ersary. distri-

pies of ole. on the or, Dr. at that poorest edition proved d. The of the

nti Path, inted ac opy 5 nP.

#### ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 1)

success are all the more heartfelt because this is also a struggle for the preservation of that free democratic system, of which both our peoples believe that it is the one most in accordance with the dignity of free men.

The President next referred to the identity of the basic principles of the Constitution of Germany and that of India and pointed out:

"Although they have basically so much in common, India and Germany regard many of the world problems of our time from a different point of view, and are not always of the same opinion as regards the best way of solving them. India has chosen a policy of 'non-alignment', of freedom from alliances. We Germans are not in a position to defend our freedom alone, and therefore are forced, in the interests of the common security of our threatened vital rights and values, to join with other nations who are in the same position.

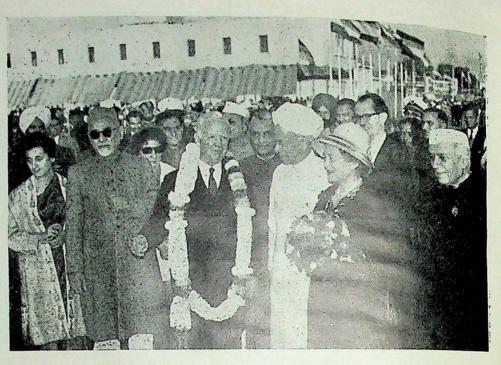
#### New Order

"In addition to this we are endeavouring, by means of an economic community, to combine with our West European neighbours to form a political union. In this way we want to lay the foundation-stone for a new Europe, in which there will be no place for the national egotism of the past and its disastrous effects upon the peace of the world. One of the prerequisites for this new European order has been the happy reconciliation between Germany and France. This example shows how nations who for centuries have been enemies of each other can become close friends through peaceful understanding in the spirit of those basic principles for a new order in the world which both you and we maintain.

#### European Common Market

"In view of certain fears which have been expressed in India in regard to the intended extension of the Common Market through the accession of the United Kingdom and other countries, I should like to say the following to you: We know how hard you are struggling to develop your country, in which efforts we participate. Please do not think that we are so shortsighted as to destroy with one hand what we are helping to build up with the other.

(Continued on page 4)



On his arrival at Palam Airport, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Wilhelmine Lübke were received by Dr. Radhakrishnan, President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President, and Prime Minister Nehru. The Mayor of Delhi, Mr. Nur-ud-Din Ahmed, garlanded the German Head of State and presented a bouquet to Mrs. Lübke. Mrs. Indira Gandhi (extreme left) is also seen in the picture.

## FEDERAL PRESIDENT'S STATE VISIT TO INDIA Ceremonial Reception at Palam Airport

DR. Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, accompanied by Mrs. Lübke, arrived in New Delhi on Monday, November 26th, on a ten-day State visit to India.

The visiting Head of State was given a warm welcome at Palam Airport by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India, Dr. Zakir Prime Vice-President, Hussain, Minister Nehru and the Mayor of Delhi. A large number of diplomats, Union Ministers, senior officials and members of the German community capital were also present. in the

#### Guard of Honour

weather the in fine When German President alighted from a special Lufthansa Boeing aircraft, a 21-gun salute boomed in honour. The visiting Head of State then inspected an inter-Services guard of honour and took the salute, the band playing the National Anthems of Germany and India.

Along with the Indian President, Dr. Lübke moved on to a special pandal where a large gathering of Indians and Germans greeted him.

A number of German children lustily waved paper flags bearing the Federal State emblem colours of black, gold and red as their President approached them, and President Libke spoke a few words to them affectionately.

#### Friendly Relations

SPI re

Hea

Prin

to D

who defei

tortu

the ]

is he with

peop

held

ruler

gave a gli

and

in a

hall

epoc

work

Kash the (

visito

India

is wi

Th

rated

yello

of t

gathe

differ

Th

Anth

signa

and

Minis

by M

Who

of th

Head

conde

PF

M

COI

Ind

8ct

ren

10b

Germ

W

Th

In a brief speech of welcome, Rashtrapati Radhakrishnan said:

"Our people have very warm and friendly relations with you and your country. We are indebted to your great orientalists for their discovery of many of the forgotten aspects of our old heritage. In our work for industrial development you have rendered to us considerable assistance. We have a large number of our scholars undergoing training in your universities and institutes of technology. Most recently, in the trouble which we are having with China, you came out without any reserve and without any qualification, expressing your sympathy support for our cause."

## Drive to Rashtrapati Bhavan

From the airport the German Head of State along with the Indian Bhavan, where he stayed. From Vijay Chowk they were escorted by the Rashtrapati s body-guard. The entire route was decorated, the Indian and German flags being flown at many points and road crossings.

December 1, 1962



## A BRAVE MAN WHO SUFFERED UNDER HITLER prime Minister Nehru's praise for President Lübke

SPEAKING on Tuesday at a civic reception to the visiting German Head of State at Red Fort, Delhi, Prime Minister Nehru paid a tribute to Dr. Lübke as a courageous man who had suffered under Hitler for defending humanity when it was tortured in his country.

"It was a strange coincidence", the Prime Minister added, "that he is here at a time when we are faced with a similar situation created by people as ruthless as Hitler."

The civic reception, which was held at "Diwan-i-Am", the Moghul rulers' audience hall in Red Fort, gave the President and Mrs. Lübke a glimpse of the rich history of India and of the country's hoary tradition in architecture and handicrafts.

While the physical aspect of the hall acquainted them with a great epoch in Indian architecture, the workmanship of two presents, a Kashmir carpet and a stole, made by the Corporation to the distinguished visitors, showed the high quality of Indian handicrafts for which India is widely known.

iquet

IA

dent

hem

me,

and

and d to

heir

tten

our

you

nber

ning

es of

the

with

any tion,

and

lead

dian

apati

ijay/the

ntire

and

any

1962

#### Large Gathering

The "Diwan-i-Am" was gaily decorated for the occasion with red and yellow flowers. Besides members of the diplomatic corps, a large gathering of Delhi citizens of different strata of society was present.

The playing of the National Anthems of Germany and India signalled the arrival of the President and Mrs. Lübke, along with Prime Minister Nehru. They were received by Mr. Nur-ud-Din Ahmed, Mayor, who then introduced the Councillors of the Corporation to the visiting Head of State.

In his address, the Mayor said the condemnation of the Chinese aggres-

#### PRESIDENT'S DONATIONS FOR SCHOOLS

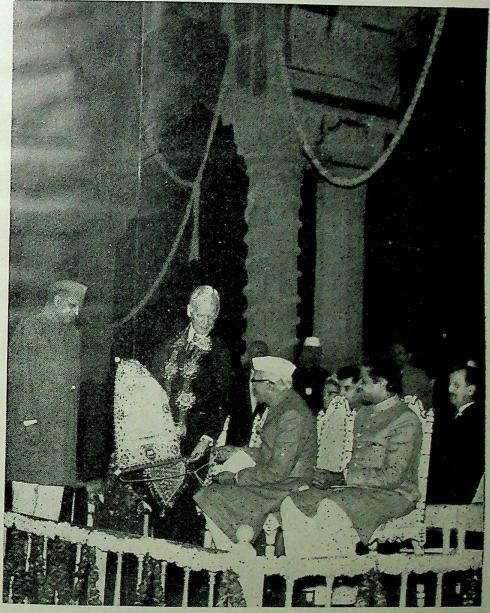
While in New Delhi in the course of his ten-day tour of India, President Lübke gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 to a school for Tibetan refugee children. He also gave a similar donation to the Kindergarten being run for the children of the German Embassy's service staff.

sion on India by the President and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany had touched the hearts of the Indian people. India, he added, had great admiration for the Germans on account of their hard work, self-discipline and capacity of organisation. The Mayor also referred to the German question and expressed the hope that this problem, a serious world problem the satisfactory solution of which was necessary for ensuring peace in the world, would be settled peacefully.

The Mayor then paid a tribute to Mrs. Wilhelmine Lübke for having

set an example of quiet courage and fortitude by her husband, her people and her country in the cark days of Germany.

Replying to the address, the Federal President referred to Germany's economic assistance to India and remarked that the decisive factor which would ensure in the long run the success of economic cooperation was the personal activity of the individual. Friendly relations between individuals in Germany and India and mutual understanding of their problems was, therefore, very important.



Delhi's civic address to President Libke was inscribed on a pie e of satin with an embroidered lace border. Picture shows the Cerman Head of State and Prime Minister Nehru examining it. The Mayor, Mr. Nur ud Din Ahmed, is seen in the extreme left.

#### ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 2)

The countries of the Common Market are not in a position any more than any other country to throttle their trade with Commonwealth countries, or countries of the French Communauté, or any other countries, since in this way they would be weakening their own economies. We know very well that just as you cannot thrive if Europe is poor, Europe, on the other hand, cannot thrive if you are poor. The economic and social progress which offers undreamt-of possibilities to the world is not only dependent upon peace and a just international order, but also upon close and trustful economic cooperation between the nations. Such interdependence does not mean living unrelatedly side by side, but living in readiness to help one another.

#### German Assistance

"In order to avoid giving the impression that these observations are only of theoretical value, may I point out that today the Federal Republic of Germany holds a leading position among the nations providing development aid. In 1960, the assistance of the Federal Republic alone was more than three times as much as that of the entire Communist bloc.

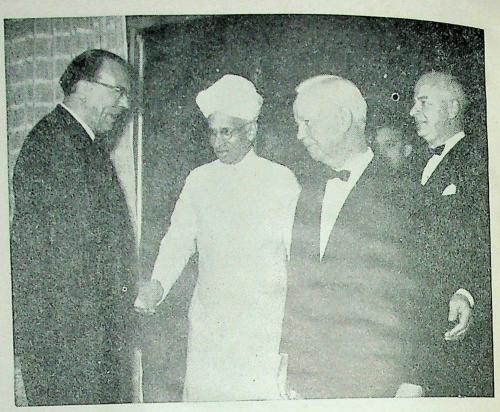
"I only mention this because I believe it is necessary to reach a realistic assessment of the contribution by the free nations on the one hand and that of the Communist countries on the other.'

#### Moral Weight

The President dwelt upon the German problem and declared that if all free nations stood up with their entire moral weight, world peace would be achieved. He added:

"In this respect we place our particular hopes on India, the leading country of the 'non-aligned world', on India which today is itself suffering under the pressure of force.

"The new, more beautiful world to which we aspire and for which we are working, grows slowly. All growth in nature needs time whenever the roots must sink deeply on account of the sterility of the soil and the storms which pass over it. I believe that one of these roots should be the friendship between . India and Germany. To drive it down deeper into fertile earth and to strengthen it, that is the purpose of my visit to India", Dr. Lübke concluded.



The German Ambassador, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz, gave a reception at his residence on Tuesday in horour of the visiting German Head of State. Picture shows the Ambassador receiving Rashtrapati Radhakrishnan. The German President is seen next to the Rashtrapati. Behind him (extreme right) is seen Mr. W. G. von Heyden, Minister-Counsellor, German Embassy.

## CONTINUED ASSISTANCE FOR INDIA Federal President's Assurance

SPEAKING at a dinner given in his honour on Monday by Rashtrapati Radhakrishnan, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, drew attention to the identity of ideals between India and the Federal Republic of Germany and said that all countries committed to the principles of democracy should render mutual assistance to one another in the event of their freedom being threatened.

In proposing the toast to the health of the German President and Mrs. Lübke, Dr. Radhakrishnan acknowledged Germany's assistance to India and made a brief review of Indo-German relations. Mr. Averell Harriman, head of the American mission to India and Mr. Ducan Commonwealth British Sandys, Secretary, also on a visit to India, were among those present.

In the course of his reply, Dr. Lübke condemned Chinese aggression on India and after referring to the importance of mutual assistance among the democracies, said:

"We, too, are oppressed by grave worries and afflictions. Germany has been forcibly divided and is suffering badly from it. Millions of my compatriots are forced to live under a regime denying them freedom and human dignity.

Lie

(Ge

15.

cap

this

fatl

Kro

tion

mii

nee

Du

did

edu

SOC

he

at

sch

ina

rea

COL

as

Dre

But

uni

Vig

for

oth

tho

tha

"The restoration of German unity which was promised to us by the victorious Powers of World War II is sought by us in an exclusively peaceful way, and in this we hope to be morally supported by the Indian people.'

The German President complimented India on her constructive work since achieving Independence and said:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will continue to assist India in the realization of her great projects. In doing so, the German people are inspired by the desire in close cooperation to bridge the gap between the material wealth of highly industrialized States and the deficiencies prevailing in many non-mechanized countries. December 1, 1962





During his four-day stay in New Delhi, along with the Federal President, Dr. G. Schröder (right), Foreign Minister, visited the Prototype Production and Training Centre, Okhla, an Indo-German Project. The German Director, Mr. H. Vollrath (left), showed the Minister round the Centre.



Liebe Freunde!

sador

ister-

grave

many

id is

ns of

o live

edom

unity

y the

ar II

sively

hope

the

mpli-

uctive

idence

ederal

ntinue

tion of

o, the

by the

bridgo

wealth

es and

many

1, 1962

Two weeks ago Germany and the friends of German literature celebrated the birth centenary of a great dramatist and poet, Gerhart Hauptmann (German News Weekly, 10th November, 1962). He was born on November 15, one hundred years ago in Obersalzbrunn, not very far from Breslau, the capital city of the province of Silesia (Schlesien). His ancestors, who lived in this part of Schlesien since 1600 A.D., had been Weber (weavers). His father was a modest Gastwirt (innkeeper) of the Gasthaus 'Zur Preußischen Krone' in Obersalzbrunn. Gerhart's experiences resulting from his association with the common people, such as hotel servants, weavers, peasants, miners etc. provided him with useful material for his writings.

The childhood of Gerhart Hauptmann was not very happy. He needed a considerably long time before he knew his real vocation in life. During four years at the Classical High School (Gymnasium) in Breslau he did not make any notable progress and showed no interest in the orthodox education. Later he worked for some time as an apprentice at a farm but he soon discovered that he would not make a good farmer. In October 1880 he entered the Breslauer Kunstschule (Art Academy) in order to try his hand at Bildhauerei (sculpture), but after three months he was expelled wegen schlechten Betragens und unzureichenden Fleißes (for bad behaviour and inadequate industry). But through the approach of a professor he was readmitted in March 1881. And then due to some lucky turn of events he could continue his education and in October 1883 we find him in Rome as a devotee of Bildhauerei. At the beginning of the year 1884 he came to Dresden after a serious illness and in November he joined the Berlin University. But he was more interested in concerts and theatres.

Hauptmann was a Dichter (poet) by the grace of God and endowed with unique literary gifts. He was a typical Silesian and depicted Silesian life very vigorously. vigorously. But he was by no means merely a Heimatdichter (regional poet), for his description for his descriptions come from other parts of Germany, Greece, Italy and other countries. It's a great pity that it is no more easy for Germans to visit those places in Schlesien which the poet has described, because, as you know, that part of Cochlesien which the poet has described, because, as you know, that part of Germany is now under Polish administration.

MORE AID FOR INDIAN JAWANS Foreign Minister's Announcement at Press Conference

DDRESSING a Press Conference in New Delhi, Dr. Gerhard Schröder, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs. indicated that the Federal Government would discuss possible nonmilitary aid to India to meet the Chinese aggression.

At the end of the conference, which had covered searching questions by the representatives of foreign newspapers, including the Pravda, journalists remarked that the replies given by the Minister displayed his great diplomatic skill.

The Minister clearly stated that the German people's support for India was beyond question. Germany's goodwill for India was of long duration and did not start from the time of China's aggression. The Federal Republic of Germany, he said, was only second to the United States of America in the matter of assistance to India. There had been excellent team-work between Indians and Germans in both the public and private sectors.

#### The E. C. M.

In reply to a question on the European Economic Common Market Dr. Schröder said it was neither protectionist nor neo-colonialist.

The Federal Minister, however, made it clear that the Federal Republic of Germany was alive to India's problems of foreign trade and would try to find reasonable solutions for them in the overall trade and economic agreement to be negotiated the enlarged European between community and India.

#### The Berlin Problem

· Referring to the problem of Berlin, the Federal Minister expressed the opinion that as a result of her experience in relation to the crisis over Cuba, the Soviet Union might take a "more realistic position" on Berlin. He hoped that in the "foreseeable future", the Soviet Union would recognise that granting self-determination to the Germans would be a. step in her own interests. He spoke appreciatively of India's understanding of the feelings of Germans and of her moral support for them.

## HONORARY LL.D. FOR PRESIDENT LÜBKE **Delhi University Honours Visiting Head of State**

DELHI University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) on Dr. Heinrich Lübke, the German President, at a special Convocation held on Wednesday, November 28. Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India and Chancellor of the University, presided.

Welcoming Dr. Lübke to the roll of the fellowship of the University, Dr. Zakir Hussain said that 37 years ago he received his doctorate from Berlin University. Little did he then imagine, he added, that he would have the honour of conferring a degree on the President of the Federal Republic as he was doing. In his citation, Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Vice-President Chancellor, described Lübke "not only as the eminent Head of a friendly State but also as one who has a long record of academic and scientific achievements to his credit and one who has brought to his high office transparent sincerity of purpose and manifest concern for human welfare and human solidarity".

#### Pillars of Communal Life

Dr. Lübke referred to the identity of interests between his country and India in developing agriculture and commended the idea of cooperatives for the development of the countryside. The President said that there was a similarity of outlook between India and Germany in regard to their political structure too. For law and justice, the "main pillars of communal life" were ingrained in the Constitutions of both countries. These were no idealistic concepts but were applicable to every branch of government and to every individual as regards his rights.

For this reason, the President pointed out, the Federal Republic of Germany considered it a "bleeding tragedy that on the other side (the Soviet-occupied Zone), fear and terror instead of the rule of law should prevail".



me

rec Lü

28)

uis

(he

Sta

the far

cou

.esp

Mi

For

Mii

mu tion

the

faci

Mir

HC

Delhi University conferred on Dr. Heinrich Lübke the honorary degree of LL.D. special Convocation. Picture shows the German President after he had received the degree from Dr. Zakir Hussain, Chancellor of the University (right)

#### WIE IST DAS, BITTE?

"Der Schüler ist fleißig, der Sch ler arbeitet fleißig and der fleißige Schüler; in these phrases we notice different usages of one and the same adjective," writes a student and finds them confusing to a certain extent. Now, if we carefully examine the three examples, we conclude that the adjectives can be classified into two groups: (a) adjectives used attributively (example 3) and (b) those used predicatively (examples 1, 2). When an adjective is used attributively it is declined and takes the case, gender and number of the noun which it qualifies. The adjectives assume the function of adverbs, when they (adjectives) are used predicative'y, though in form they remain unchanged; der fleißige Schüler (adjective), der Sch ler arbeitet fleißig (adverb). In the following paragraphs we have used the term adjective, even though it is used as an adverb.

The adjective fleiß g belongs to a group of adjectives which can be used both attributively as well as predicatively. But there are a number of them which have a limited usage, i.e. some can be used only attributively, whereas others only predicatively. Those adjectives, which do not qualify nouns according to their general nature, but describe their local and temporal character serve as attributes, and for this reason they cannot stand at the end of a sentence; das hiesige Theater (not das Theater ist hiesig), der dortige Berg, der obere Rand etc. The adjectives, which describe the nouns according to the origin, occupation or stuff are also used attributively: das väterliche Haus (=das Haus des Vaters: but not das Haus ist väterlich), das bayerische Bier etc. But if such adjectives describe the nature of nouns qualified, they can be used predicatively: er ist väterlich.

Finally, this group includes also those adjectives, which qualify the verbal nouns. In fact these adjectives do not characterise the noun or the person but rather his action: Karl ist ein starker Raucher (=er raucht stark; not der Raucher ist stark); Er ist ein scharfer Kritiker (=er kritisiert scharf) etc. scharf) etc.

Now, here are the adjectives which are used only predicatively. They are partly foreign words, partly colloquial expressions and partly definite word pairs; er ist fit desired and partly definite. word pairs; er ist fit, das ist gang und gäbe, null und nichtig. This group includes those adjectives, 100, which have originally been nouns: mir ist angst, er ist schuld as ist schools. angst, er ist schuld, es ist schade.

1. Würden Sie sich bitte beeilen? 2. W rden Sie mich bitte in Ruhe lassen? 3. W rden Sie bitte weiter lesen? 4. (a) Er derfte penktlich kommen. (b) Er derfte wehl dereke fil kommen. (b) Er darfte wohl durchgefallen sein.

# GERMAN RASHTRAPATI RECEIVES A TURBAN Honcur Accorded by Jatheri Village

THE farmers of Jatheri, one of the units of the Community Development block of Rai, near Delhi received President Libke and Mrs. Libke on Wednesday morning (Nov. 28). As a mark of honour to the distinguished guests, the village sarpanch (headman of the Panchayat) presented a turban to the German Head of State and a shawl to his wife.

The Sarpanch paid a tribute to the President for his interest in farmers and his services to the country-folk throughout his life, especially during his term as Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry in his country.

legree

ißige

same

tent.

djec-

ively

n an

and

ction

they

eilig.

ctive,

used

them

ereas

ouns ooral

end

Berg,

ig to liche ische

they

the the

ark; isiert

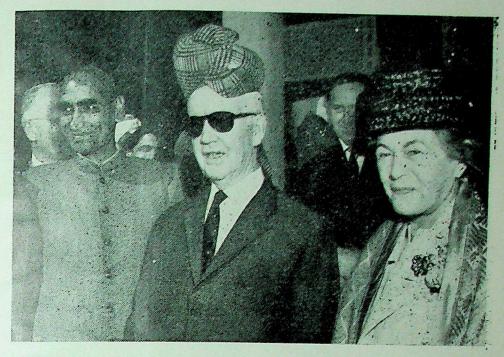
They finite roup

rist

e in

ilich

The President went round the village where Mr. S. K. Dey, Union Minister for Panchayati Raj, Community Development and Cooperation showed him round an exhibition, the Community Centre and o.her facilities for the farmers. The Minister acquainted the Federal



When the German Head of State visited Jatheri village near Delhi, the Sarpanch presented him with a turban and Mrs. Lübke with a shawl, symbol of the traditional honour accorded by the village to distinguished visitors.

President with the main features and progress of the community development movement.

Talking to teachers and trainees at the Panchayat Training Centre, the Federal President said:

"Quite a few years ago, when I was thinking over the essentials of

a rapid and, at the same time, lasting development of rural areas in our country, I came to the conclusion that agriculture and related activities are depending upon governmental incentives and support rather more than other branches of economic and social life do. Yet, in the long run, governmental support can never be beneficial unless it is matched with self-help and personal initiative from the people concerned. I am firmly convinced that this conclusion also applies to a country like India.

"Therefore, what you are aspiring to and what you already can perform here with the guidance of His Excellency, the Hon'ble Union Minister S. K. Dey, will have its most fruitful effects for the future of your country".

## INDO-GERMAN SOCIAL CENTRE FOR MANDI

The visiting German Head of State gave a dinner on Wednesday evening in honour of President Radhakrishnan.

Speaking on the occasion, President Lübke made a special reference to the Indo-German project for the agricultural development of Mandi, Himachal Pradesh. He handed over to the Indian President a document conveying the promise of the Federal Republic of Germany to establish a Social Centre in connection with the project.

## HOMAGE TO THE MEMORY OF MAHATMA GANDHI



President Heinrich Lübke, accompanied by Mrs. Lübke and the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. G. Schröder, visited Rajghat on Tuesday and laid a wreath at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.

German News Weekly

## MRS. WILHELMINE LÜBKE IN NEW DELHI

## Ambulance Gifts to Indian Red Cross

MRS. Lübke, wife of the Federal President, gave in New Delhi on Tuesday, Nov. 27, several gifts from the German people for the benefit of the Indian sick and wounded on the Sino-Indian border. The gifts are a Mercedes-Benz ambulance van, with four stretchers, forty other stretchers and blood plasma with transfusion sets. The total value of the gifts is about Rs. 80,000.

The President's wife handed over the gifts all of which, except the ambulance van, have reached Calcutta, to Mrs. Hansa Mehta, a Vice-President of the Indian Red Cross Society. The van will follow in about a fortnight's time. At a formal function at the

#### WINTER OUTFIT FOR **10,000 JAWANS**

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has made a gift of winter out-fit for 10,000 Indian Jawans on India's northern border. The gift consists of eight items of winter clothing; they weigh about 121 tons.

The items are 10,000 each of combat dresses, water-tight pairs of boots, pairs of socks, woollen underwears, woollen sweaters, sleeping bags and pairs of gloves and 20,000 woollen blankets.

Red Cross Society, Mrs. Lübke said the German people offered this donation as a contribution towards the recovery of the Indian wound-ed soldiers who had defended country against Chinese their aggression so bravely.

Mrs. Schröder, wife of the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is accompanying the German President on the Indian tour, and Mrs. Duckwitz, wife of the German Ambassador in New Delhi, were also present.



At the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, Mrs. Wilhelmine Lübke conveyed to Mrs. Hansa Mehta, one of the Society's Vice-Presidents, the German people's gifts of an ambulance van, stretchers and medical supplies to wounded Indian soldiers on the China-India border.

## "Beautiful, yet not costly" President's Wife Admires Indian Art

"I DO not think I have ever seen workmanship", beautiful observed Mrs. Wilhelmine Liibke, wife of the German President now on a visit to India, when she examined at the Cottage Industries Emporium, New Delhi, on Tuesday, November 27, an embriodered piece of cloth displayed there.

The German President's wife was received at the Emporium by the Secretary in charge of marketing and other officials, and shown round the various sections. "Beautiful", remarked Mrs. Lübke as she examined artefacts in the brass and metalware section. When the prices marked on the tags were calculated for her in German currency, Mrs. Lübke said that the articles could not be considered costly considering the fact that they were handmade products. Vol

tin

as.

the the

wil

ing frie

ma

Kno

con

wid

New

pur

in fi

Indi

help

for

tion

cont

H

T

The President's wife also visited the National Museum, New Delhi, on Tuesday. She was accompanied by Mrs. Schröder, wife of the Federal Foreign Minister, and officials of the German Embassy.

The party was received by Dr. (Mrs.) G. Morley, Director of the Museum and Dr. K. N. Puri, Asst. Director, and shown round various departments.

Mrs. Lübke was greatly impressed with the bronzes, costumes. jewel-lery and other pieces of art exhibited and with their actions of the second sec and with their artistic display.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Shanti Path, Pat

# GERMANNEWS

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Vol. IV

NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 29, 1962

No. 52

#### Dear Reader,

Next week the "German News Weekly" will enter its fifth year, and the ground colour of the title will be changed to orange.

While dedicating itself to continued efforts in promoting Indo-German relations, the publication leaves the old year behind with mixed feelings: indignation over the Chinese aggression on India and satisfaction over the continuing, and even increasing, assistance rendered by Germany to India in her defence efforts.

The year that is coming to an end will be long rémembered for the first visit of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany to this country, an event which will deepen mutual understanding and strengthen the bonds of friendship. The year has been marked also by the "Do You Know Germany?"—Quiz. This competition 'demonstrated the wide popularity of the "German News Weekly". It showed the purposefulness of the publication in furthering live contact between India and Germany and also helped to raise substantial funds for fighting tuberculosis in India.

Thank you for your co-operation which, I am sure, you will continue to extend.

Happy New Year!

Yours sincerely,

Willia a. Nitter

Editor

## BERLIN ENTERS 1963 WITH FAITH A year-end review by the Deputy Mayor

CHRISTMAS and the New Year make people in Germany even more sensitive than usual about anything that disturbs the peace, writes Mr. Franz Amrehn, Deputy Mayor of West Berlin, in a year-end review of the Berlin situation.

For many years, he proceeds, there has unfortunately been no shortage of afflictions here in the heart of Europe; for here freedom and slavery, democracy and tyranny stand face to face. Through the centre of Berlin runs the wall that divides human dignity from serfdom, right from wrong.

Berlin is probably one of the most striking examples of how much is still wrong in the world, and how free people still have to struggle with the forces of violence and injustice. Just after the war, the resistance of the Berliners against being

(Continued on page 2)



At the Indian Red Cross Society headquarters, New Delhi, Mrs. A. Duckwitz (right), wife of the German Ambassador, handed over to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Chairman of the Society, woollen garments knitted by German ladies and the children of the Ambassador's domestic staff and medical supplies donated by the German Branch of Lions International". Major-General C. K. Lakshmanan, Secretary-General of the Society, is also seen in the picture.

[See also page 7]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Hansa e van, der.

confact fucts. isited Delhi, anied ederal of the

of the Asst.

ressed jewellibited

#### BERLIN ENTERS 1963 WITH FAITH

(Continued from page 1)

delivered up to Communist dictatorship became closely linked with the whole free world's great concern over the future. Amid the ruins of this divided city a decision was taken that is of historic significance for the maintenance of freedom in Europe.

#### "Free City" Proposal

The people in West Berlin, the free part of the city, would not dream of allowing themselves to be integrated in the Soviet sphere or of becoming a "free city" as Moscow wishes. The history and the fate of other free cities have shown too clearly that such a proposal from the Communists could not really solve the problem of Berlin and Germany. There have been several examples of free cities which were created as political solutions for international problems and which did not survive the tension involved.

The more unbearable the Communist pressure became, the more did people flee to free Germany. They were predominantly young people, workers and farmers. One quarter of them were under 24 years of age, and a quarter of all refugees were workmen. The "first German workers' and farmers' State", as East Germany was called in the jargon of its Communist leaders, threatened to become a land without workers and without farmers. Its people ran away from the Ulbricht regime. That is

why barbed wire was reinforced and the Communist wall was built.

The people of West Berlin have not allowed themselves to be confused in their faith in their membership of the free world. Berlin's reputation for skilled work is spread all over the world by 24,000 medium-sized and 28,000 small firms; these secure the existence of large parts of the population. West Berlin industry's turnover reached a total of about 11,000 million Marks last year. The output of Berlin's electrical industry, for example, is bigger than that of Austria and Switzerland put together.

#### Preservation of Freedom

No one wants to surrender the fruits of all this labour, least of all the Berliners. They are not frightened by Communist challenges. Their attitude has in the past been clear and it will remain clear, because they want to preserve their freedom. Naturally they hope that the free world will also remain constant in its attitude to all that threatens the freedom of men. With this wish Berliners face the New Year of 1963.

#### A Positive Evaluation

A positive evaluation of developments in the free part of Berlin since the erection of the Communist-built wall on August 13, 1961, was given by Mr. Franz Amrehn in a survey he presented to this year's annual congress of the Kuratorium



th

ha

10

ins

sta

irre

by

Aft

of

mu

par

tion

by Was

fori

was sam cou and and cho

duc

Deputy Mayor Franz Amrehn

Unteilbares Deutschland (Council for Germany's Reunification). The congress was held recently in West Berlin.

Mr. Amrehn said: "Today we may note with satisfaction that our economic performance has not diminished and that we are, indeed, now in a position to produce even more with less manpower than previously".

Regarding Berlin's population figure he pointed out that it had even increased since August 13, 1961, since the number of those moving out of the city was no greater after that date than before it, and more people had moved in than formerly.

Dr. W. W. Schuetz, Chairman of the Council for German Reunification, has visited this country twice and explained the German problem to Indian audiences.

Recently, the Council presented to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights a petition complaining against the Berlin Wall and pointing out how it constitutes a gross and continuing violation of human rights.



Prof. P. J. Shroff, a Bombay Solicitor, and Mrs. Shroff, recently visited the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the Federal Government. In Munich, they were received by the Bavarian Minister for Education and Culture, Prof. Dr. Theodor Maunz (centre).

In this Issue:

Berlin enters 1963 with faith	1
German Musicians—5:	. 3
Wagner	4
Stainless steel is now fifty years old	4
Federal Cabinet's new	5
members and woollen	1
members  Medical supplies and woollen garments for Jawans  Welcome to the New Y621!	. 1
Welcome to the No.	

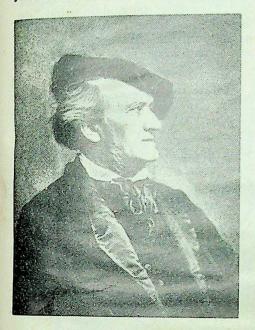
December 29, 1962

GERMAN MUSICIANS-5\*

## WAGNER HAS BEEN IMMORTALIZED BY HIS OPERAS

RICHARD Wagner was a great creative genius. He regarded himself as having been born to fulfil a mission and believed in himself with the faith that can move mountains. He has been immortalized by his operas.

Born in Leipzig in 1813, Wagner lost his father when he was very young. His stepfather's theatrical life



il for

con-

Berlin.

t our

dimi-

, now

more

usly".

lation evon

since

out of

that

people

nan of

nifica-

twice

oblem

ted to

ission

com-

ill and

ites a

on of

1962

We

Richard Wagner (1813-1883)

inspired his own great love of the stage. Although his schooling was irregular, Wagner was much attracted by Greek tragedy and Shakespeare. After hearing Beethoven at the age of 15, he was also moved to compose music. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, particularly, was an object of adoration to him. An Overture written by him at 17, without any tuition, was adjudged a failure when performed at the Leipzig theatre, but later Wagner's C. major Symphony was well received in 1833. In the same year he ended his two-year course in the subjects of philosophy and aesthetics at Leipzig University and accepted a modest job as a choir master at Würzburg.

#### Practical Experience

Rising to the position of a conductor, Wagner acquired valuable practical experience at Lauchstädt, Magdeburg, Königsberg and Riga

For the previous article in this series see the German News Weekly of Dec. 8, 1962.

during the next six years. His extravagance involved him in heavy debts, and his marriage to the actress, Minna Planner, led to chaos.

In 1843, Wagner was formally installed as the court conductor at the Dresden theatre and he soon set to work on a new opera, Tannhäuser. His earlier opera, Rienzi, had been warmly received in 1842, and The Flying Dutchman, less traditional in style, met with a different reception. In Tannhäuser (1843-44) and Lohen-grin (1846-48) Wagner renounced still more operatic conventions so that drama could meet music on more equal terms.

Now Wagner's revolutionary ideals began to extend from art to politics and in the Dresden uprising of 1849 he was forced to seek protec-tion at Weimar before fleeing to Switzerland. Here in ponderous prose works he expatiated on his beliefs.

#### At Munich

When threatened with imprisonment for debt in 1864 Wagner was glad to accept the invitation of Ludwig II of Bavaria (1845-86) to join his court in Munich as a friend and as artistic adviser. But he found no lasting peace until he settled at Triebschen, on Lake Lucerne. Here planned the famous Festival

Theatre at Bayreuth where he moved in 1874 and where, thanks to the generosity of sympathetic admirers, he had the satisfaction of having The Ring of the Nibelung and his last religious opera, Parsival, performed under ideal conditions.

Wagner's operas can be divided into two classes: the romantic operas which appeared before 1849 when he escaped from Dresden and was exiled for revolutionary activity, and the music dramas which appeared after 1848.

#### The Themes

The themes of Wagner's operas were taken from old legends and epics, but-with all the naiveté of the romanticists-were permeated with comtemporary and personal elements during the process of rewriting. Text and music were composed almost simultaneously.

The dramatic life of this composer ended in surroundings worthy indeed of the opera stage. The exertion of directing a large number of performances consecutively was too much for the veteran master's strength and towards the close of 1882 his health began to decline rapidly. He died suddenly from heart failure in 1883 in Venice at the age of seventy.



A front view of the Richard Wagner Festival Theatre at Bayreuth

German News Weekly

December 29, 1962

## STAINLESS STEEL IS NOW FIFTY YEARS OLD

## Alloy discovered by Krupp's engineers popular in home and industry

STAINLESS steel is now in universal use. This alloy, which is as popular in the remotest homes of India as in many branches of industry, was discovered by two engineers of the well-known Krupp enterprise in Germany in 1912.

In October 1912, a patent taken out at the Imperial Patent Office in Berlin was destined to enrich the world with a valuable raw material. The patent was that for the discovery of stainless steel, an alloy capable of resisting all the hazards of corrosion.

The Krupp Works in Essen in the Federal Republic of Germany had for years experimented with noncorroding and stainless steels and the research of two engineers, Benno Strauss and Eduard Maurer bore fruit in the patent taken out.

#### First Deliveries

The first deliveries of stainless steel were made to the Badische Anilin-und Soda-fabrik in 1913. The following year, Krupp exhibited products made from stainless steel at the Baltic Exhibition in Malmö, and in 1919 the firm announced that they were patenting the manufacture of artificial parts for use on the bodies of human beings and animals, particularly dentures, made from stainless steel. Technical developments then surged ahead.

In 1919, surgical instruments were made from the new alloy for the first time. In 1922, a stainless steel containing copper and molybdenum stainless steel appeared. This high-grade steel is now known throughout the world as NIROSTA. It is an acid-proof and heat-proof material. The present production of stainless steel amounts to two million tons per year.

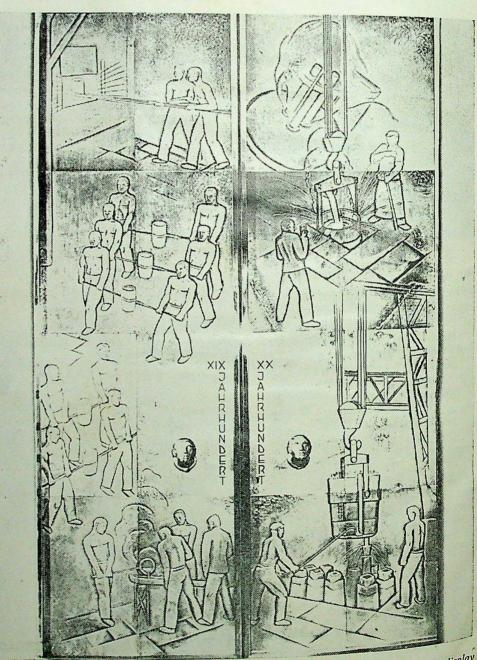
#### **Technological Achievements**

But for stainless steel, the technological progress made in the world during the last five decades would have been unthinkable. The new steel was responsible, above all, for the achievements in the fields of apparatus and machine construction, preservation of chemicals, drinks, foodstuffs and in regard to semiluxuries. Today, one can find stain-less steel in anything, from a small soup ladle, barrels, tubs, boilers and

cooling-pipes to large-scale kitchens for hotels and common utensils.

An all-round inquiry made in German breweries at the end of 1951 showed that 30-year-old storage tanks and fermentation apparatus made from stainless steel are still quite intact and in use today. Krupp supplied the 10,000th beer barrel made from NIROSTA as early as 1927. The hygienic properties of stainless steel soon made the material popular in medical circles and particularly in dentistry where it is used

for dentures and plates. NIROSTA also won an important niche for itself as an aesthetic and durable material in the architectural world. At the end of the 1920s, the top of the Chrysler skyscraper in New York was provided with a face of 4,500 sheets of NIROSTA. Twenty years later, the American Iron and Steel Institute stated in a report about the Chrysler building that "its 20-year-old facing of stainless steel is as modern and flawless today as it was when the building was erected".



This picture of a door used on the building of the Krupp agency in Berlin and now on display at Villa Hügel in Feson illustrated by the Krupp agency in Berlin and now on display at Villa Hügel in Essen illustrates the evolution of steel-making.

BI

no

to

ph su

th

no De bu

you

the

Of

and

for Fü

Will

forr

Ger us e

stuc

## 022940



Mr. Kai-Uwe von Hassel, Federal Minister for Defence

## FEDERAL CABINET'S NEW MEMBERS Mr. Kai-Uwe von Hassel and Dr. Rolf Dahlgrür

TWO of the new members of Chancellor Adenauer's reconstituted Cabinet are Mr. Kai-Uwe von Hassel, Minister for Defence, and Dr. Rolf Dahlgrün, who has been given charge of the portfolio of Finance.

Born in April 1913, Mr. von Hassel is an experienced planter. Having qualified himself as a plantation administrator, he was assistant manager and then director of an estate in Tanganyika for four years. During the Second World War he served in the Army and after the war joined the Christian Democratic Union Party. In 1947-48 he was the Mayor of Glücksburg, a town on the

Baltic coast of the Federal Republic of Germany and also became a member of the State Parliament of Schleswig-Holstein. Mr. von Hassel, having won the esteem of the people by hard work and valuable service, was made Chief Minister of the State, in 1954, which position he held till his appointment as Defence Minister in succession to Dr. Strauss.



Dr. Rolf Dahlgrün, Minister for Finance

Dr. Rolf Dahlgrün, the new

Finance Minister, is a member of the FDP (Free Democratic Party). Born in Hanover in 1908, he studied law and national economy and became a barrister in 1931. He then served as an Assistant Judge for some time. Later on Dr. Dahlgrün was Director of the Legal Depart-

ment of a prominent firm in the rubber industry in Hamburg. He was elected to Parliament in 1957.

#### MORE MILK THAN BEER

The Agricultural Association of Münster has issued statistics which show that during the business year of 1960-1961 the per capita consumption of milk and cream in the Federal Republic of Germany amounted to many many kilogrammes, while the per capita consumption of beer accounted for a small number of litres. Lower by a wide margin is the per capita consumption of soft drinks, amounting to only 37 litres.

# WIR LERNEN DEUTSCH

52

#### Liebe Freunde!

or

ld.

op

ew of

ity

nd

ort

Do you remember the first lesson of Wir lernen Deutsch and what was then promised for the year 1962? Perhaps, we, the teachers of Max Müller Bhavan, New Delhi, who prepared these lessons throughout the year, could not always keep what we promised at the start. Sometimes, the lesson had to be done in a hurry, we had to twist our brains for ideas while the telephone was ringing and the printing press crying for the manuscript. On such occasions we cursed ourselves and the job we had taken over. But on the whole, it was a pleasant task and a genuine experience.

When teaching in our classes, we saw behind our own students the large number of the German News Weekly students all over India who did not have the advantage of a live-teacher. We tried to make Wir lernen Deutsch a sort of a substitute, talking not only about German grammar, but also about German life, culture and people in general, and addressing you with the familiar and informal Liebe Freunde. We hope that now, at the end of the advanced course, your image of Germany and German culture as seen through the language, has become a little wider and more colourful. and should be added. But we are sure that those who followed this course Füßen stehen.

Having devoted these pages for one full year to the more advanced students of German, we now have to turn our attention to the new generation of would-be students who are since long waiting and inquiring for a new beginners' course. Thus we decided to discontinue the present form of will appear after a few months either on these pages or, if possible, in the German. In any case, it will be announced in German News Weekly. Let students and friends in India: Ein glückliches und erfolgreiches Neues Jahr!

## MOBILE FIRST AID STATIONS FOR MOTORISTS

IN the Federal Republic of Germany, 240 motor mechanics patrol the "autobahnen" and the Federal highways for rendering breakdown service to motorists.

These men, who wear white helmets constitute the traffic guard of the ADAC, "Allgemeine Deutsche Automobilclub" (Automobile Association of Germany). Performing the tasks of mobile first aid stations, they are at the service of the association's 700,000 members between 8 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. The men are equipped with an outfit of small tools and a few spare parts and arrive at the spot of the accident or breakdown immediately on receipt of a call from any point near their posts.

Picture on the right shows a Christmas "angel" presenting colourful gift parcels to the members of this popular and useful traffic guard.

## FOREIGN STUDENTS IN SOVIET ZONE

AT a Press Conference held at the Berlin Association of Ex-prisoners, an Indian student, along with three others who belonged to Syria, Ghana and Guinea, sharply criticised the arrangement for foreign students in the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany.

The students, who had moved to West Berlin after a long stay in the Soviet Zone, stated that the "political" supervision over studies and the preference given to Communist stipendiaries were intolerable. Moreover, the promises made by the Soviet Zone representations in the home countries of the foreign students with regard to the scholarship monies and the duration of practical work were not kept. Practical training often turned out to be "probationary work" in the mines or in agriculture. These were the reasons which induced numerous students from Africa and Asia to leave the Soviet Zone, the students added.

It was also given out at the Press Conference that about 2,400 foreigners were studying in the Zone. In addition, about 2,500 skilled foreign workers and some 150 trade union officials were receiving further training.



Ende gut, alles gut—All's well that ends well—is a proverb common in all languages. And smiling at the end of something is certainly a good end. Let us, therefore, finish our course with two short items, a joke and a poem by the famous humorist Wilhelm Busch, which are likely to evoke a smile even from the most serious student.

Mit ernster Miene betrachtet der Arzt den Patienten nach einer gründlichen Untersuchung, so ernst, daß der Patient sich zu fürchten beginnt. Und in höchster Angst fragt er mit zitternder Stimme: "Lieber Herr Doktor, bitte verschweigen Sie mir nichts, sagen Sie die Wahrheit! Ich kann sie vertragen. Was fehlt mir?" Und mit unverändert ernstem Gesicht antwortet der Arzt: "Sie sind kerngesund". "Ja", ruft der Mann glücklich, "das ist ja wunderbar. Aber warum sehen Sie mich denn so mitleidig und nachdenklich an?"—"Ja, mein Lieber, das ist es ja gerade! Nach dem allerneuesten Stand unserer medizinischen Wissenschaft ist ein vollkommen gesunder Mensch anomal!"

Miene: face; betrachten: to look at; Untersuchung: investigation; zittern: to tremble; verschweigen: to conceal; was fehlt mir?: what's wrong with me?; vertragen: to standit; allerneuest: most recent; anomal: anomalous.

Pe

tal

ha

yea

on

nev

tho

COL

cus

son

abl

Mo

fille

figu

the

N

and

at t

The

colo

shou

caro

Gern

## TO STUDENTS OF GERMAN

Now we conclude this series of German lessons and bid good-bye to all who have been following them with enthusiasm.

The first series of German lessons, "Learn German", and the second, "Wir lernen Deutsch", have introduced readers of the "German News Weekly" to the main features of German and its grammar and given them an idea of the structure of the language and the vastness and beauties of its vocabulary.

The German lecturers at the many universities where this language is being taught and those in charge of the courses being conducted at the Max Müller Bhavans in the country—in New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore—and at certain Indo-German Societies will welcome students who wish to undertake further studies in a methodical and systematic manner. Those who cannot avail themselves of these special facilities will be benefiting most from the study they have already made if they keep up their interest in German by regularly reading books and other types of literature in the language. They will be well advised to read German, speak German with others who know the language and write the language whenever possible.

(104)



A German reveller bidding good-bye to the old year by "shooting" it away and welcoming the new year

## Welcome to the New Year!

nd

id-

nd

sie

tet

ch

nd

sch

ble;

Festivity Customs
of the occasion

IN common with the people in other parts of the Christian world, the Germans celebrate new-year eve with great joy.

Revelry marks the occasion. People gather around the family table, or in restaurants and dance halls and welcome the new year. One looks back on the events of the year that is coming to an end and on unfulfilled wishes and draws up new plans. Certainly, there are also those who go to bed early and sleep confidently towards the new year.

An interesting new-year eve custom, which is still observed in some families with girls of marriageable age is that of "lead pouring". Molten lead is poured into a bowl filled with water, and the strange figures of lead which take shape in the water stimulate the imagination to facetious interpretations.

Men and women enjoy a feast and dance. As the new year knocks at the door, they explode fireworks. They welcome the new year with coloured flares. The air is filled with shouts of merriment and new year carols. And from all houses rings out the cry "Happy New Year!"

MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND WOOLLEN GARMENTS FOR JAWANS

Mrs. Duckwitz hands over gifts to Red Cross

AT the headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society last week Mrs. A. Duckwitz, wife of the German Ambassador in New Delhi, handed over to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Chairman of the Society, a collection of knitted woollen garments and a consignment of medical supplies for the benefit of the Indian jawans.

The garments, which had been made by a number of German ladies in New Delhi and by the wives and children of members of the German Ambassador's domestic staff, included pullovers, gloves, socks and mufflers. The medical supplies, valued at about Rs. 100,000 and consisting of penicillin and sulphonamide drugs and surgical equipment, had been donated by the German Branch of "Lions International".

#### German People's Sympathy

In offering the gifts, Mrs. A. Duckwitz said the people of Germany had been deeply moved by the Chinese aggression on India and had been trying by various means to help the jawans fighting on the border.

On the occasion of the recent visit of the Federal President to India, the German Branch of "Lions International" donated medical supplies to the Red Cross Society, for the benefit of the sick and wounded jawans. And these supplies consisting of 26 packages had just been received in New Delhi.

Thanking Mrs. Duckwitz for the gifts, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said:

"On behalf of myself, my colleagues of the Red Cross and, indeed,

## SCHOPENHAUER ARCHIVES

The Schopenhauer Archives in Frankfurt are now celebrating their 50th anniversary. Arthur Schopenhauer, the great German philosopher who lived in that city for 30 years till his death, bequeathed his philosophical works and personal effects to the Frankfurt Municipal Library where the archives came into existence. The exhibits displayed here include the philosopher's writing-desk and bed, walking stick, night-cap, spectacles and a watch.

on behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers, I offer my sincere thanks for all the kindness we have received from you, Mrs. Duckwitz, from the German Embassy and from the German people. I am extremely sorry that I could not be present to receive Madam Lübke when she visited the Red Cross Society during her recent visit to India. I have heard all about her interest in the welfare of the Indian sick and wounded when she presented medical supplies here. I need not say what a great comfort these gifts will bring to the sick and wounded.

"Special words of thanks are due to you and the women of your Embassy for having knit these woollen garments which you have just now presented to us. It gives me delight to hear that the children of the domestic staff of the Embassy took great interest in this work and have produced these nice garments. Actions like this forge international bonds of friendship and goodwill, bonds that will never break.

"I wish to convey to you, to the Ambassador and to the people of Germany our thanks for all your kindness and your gifts."



Rajkumari Amrit Kaur examining the woollen garments handed over by Mrs. Duckwitz

German News Weekly

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

December 29, 1962

## RAPHAEL'S RECEIPT FETCHES D.M. 6,900

## Rare autographs of the Great

AT an auction of autographs of great writers held in Marburg in the Federal Republic of Germany, a slip of paper was sold for D.M. 6,900. The slip was one on which in 1517, Raphael, the Italian painter, confirmed the receipt of 100 ducats from the Vatican.

The auction was the scene of a big event for lovers and collectors of hand-written documents from the past and present. It was the largest auction of autographs to have taken place in Germany since World War II and attracted connoisseurs from near and far. Listed in two thick catalogues, some 1,400 autographs were offered. Private collectors as well as many libraries, museums and research institutes showed keen interest in the signatures and manuscripts of the great men of the past.

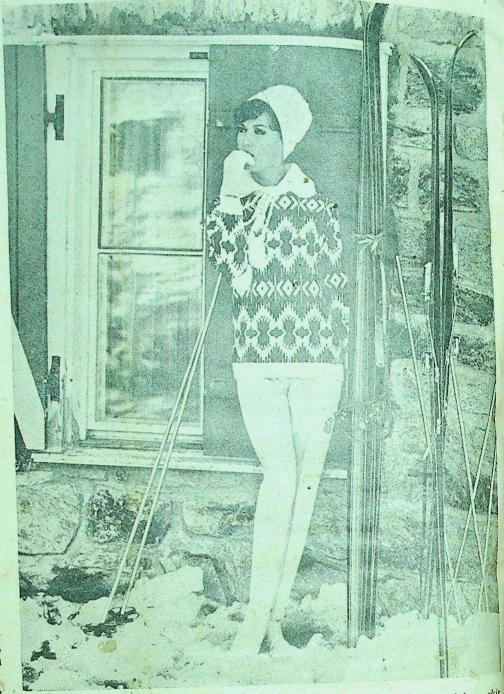
Five unpublished advertisements in the handwriting of Joseph Haydn brought 26,000 Marks. No less heavy was the winning bid for 170 letters written by Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. In both cases, the winning bidders for the manuscripts were buyers from France.

#### Schiller's Manuscripts

Record-breaking sums were paid for literary rarities, in particular, some in the hand of the German poet, Freidrich von Schiller.

Goethe manuscripts, too, were at auction in Marburg A five-line letter from the great poet harlotte von Stein was purchased by the Goethe House in Düsseldorf f r 6,100 Marks. The Goethe Mu , in Frankfurt successfully 5,500 Marks for a 20' ma script by the author, Joseph von Eichendroff, on "the ethical and r gious significance of the new romuntic poetry in Germany".

Letters written in the hand of Francisco de Goya are known to be exceedingly rare. Therefore, it was not surprising that a Swiss antiquarian was willing to pay 11,400 Marks for one Goya letter and a Paris dealer 7,500 Marks for another.



Dressed in elegant wedge-shaped trousers and bright pullover and equipped with long skis, this young winter-sports enthusiast is starting off by a skillift for a holiday resort.

Contemplatively she bids good-bye to the old year and enters the new year.

## CHILDREN'S FAVOURITE COLOURS

PURPLE-RED, orange, blue and yellow are the favourite colour shades of children.

This was revealed by an investigation made by the Institute for Colour Psychology in Essen. Three hundred children aged between five and seven were asked to pick their favourite colours from large boards with numerous colour shades. White, grey, brown and black were not at all popular. Only seven per cent of the young persons interviewed were found to be interested in green.

These results are not only of particular importance and significance to the toy industry, but should also be taken into consideration in the combination of colou, shades kindergartens and schools, and by parents thinking of preparations for the nursery.

Published by the Press and Information Office of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, No. 6, Shanti ed Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Telephone No. 35541-48). Editor: Dr. W. A. Ritter. Copy 50 the Caxton Press Private Limited, New Delhi. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy 50 CC-0. In Public Domain Combust.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri h long skis, lay resort. year. cent of were een. y of par-gnificance ould also on in the shades in s, and by ations for Shanti Pati Printed 3 Copy 5 n CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

## गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय ह

पुस्तक-वितरण की तिथि नीचे श्रीकेछ है। इस तिथि सहित १४ वें दिन तक यह पुस्तक पुस्तकालयं भें वापिस श्रा जानी चाहिए। श्रन्यथा ५ नये पैसे श्रतिदिन के हिसाब से विलम्ब दण्ड लगेगा।







Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Compiled 1949-2006

